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VOLUME XXVII.

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Age, New York.
American, Baltimore.
American, Manila.
American, Nashville.
American, New York.
American Hebrew, New York.
American Inventor, Washington, D. C.
American Journal of Science, New York.
American Journal of Theology, Chicago.
American Labor Union Journal, Butte, Montana.
American Machinist, New York.
American Medicine, Philadelphia.
American Monthly Review of Reviews, New York.
Architectural Record, New York.
Arena, Boston.
Argonaut, San Francisco.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.
Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.
Banner, Nashville.
Beet Sugar Gazette, Chicago.
Book-Lover, New York.
Booklover's Magazine, Philadelphia.
Bookman, New York.
Boyce's Weekly, Chicago.
Bradstreet's, New York.
Cablenews, Manila.
Call, San Francisco.
Catholic News, New York.
Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia.
Catholic Transcript, Hartford.
Catholic Union and Times, Buffalo.
Central Christian Advocate, Kansas City, Mo.
Chautauquan, Chautauqua.
Christendom, Chicago.
Christian Advocate, New York.
Christian Advocate, St. Louis.
Christian Advocate, Nashville.
Christian Endeavor World, Boston.
Christian Evangelist, St. Louis.
Christian Herald, New York.
Christian Recorder, Philadelphia.

Christian Register, Boston.
Christian Herald, New York.
Christian Intelligencer, New York.
Christian World and Evangelist, New York.
Chronicle, Chicago.
Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburg.
Church Economist, New York.
Church Standard, Philadelphia.
Churchman, New York.
Citizen, Brooklyn.
Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss.
Colored American, Washington.,
Commercial Advertiser, New York.
Commercial Appeal, Memphis.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York.
Congregationalist, Boston.
Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York.
Courant, Hartford.
Craftsman, Syracuse.
Critic, New York.
Current Literature.
Daily People, New York.
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.
Demonstrator, Home, Wash. Territory.
Dial, Chicago.
Dispatch, Columbus.
Dispatch, Pittsburg.
Dramatic Mirror, New York.
Dun's Review, New York.
Eagle, Brooklyn.
Electrical Review, New York.
Electrical World and Engineer, New York.
Electricity, New York.
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Engineering Magazine, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
Enterprise, Silver City, N. M.
Evening Journal, New York.
Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del.
Evening Post, Chicago.
Evening Post, New York.
Evening Press, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Everybody's Magazine, New York.
Express, Buffalo.
Financier, New York.
Federation, New York.
Freedom, Manila.
Freeman's Journal, New York.
Free Press, Detroit.
Free Society, Chicago.
Gazette, Pittsburg.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Good Health, Battle Creek.
Guardian, Boston.
Gunton's Magazine, New York.
Harper's Bazar, New York.
Harper's Monthly, New York.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
Harvard Graduates' Magazine, Cambridge.
Hebrew Standard, New York.
Herald, Boston.
Herald, Salt Lake City.
Herald, Spartansburg, S. C.
Homiletic Monthly and Catechist, New York.
Homiletic Review, New York.
House Beautiful, New York.
Illustrated Sporting News, New York.
Independent, New York.
Inlander, Ann Arbor.
Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Interior, Chicago.
International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.
Inter Ocean, Chicago.
Irish World, New York.
Iron Age, New York.
Iron and Steel Bulletin, Pittsburg.
Japan and America, New York.
Jewish American, Detroit.
Jewish Comment, Baltimore.
Jewish World, New York.
Journal, Atlanta, Ga.
Journal, Chicago.
Journal, Detroit.
Journal, Indianapolis.
Journal, Ithaca.
Journal, Kansas City.
Journal, Minneapolis.
Journal, New York.
Journal, Providence.
Journal of Commerce, New York.
Journal of Pedagogy, Syracuse.
Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.
Ledger, Philadelphia.
Ledger, Tacoma.
Leslie's Monthly, New York.
Leslie's Weekly, New York.
Liberty, New York.
Life, New York.
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia.
Literary World, Boston.
Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, New Orleans.
Lutheran, Philadelphia.
Mail and Express, New York.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
Marine Engineering, New York.
Marine Review, Cleveland.
Maxwell's Talisman, New York.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
Medical Examiner, New York.
Medical News, New York.
Medical Press and Circular, New York
Medical Record, New York.
Medical Recorder, Chicago.
Medical Times, New York.
Methodist Recorder, Pittsburg.
Methodist Review, New York.
Modern Medicine, Battle Creek.
Monitor, San Francisco.
Munsey's Magazine, New York.
National Druggist, St. Louis.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington.
National Labor Tribune, Pittsburg.
New Voice, Chicago.
New World, Chicago.
News, Atlanta.
News, Billings, Okla.
News, Baltimore,.
News, Chicago.
News, Denver.
News, Des Moines.
News, Detroit.
News, Galveston.
News, Newark.
News, New York.
News, Savannah.
News, Wilmington, Del.
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
North American, Philadelphia.
North American Review, New York.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
Observer, New York.
Observer, Pittsburg.
Ohio State Journal, Columbus.
Open Court, Chicago,
Outing, New York.
Outlook, New York.
Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
Pacific Churchman, San Francisco.
Palladium, New Haven.
Pearson's Magazine, New York.
Picayune, New Orleans.
Pilgrim, Battle Creek.
Pilot, Boston.
Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
Plain Dealer, Cleveland.
Popular Mechanics, Chicago.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
Post, Chicago.
Post, Hartford.
Post, Houston, Tex.
Post, New York.
Post, Washington.
Post-Express, Rochester.
Presbyterian, Philadelphia.
Press, New York.
Press, Philadelphia.
Press, Portland, Me.
Princeton Theological Review, Philadelphia.
Puck, New York.
Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago,
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, Chicago.
Railway World, Philadelphia.
Ram's Horn, Chicago.
Reader, New York.
Record, Philadelphia.
Record-Herald, Chicago.
Register, Mobile.
Republic, St. Louis.
Republican, Denver.
Republican, Springfield, Mass.
Republican, Wilmington, Del.
Review of Reviews, New York.
Sacred Heart Review, Boston.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Science, New York.
Scientific American, New York.
Scientific American Supplement, New York
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Sentinel, Milwaukee,.
Sewanee Review, Sewanee, S. C.
Smart Set, New York.
Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.
Socialist, Seattle.
South Atlantic Quarterly, Durham, N. C.
Standard Union, Brooklyn,.
Star, Washington, D. C.
State, Columbia, S. C.
Success, New York.
Sun, Baltimore.
Sun, New York.
Telegram, New York.
Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Telegram, New York.
Telegraph, Nashua, N. H.
Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Theatre, New York.
Times, Brooklyn.
Times, Denver.
Times, Hartford, Conn.
Times, Kansas City.
Times, Manila.
Times, Minneapolis.
Times, New York.
Times, Pittsburg.
Times, Washington,.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.
Times-Dispatch, Richmond.
Tribune, Minneapolis.
Tribune, New York.
Tribune, Salt Lake City.
Unionist, New York.
United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis.
United Presbyterian, Pittsburg.
United States Investor, Boston.
Unity, Chicago.
Universalist Leader, Boston.
Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk.
Wall Street Journal, New York.
Wall Street Summary, New York.
War Cry, New York.
Watchman, Boston.
Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati.
Western Electrician, Chicago.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio.
World, New York.
World To-day, Chicago.
World's Work, New York.
Worker, New York.
Youth's Companion, Boston.
Zion's Herald, Boston.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy, London.
Academy and Literature, London,
Advertiser, London.
Answers, London.
Athenæum, London.
Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.
Bookman. London,
British Medical Journal, London.
British Weekly, London.
Chronicle, London.
Clarion, London.
Commonwealth, London.
Contemporary Review, London.
Dublin Review, Dublin.

Economist, London.
Edinburgh Review, Edinburgh.
Engineer, London.
Engineering, London.
Expositor, London.
Express, London.
Freedom, London.
Freeman's Journal, London.
Government Gazette, London.
Guardian, London.
Herald, Yorkshire.
Hibbert Journal, London.
Hospital, London.
Humane Review, London.
Humanitarian, London.
Irish People, Dublin.
Knowledge, London.
Lancet, London.
London Magazine, London.
Monthly Review, London.
Morning Leader, London.
National Review, London.
Nature, London.
News, London.
Nineteenth Century, London.
Nineteenth Century and After, London.
Outlook, London.
Pilot, London.
Public Opinion, London.
Quarterly Review, London.
Queen, London.
Review of Reviews, London.
Saturday Review, London.
South American Journal, London.
Speaker, London.
Spectator, London.
Sphere, London.
Standard, London.
Statist, London.
St. James's Gazette, London.
Strand Magazine, London.
Telegraph, Dublin.
Telegraph, London.
Telegraph, Sheffield.
Times, London.
Times Literary Supplement, London.
T. P.'s Weekly, London.
Truth, London.
Westminster Gazette, London.
Westminster Review, London.
World's Work, London.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the British Colonies.

Argus, Melbourne.
Bulletin, Sydney.
Citizen, Ottawa.
Daily Witness, Montreal.
Free Press, Ottawa.
Friend of India, Calcutta.
Gazette, St. John, N. B.
Globe, Toronto.
Herald, Montreal.
Journal, Ottawa.
Methodist Magazine and Review, Toronto.
News, Toronto.
Review of Reviews for Australasia, Melbourne.
Star and Herald, Panama.
Telegram, Toronto.
Weekly News, Auckland.
Weekly Sun, Toronto.
World, Toronto.

English Periodicals in Various Countries

Celestial Empire, Hongkong.
China Mail, Hongkong.
Friend of India, Calcutta.
Herald, Kobe.
Japan Weekly Advertiser, Yokohama.

FRENCH PERIODICALS

In the French Republic.

Action, Paris.
Caricature, Paris.
Correspondent, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
Eclair, Paris.
Economiste, Paris.
Européen, Paris.
Figaro, Paris.
Gaulois, Paris.
Illustration, Paris.
Intransigéant, Paris.
Journal des Débats, Paris.
Lanterne, Paris.
Liberté, Paris.
Libre Parole, Paris.
Matin, Paris.
Nature, Paris.
Nouvelliste, Lyons.
Patrie, Paris.
Petite République, Paris.
Rappel, Paris.
Revue, Paris.
Revue Bleu, Paris.
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue de Paris, Paris.
Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Science Illustrée, Paris.
Semaine Médicale, Paris.
Siècle, Paris.
Soleil, Paris.
Univers, Paris.
Verité Française, Paris.

French Periodicals in Various Countries.

Indépendance Belge, Brussels.
Patrie, Montreal.

GERMAN PERIODICALS

In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Alte Glaube, Leipsic.
Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Berlin.
Berliner Tageblatt, Berlin.
Beweis des Glaubens, Gütersloh.
Borsen Courier, Berlin.
Christliche Orient, Berlin.
Christliche Welt, Leipsic.
Deutsche Monatsschrift, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Berlin.
Deutsche Wacht, Dresden.
Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin.
Dresdener Nachrichten, Dresden.
Freisinnige Zeitung, Berlin.
Gartenlaube, Berlin.
Germania, Berlin.
Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.
Grenzboten, Leipsic.
Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Kladderadätsch, Berlin.
Kölnische Volkszeitung, Cologne.
Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Magdeburger Zeitung, Magdeburg.
Minionsblatt, Hermansburg.
Nation, Berlin.
National Zeitung, Berlin.
Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift, Leipsic.
Neue Zeit, Stuttgart.
Neueste Nachrichten, Munich.
Okonomist, Berlin.
Reichsbote, Berlin.
Simplicissimus, Strasburg.
Socialistische Monatshefte, Berlin.
Statistik des Deutschen Reiches.
Tageblatt, Berlin.
Ulk, Berlin.
Vorwärts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.
Weser Zeitung, Bremen.

German Periodicals in Austria.

Floh, Vienna.
Neue Freie Press, Vienna.
Neues Weiner Journal, Vienna.
Neues Weiner Tageblatt, Vienna.
Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, Vienna.
Zeit, Vienna.

German Periodicals in Various Countries.

Germania, Milwaukee.
New-Yorker Volkszeitung, New York.
Oesterreichish-Ungarische Zeitung, New York.
St. Petersburger Zeitung, St. Petersburg.
Tageblatt, New York.

HUNGARIAN AND POLISH PERIODICALS.

Budapesti, Naplo Budapest.
Fuggetlen Magyaroszag, Budapest.
Gornoslanzak, Kattolwitz.
Hazank, Budapest.
Kurger Nowojorski, New York.
Magyar Menzet, Budapest.
Magyar Orszag, Budapest.
Magyar Szo, Budapest.
New-Yorke Listy, New York.
Nowa Reforma, Cracow.
Przegland Kotolicki, Warsaw.
Slowo Polskie, Leopol.

ITALIAN PERIODICALS.

Avaldo Italiano, New York.
Avanti, Rome.
Bollettino della Sera, New York.
Cittadino, Geneva.
Civiltà Cattolica, Rome.
Corriera della Sera, Rome.
Giornale d'Italia, Rome.
Italia, Rome.
Osservatore Romano, Rome.
Rassegna Internazionale, Florence.
Revista d'Italia, Rome.
Tribuna, Rome.

RUSSIAN PERIODICALS.

Grashdanin, St. Petersburg.
Kierlianin, Kieff.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.
Rousskaya Bogatstvo, St. Petersburg.
Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PERIODICALS.

Campana, Montevideo.
Chélene, Valparaiso.
Chilian Times, Valparaiso.
Combate, Caracas.
Comercio, Lima.
Dia, Montevideo.
Epoca, Madrid.
España Moderna, Madrid.
Heraldo, Madrid.
Imparcial, Madrid.
Imparcial, Santiago.
Lei, Santiago, Chile.
Mercurio, Valparaiso.
Nacion, Buenos Ayres.
Nacional, Montevideo.
Novedades, New York.
Pais, Madrid.
Porvenir, Valparaiso.

OTHER PERIODICALS.

Chinese.

Tung Wan Hu Pao, Shanghai.

Greek.

Astu, Athens.
Atlantis, New York.
Neon Asty, Athens.

Japanese.

Chuwo, Tokyo.
Jiji Shimbun, Tokyo.
Jimmin, Tokyo.
Jitsugo-no-Nippon, Tokyo.
Mainichi, Tokyo.

Swedish.

Tidningen, Stockholm.

Turkish.

Servet, Constantinople.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHO WILL BE THE PRESIDENT'S RUNNING MATE?

THE belief that President Roosevelt will be nominated to succeed himself is all but universal, and, in view of this fact, public interest in the Republican national convention of next year is chiefly centered upon the Vice-Presidential nomination. The subject has already aroused considerable comment in both the Republican and Democratic press. Says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.):

"The idea of the Vice-Presidency as an office of no great consequence is somewhat fading out. In years not long past, it was habitual to regard the Vice-Presidency as a place for shelving some prominent politician, or a place to which an unimportant person may be named at the behest of some powerful aspirant who has failed of the Presidential nomination and who is 'placated' by dictating that of the Vice-President. We are, to some extent, getting over this way of looking at the matter. Experiences too tragic and too frequent to be ignored have at last impressed a fair proportion of thinking persons with the fact that the chance of a Vice-President becoming President is so considerable that it is the height of imprudence to name any man for the Vice-Presidency who is not altogether fitted to be clothed with the honor and the trust of the Presidency. Out of the twenty-nine Presidential terms in the history of the country, five have not been completed by the man elected to the Presidency; the proportion of elections in which men chosen to the Vice-Presidency have become Presidents through the death of the elected President has, therefore, been more than one in six. Taking the eleven Presidential terms since 1861, the proportion has been still greater; in three of these eleven terms, the head of the nation has been removed by the hand of the assassin, and thus the Vice-President has become President more than once out of every four times."

There has been a good deal of newspaper gossip connecting Senator Hanna's name with the Vice-Presidential nomination, but such rumors are not very seriously regarded. Mr. Hanna himself, when approached in relation to the matter, is said to have replied: "That must be a joke." During the past few days, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has played so prominent a part in the postal investigation, has been mentioned as a suitable candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and the idea is said to be "distinctly agreeable" to the President. But, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), this, too, is but "a pretty summer projection." The names most seriously considered thus far are those of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and Governor Taft, of the Philippines. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) discusses the whole situation as follows:

"Mr. Roosevelt being a New Yorker, it would be very bad politics to take an Eastern man for second place on the ticket. In the process of selection the South is, in the very nature of politics, excluded, as are the smaller and politically inconsequential States of the Far West. The choice narrows down, therefore, to some man from the Central West, preferably one from a State or section which will be perceptibly influenced by his selection.

"Of these men there are few to be had. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, while in many ways eminently qualified for the place, lacks that public confidence which is essential, and, since his selection would hardly be acceptable to the regular party organization in his State, he is not to be considered seriously. Michigan has no man in view, and neither has Illinois, unless the present governor, Mr. Yates, should become an aspirant, and he announces that under no circumstances will he be a candidate. Kentucky and Missouri, rock-ribbed Democratic States, are not in the running, nor is Iowa, whose Republicanism is so steadfast that to place the nomination there would be to give it without getting anything more than the party will get anyway in return. Neither Kansas nor Nebraska has developed proper Vice-Presidential timber, and, while Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, would fill the bill admirably in many respects, his views on the tariff are too radical to make him entirely acceptable to President Roosevelt. Minnesota has no aspirant, and, while it might be faulty politics to go to Ohio for Mr. Roosevelt's running mate after that State has so recently held the Presidency, there seems now to be no other alternative. This because of all the men mentioned not one, except William H. Taft, of Ohio, measures up to the standard.

"Mr. Taft, at present civil governor of the Philippines, is a man of remarkable capacity. He commands public confidence as few men have ever been able to do; he is a genius in producing results. He is a man of magnetic personality and winning speech, and, with his knowledge and experience, he could sustain the party's cause on the stump with exceptional grace and facility. That he would be acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt is well known, and as things stand now he is the most likely candidate in sight. While there has been no general discussion of the subject, the party generally would, we believe, be pleased to honor Mr. Taft, and it would be difficult to put a stronger ticket in the field than Roosevelt and Taft."

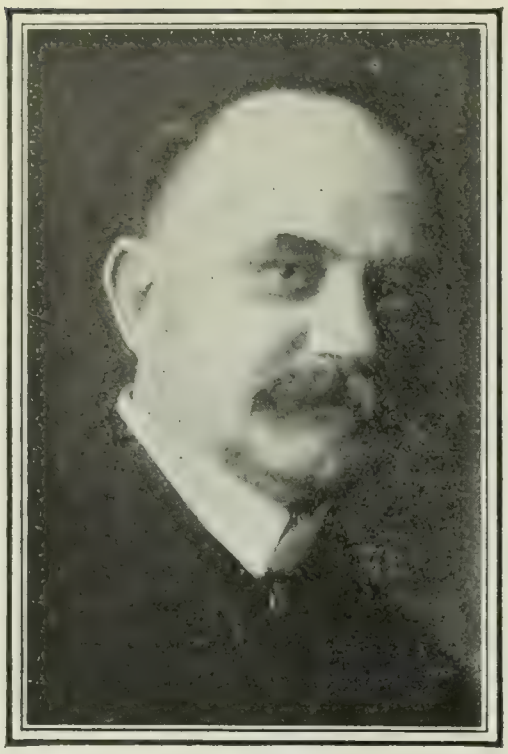
The following comment, from the Atlanta *Constitution*, gives a Democratic view of the Republican problem:

"Some of the mind-readers of the party say that the President prefers Governor Taft, of the Philippines. Think of that! The Presidential candidate from New York and the Vice-Presidential candidate in a palace ten thousand miles away. Besides, what is to become of all those statements that Taft resigned a life-job to go to the Philippines, with the promise of another life tenure in a seat on the Supreme Court bench? It strikes us that

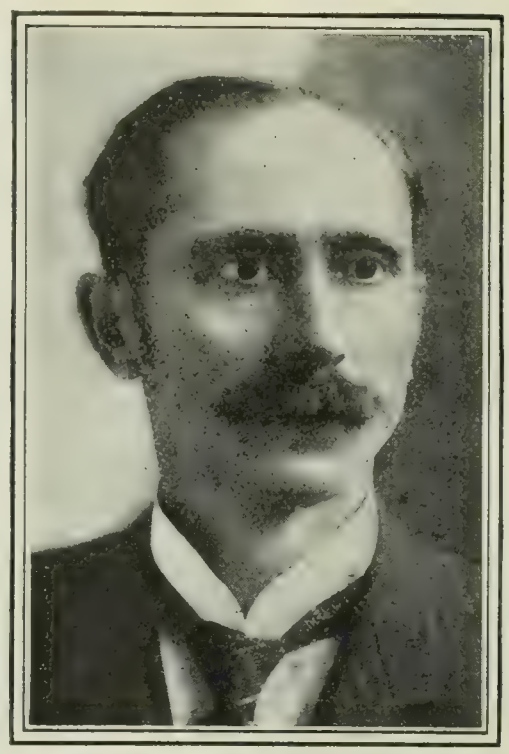
it would be making too many and heavy drafts on the self-sacrificing patriotism of Governor Taft to ask him to tail-off the ticket of 1904. . . .

"Next, we are told that the President would like the ornate and oratorical poseur from Indiana, Senator Beveridge, as his runner-up. But that seems incredible in view of the fact that 'beautiful Bev' has not been that distinguished success in the seats of the mighty that was so freely predicted for him. He would look lovely on a campaign banner or button, but when it comes to piping the *hoi polloi* into the procession he would have less popularity than John A. Logan and less magnetism than Whitelaw Reid. Young as he is, it is plainly being accepted by practical men that Beveridge is already in the 'has-been' class.

"It may be, however, that the President is shrewdly permitting all this jollying of various persons. He has a pretty fixed idea that himself will be the whole thing when the campaign gets to the nominating point, and expects to not only determine the platform on which he will stand, but who shall stand with him on it. That is the Roosevelt way and is not likely to be abandoned. Since he feels so safe in his own ability to carry the country, he must also feel safe in his ability to select and elect his own favorite for his running mate."



FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL WYNNE.



FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRISTOW.

The two Government officials most actively engaged in uncovering the postal frauds.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT declared in one of his public speeches not a great while ago that "words are good when backed by deeds, and only so." A question of immediate interest, and one that is being discussed by newspapers throughout the country, involves Mr. Roosevelt's application of this sentiment to the existing situation in the Post-Office Department at Washington. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) voices widespread sentiment when it says:

"The President has a glorious ideal to live up to. The heroic knight-errant of politics, the ever-insistent and flaming preacher of civic purity, must not disappoint his millions of admirers in just the crisis when his trusty blade is expected to flash most vigorously and ruthlessly against the cohorts of graft and corruption. If he fails to exhibit the fiery zeal which has marked him as the prophet of the strenuous life, there will be those who will interpret his weakness as due to fear. 'This man wants to be President again,' people will say; 'he dare not make enemies by exposing the whole truth.'"

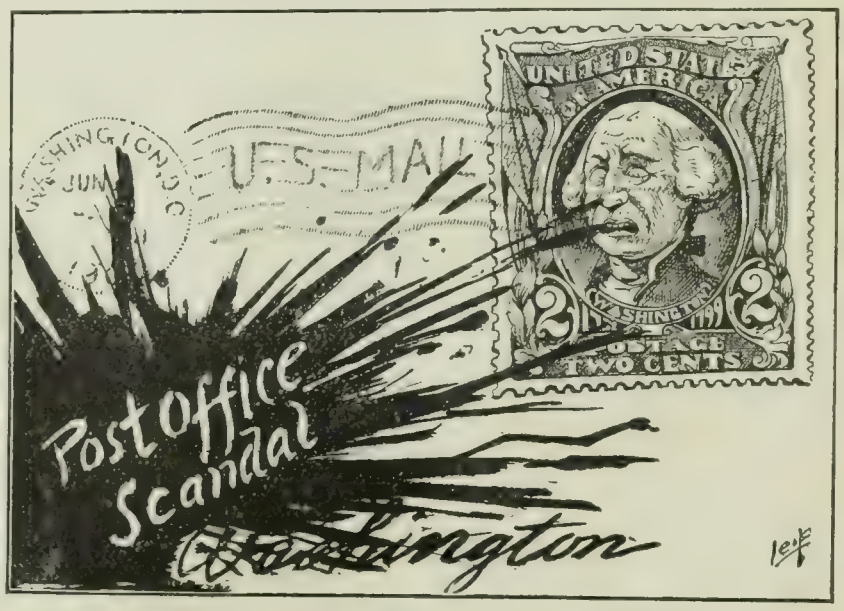
A recent report from Washington conveyed the impression that President Roosevelt disapproved of the publicity given to the Tulloch charges, and was disposed to confine his attention to present-day conditions, "without poking into matters to which the statute of limitations has attached on their criminal side, and which belong to the domain of his predecessors in office on their moral side." This attitude, however, is not regarded as a very satisfactory one. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) comments:

"The President is considering two aspects of the case, the moral and the political. As a man, he wishes to uphold moral principles; as a politician, he would not injure his party. Yet tho some of his advisers may imagine a clash of interest, the two aims are in fact identical. The exposure of all the wrongdoers may harm individual Republicans, but it will enormously strengthen the party as a whole. To-day the Republican Administration is held responsible for this huge tissue of fraud, and nothing but a complete housecleaning can restore public confidence. The time for half-way work, for drawing the line at September, 1901, or March, 1897, or any other such date, has long since passed. . . . . .

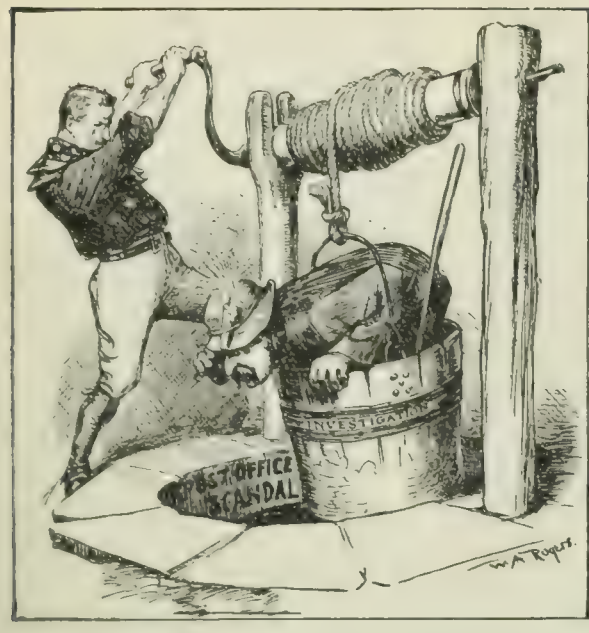
"The public knows little about the statute of limitations, and cares less. What it wishes to learn is not legal technicalities, but the names of the men who broke its laws and looted its treasury. If their crimes are now outlawed by time, the public will regret the fact that the rascals shall not enjoy their deserts behind prison bars; but disappointment on this score will make it no less eager to get at the records of its own servants, so that it may deal wisely with them when they again ask for its confidence."

An indication that Mr. Roosevelt himself has abandoned (if he ever held) the attitude he was reported to have taken, is afforded by his action on June 24 in directing Attorney-General Knox to appoint special assistants "not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found or hereafter may be found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against officials in the postal service, with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service, and the prosecution of guilty men whether in the service or not." Acting upon this suggestion, the Attorney-General appointed Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Holmes Conrad, Solicitor-General under President Cleveland, as special attorneys to assist in the postal prosecutions. The President's action is warmly commended by the Republican press, and is regarded by his friends as an entire vindication of his motive. Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.):

"President Roosevelt's selection of Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad as special counsel for the prosecution of all persons implicated in the Post-Office Department scandals will stop the mouths of



GEORGE—"People may think I'm stuck on this, but I'm not!"
—*The Detroit News.*



T. R.—"You must go clear to the bottom!"
PAYNE—"There doesn't seem to be any bottom."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

GETTING DEEPER AND DEEPER.
—*The Boston Herald.*

A NASTY TURN.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE POSTAL FRAUDS CARICATURED.

all the chronic carpers as to his sincerity in the matter. Mr. Bonaparte is a mugwump and Mr. Conrad is a Democrat, and both are men of such high character as to make impossible a suggestion that they would spare a rascal because of his political or other affiliations and influences. Both men are also experienced and able lawyers, and in their hands all the accused persons will be certain of receiving not only fair trial but one that will make escape for the guilty as nearly impossible as could be desired.

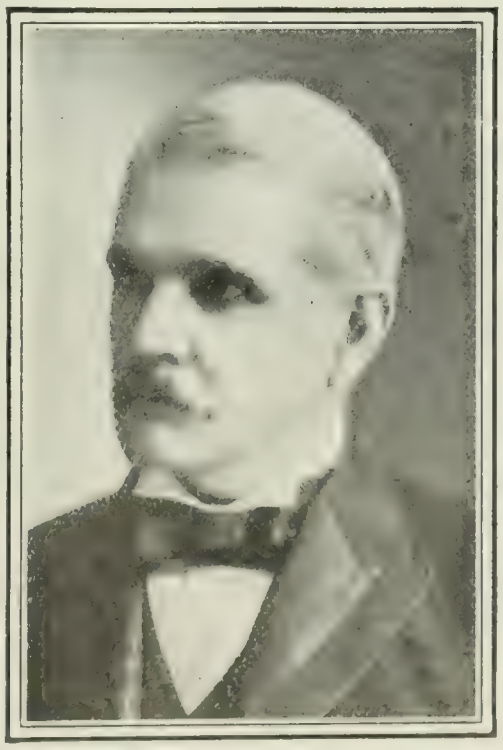
"The President has a very exasperating way with him in dealing with his incurable critics. He bides his own time, allows them to work themselves into a 'state of mind' as to his intentions and motives, and then takes the course which shows their insinuations and imaginings as to his conduct to be utterly baseless. And all the time everybody who has followed his career and who wished to be fair and honest toward him knew that when the moment for action arrived he would take precisely the course he has in this instance, because any other was impossible for him."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) recalls the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is by no means a novice in ordering investigations or in making them. As governor of New York State, he was called upon to investigate charges against City Controller Bird S. Coler and District-Attorney A. B. Gardiner, both of New York, and against the State Commissioner of Public Works, George W. Aldridge. In a review of these three cases *The Eagle* comes to the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt "was loth either to remove or to reprimand the controller, in a matter detrimental to the city and enriching to his [Coler's] relatives"; that "he saved Gardiner under grave legal charges and officially decapitated him for something very like a personal affront"; and that he distributed on a specially appointed commission of three the responsibility for Aldridge's management of the $9,000,000 canal fund. The same paper continues:

"Such past facts as may throw light on the President's qualities as an investigator we have sought to recall absolutely without bias. They are not facts which show that he was a terrible or relentless investigator. They rather indicate that he is not. The prevailing idea that he is is drawn from his temperament and not from his record—as an investigator. He will have the opportunity to better his record—in that respect. . . .

"This is not a matter with us of Republicanism or of Democracy. It is a matter of facts. The facts relate in the instances given to Republicanism because Republicanism is in power—and is responsible. We have denounced offenses at least as bad committed under Democracy; but Democracy is not in this case and Republicanism is, and Mr. Roosevelt is at the head of the Federal Government. Therefore others' investigation is his, for him, through him, virtually by him. He alone can heat it or chill it, spur it or rein it in. Hence we have recurred to his record as an investigator in the past, to emphasize his duty as an investigator in the present.

"He is absolutely honest. In many things he has shown himself to be absolutely fearless. He can be thorough. Thoroughness is called for now. We are not calling for vindictiveness or injustice. They are showy and taking, but they are capable of shielding favorites behind violence to non-favorites or to hostiles. Thoroughness is justice. Justice is alone required. Justice will not be mistaken. No counterfeit of it is possible. 'Yellowism' can not cry it down, in a demand for vindictiveness. The country will not prejudge the President. It recognizes his difficulties and trusts his honesty. It recognizes his complications and also his responsibilities. It does not want to push or stay his hand, but it does want him, as an official, to regard only hewing straight to the line as his sole duty, let the chips fall where they may. And it likewise wants him as a Republican to regard any rogue's Republicanism as in itself an aggravating ad-



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, HOLMES CONRAD,
Special attorneys appointed by Attorney-General Knox, at the suggestion of the President, to assist in the postal prosecution.

dition to any rogue's rascality, involving alike infidelity to the ideals and repute of a great party and to the laws and fame of a great country.

"But, frankly, to do that he will have to increase the rigor of his record as an investigator. Big offenders will have to be preferred for moral fuel to little ones. The scandals put the party in power on the defensive. They give to the Democracy a hue and cry. Neglected or toyed with, they can give to the Democracy an issue. It will be the fault of Mr. Roosevelt alone should mistaken mercy or erroneous expediency or partizan calculation on his part give to his political adversaries an issue of that sort —likely to be a winning sort."

THE DELAWARE LYNCHING.

THE storming of a prison by a mob of several thousand persons; the release and subsequent burning at the stake of a negro guilty of rape and murder; and a race riot in which at least four hundred negroes participated—these are the principal incidents of an eventful week in Wilmington, Del. The negro, George F. White, who had served several terms for felonious assaults, on June 15 assaulted and foully murdered Helen S. Bishop, the seventeen-year-old daughter of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bishop, and was arrested under circumstances that left no shadow of doubt as to his guilt. At the time of his imprisonment the Grand Jury had adjourned, and repeated appeals were made

"THE PITY OF IT!"
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

to the judges to reconvene it in special session and hasten the punishment of the criminal. This, however, they refused to do on the ground that such action "would establish a precedent." In the ordinary course of events the trial would not have been held until next September. The decision of the judges created great popular indignation. On Sunday, June 21, the sensational sermon of a Presbyterian preacher, who took to his pulpit blood-stained evidences of the negro's crime and declared that if a lynching took place the responsibility would rest upon the judges who had delayed the trial, still further excited the public. On the next day, June 22, a mob four thousand strong stormed the prison, captured the accused, and burned him on the scene of his crime.

The significance of the whole episode, as it appears to the Boston *Transcript*, lies in the fact "that there was not the slightest need of going beyond the machinery of the law to be assured that White's crime would meet with its well-merited penalty." *The Transcript* says further:

"Wilmington is no village in a wilderness, but a city of fully eighty thousand inhabitants, with all the usual machinery for maintaining law and order. It is the capital of the most populous county of Delaware, a prosperous place, a well-kept city whose people have long considered themselves the State. Had this lynching occurred in some remote Western or Southern border town, we should not be surprised, for there people are isolated and their isolation removes them from the humanizing touch of the larger public opinion, and at the same time impresses them with an acute sense of their own danger from wandering criminals; but all the conditions that are cited to excuse lynching in the South and West are absent in this particular case.

"The punishment of the lynchers, if any punishment is inflicted, must come from aroused public opinion, but the prospect of Delaware realizing that the violation of the law to slay a bloodstained wretch is, if it goes unrebuked and unpunished, a precedent for violation directed against minor offenders or even against persons who are simply weak and unpopular, is not encouraging."

Some effort was made by the authorities in Wilmington to punish the guilty parties. A man named Arthur Corwell was arrested, but afterward released on $5,000 bail, to satisfy the mob which gathered on June 24 around the City Hall, where he was confined. During this demonstration several negroes were assaulted and other scenes of lawlessness were enacted. The following day was marked by further disturbances and riots of such magnitude that the Philadelphia *Press* was led to exclaim that "the mob appears supreme" in Wilmington, and that "an American State and an American city find themselves powerless to enforce the law of the land."

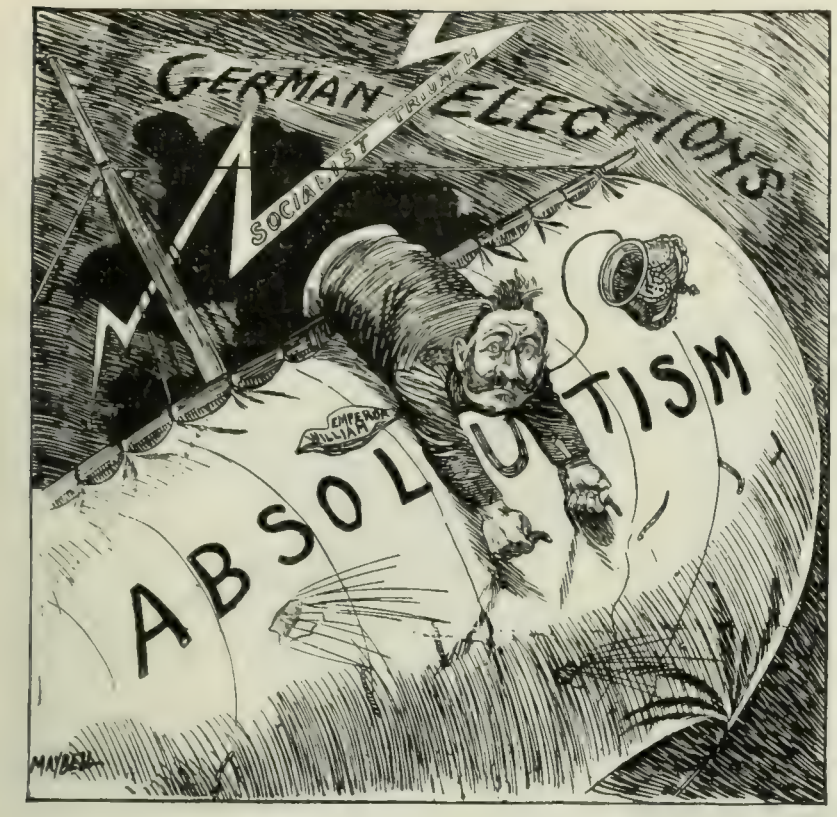
The Wilmington papers are evidently in no mood to condone the lawlessness. *The Republican* declares that it "has put an ineffaceable stain upon our community and has shaken our much-vaunted system of justice to its foundations." And *The Evening Journal* says:

"It is said that the leader of the lynching was a Virginian. That is a fine comment on the purpose which inspired the mob. His interest in protecting this community could not have been profound, and it would seem that if our people really require mobs in order to regulate their affairs they should have the honor of furnishing the leader. Justice calls with a loud voice for the apprehension of that man and for his incarceration in that very workhouse whose doors he helped to batter down, for a long term of years. A great duty now falls on the shoulders of the attorney-general. It is his solemn duty to investigate this whole matter and to bring the ring-leaders to justice. It may be unpleasant, but if the laws are to be set aside without adequate punishment following, then the courts had as well close and the attorney-general give his time to other matters. It is a time for a strong man."

The New York *Tribune* suggests that if lynchers were treated as outlaws it would put an end to the "lynching mania." It goes on to say:

"There are some evils which it seems impossible to banish from society except by battle and bloodshed. Perhaps the lynching mania is one of them. The germ has been allowed to spread through fear to hurt the 'representative citizens' infected with it. One good blood-letting by officers in the performance of their duty and in defense of prisoners for whose safety they are responsible might have a wonderfully wholesome effect. Mob rule fattens on toleration. When officers play with lawlessness and treat rioters as 'representative citizens' they encourage crime. If they treated them as outlaws, gave them a warning to disperse, and shot to kill, it would not take many experiments of that kind to establish over the whole land the dominion of law and the supremacy of the courts; and if things go on at the present rate before long that hard lesson will have to be taught. Our whole civilization is threatened. It is not alone the community where an outbreak occurs which suffers. Toleration of the evil in one place prompts imitation in others until law is everywhere brought into contempt. The mania spreads, and the lynchers become more and more reckless. Those who at first would be stirred only to lynch some fiendish wretch soon find it easy to put violent hands on anybody who offends them, and thus this becomes a government, not of settled law, but of capricious passions. Better a few lawns strewn with the bodies of a hundred 'representative citizens' than the destruction of our historic 'ordered liberty.'"

Two typical Southern comments are found in the Atlanta



THE KAISER IN DISTRESS.
Must take a reef in his topsails.—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

A SUGGESTION FOR THE KAISER, IF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY PREVAILS.
He may still retain absolute power on the American plan.
—*The Chicago News.*

GERMAN SOCIALISM IN CARTOON.

Journal and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot.* "The truth is," declares *The Journal*, "that lynching in the United States is localized only as the crime provoking it is localized. Wherever there is Anglo-Saxon blood, such crimes as that of the negro George White in Delaware will be followed by lawless vengeance." *The Virginian Pilot* comments:

"It is idle to talk about pitting popular attachment to an abstract principle against the unchained tiger of the fiercest passions known to the human bosom. The law crumples up like wet pasteboard and the tiger has its way.

"We are of the deliberate opinion that lynching will never cease until this crime ceases, and that we may as well make up our minds to take a philosophical view of the matter and endeavor to create a public sentiment that will maintain the supremacy of the law in all other cases."

THE JEWISH PETITION TO THE CZAR.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S decision to transmit to the Czar the petition regarding the Kishineff massacre presented several days ago by the executive council of the B'nai B'rith, has aroused some surprise, in view of the fact that it is a direct reversal of his first decision upon the subject. The sentiment has been generally voiced, however, that the forwarding of a memorial of this kind would have entire popular sympathy; and the subsequent announcement that the Russian Government will refuse to receive the petition evokes many expressions of regret. It is pointed out by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that the United States has several times in the past, through its representative at St. Petersburg, brought to the attention of the Russian Foreign Minister the hard lot of the Jews in Russia. This was done for the first time in 1882, during the presidency of Mr. Arthur; and it was done a second time in 1891, at President Harrison's suggestion, when Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State. Mr. Hay's recent circular in behalf of the persecuted Rumanian Jews is also cited in this connection. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"It does not seem that reception of the petition by the Czar would violate the principle recently laid down by his Government—namely, that it will not be possible for Russia to receive any representations regarding the Kishineff incident from any foreign Power, and that Russia must insist upon other Powers refraining from interfering in her internal affairs. The President's action will not be interference in Russian affairs. It will not even remotely hint at such a thing. It will not be a 'representation from a foreign Power.' The petition is not a government document. The United States is not protesting against persecution of the Jews nor making petition for religious equality. All the President is doing is to recognize the fact that citizens of the United States can not enter into direct correspondence with the sovereign of a foreign state, but can communicate with him only through the diplomatic department of the American Government, and to place the agencies of this Government at their command. . . . . .

"We are aware, in a painful and humiliating degree, that recent occurrences in one of our own States have tended to impair the moral force of an American protest against savagery; so that we should not be able to resent with any grace a retort of '*Tu quoque*' or a suggestion that the physician should heal himself. But at least it is to be observed that neither the American Ambassador to Russia nor the secretary of legation who acts as chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg hails from the State of Delaware, and that the B'nai B'rith is not known to exert any especial influence in the neighborhood either of Price's Corners or of Wilmington."

The B'nai B'rith petition is in the nature of a purely humanitarian appeal to the Czar to grant a fuller measure of religious liberty and civic right to the Russian Jews. Its language, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is, while vigorous, phrased with unusual propriety." The document opens with a reference to the "cruel outrages" at Kishineff, which are declared to have "excited horror and reprobation throughout the world," and to have been the result of "race and religious prejudice." The local officers, we are reminded, "were derelict in the performance of their duty." The Jews "were the victims of indefensible lawlessness." The petition continues:

"Religious persecution is more sinful and more fatuous even than war. War is sometimes necessary, honorable, and just; religious persecution is never defensible.

"The sinfulness and folly which give impulse to unnecessary war received their greatest check when your Majesty's initiative resulted in an international court of peace.

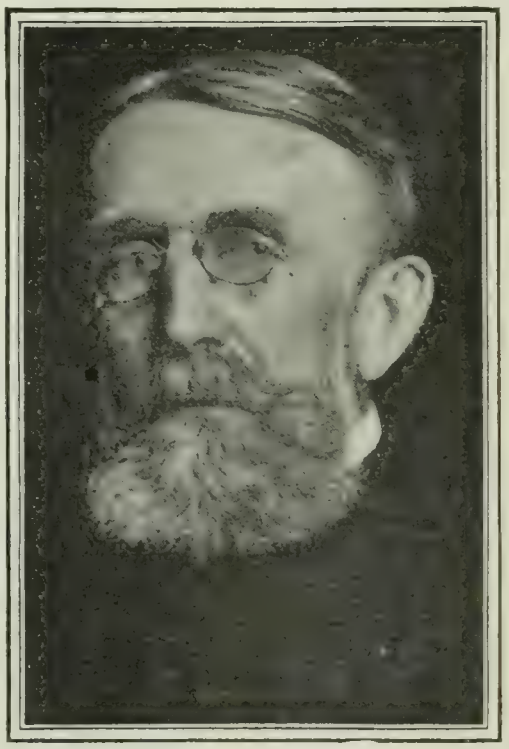
"With such an example before it the civilized world cherishes the hope that upon the same initiative there shall be fixed in the early days of the twentieth century the enduring principle of religious liberty; that by a gracious and convincing expression

your Majesty will proclaim, not only for the government of your own subjects, but also for the guidance of all civilized men, that none shall suffer in person, property, liberty, honor, or life because of his religious belief; that the humblest subject or citizen may worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that government, whatever its form or agencies, must safeguard these rights and immunities by the exercise of all its powers.

"Far removed from your Majesty's dominions, living under different conditions, and owing allegiance to another Government, your petitioners yet venture in the name of civilization to plead for religious liberty and tolerance; to plead that he who led his own people and all others to the shrine of peace will add new luster to his reign and fame by leading a new movement that shall commit the whole world in opposition to religious persecutions."

A PLEA FOR PROFESSORSHIPS OF POLITICS.

THE Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University and former Ambassador to Germany, made an address at Yale University last week, taking as his subject "A Paying Investment," and speaking on the general topic of education and public life. He began by referring to his meeting with Andrew Carnegie at an anniversary banquet at St. Andrew's College, Scotland, several months ago. Upon that occasion Mr. Carnegie sought information from the ex-ambassador as to the best use to which a millionaire could put his money. Mr. White was on the point of answering, but just then, as he explained to his Yale audience, "the tide of after-dinner eloquence was turned on in full flood, and in an instant swept away my opportunity, apparently forever." The speaker continued:



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THE HON. ANDREW D. WHITE,

Who recommends the establishment at our universities of professorships and scholarships "bearing directly upon public affairs."

"What I now propose is to answer the question, What can wealthy Americans at this moment best do for their whole country? . . . I would recommend the establishment at the foremost institutions of learning in the United States, perhaps twenty-five in all, of sundry professorships and scholarships bearing directly upon public affairs. First of all, I would establish in each of these institutions a professorship and at least two fellowships in comparative legislation. Various countries have made a beginning in this already. The endowment of professorships and fellowships in so many centers to which there would be attached the duty of studying the best solutions arrived at in all legislatures, state and national, in this country, could not fail to have a most happy influence.

"Besides the improvement of law there is needed an improvement of institutions. For this purpose I would establish in our more important universities, to the number of twenty-five, professorships and scholarships of comparative administration. I proposed, as an experiment, to have lectures on comparative administration at Cornell University. The students became interested in the proper organization and conduct of institutions dealing with crime, incipient and chronic. Several of these students have since been, in the Legislature in New York and other States, among the foremost in promoting a wiser management of public institutions.

"I would establish in our leading universities professorships and fellowships in international law. Our own country is extending her relations throughout the world as never before. Her diplomatic corps is every year getting a better grasp on the world's affairs, and her consular service has already become next to the largest, if not the largest, in existence. We need a larger proportion of men trained in those principles of international law.

"My fourth proposal is that there should be established at these same universities professorships and fellowships for the history of civilization, and that there be knit into them obligatory instructions in political ethics.

"For my fifth and final feature in this group of studies I would suggest professorships and fellowships for the history of the United States. This would promote a deep feeling of enlightened patriotism. I would summon the humanizing influences of literature and art. Then there should be a professorship of music in the largest sense of the word.

"The sum needed for the outlay required for these foundations would be very large. We have seen such splendid gifts made by Americans within the last few years that we need not despair when a purpose of high national utility is concerned. It would cost twelve or fourteen million dollars, and there are American citizens able singly to make the complete endowment of all at once, and willing to do so could they be persuaded that such a great endowment would well be bestowed."

In discussing Mr. White's suggestions, many papers raise the old question, Can men be educated to be honest? and there is a disposition to answer it in the negative. The Hartford *Times*, for example, says:

"The address of Mr. Andrew D. White at Yale on Monday represents the conviction of a scholar and man of affairs as to the best thing wealthy Americans can do for the whole country. Yet altho what he proposes is admirable in itself, there remains the doubt whether it does after all get at the root of the evil it is intended to remedy. . . . A popular government rests on the honest and intelligent use of the power of the individual voter. It is more important that he should be honest in his voting than that he should be intelligent, but it is possible to make him both. Proper training in childhood is the means to that end, and the way to provide this in an effective form, a form that will really and permanently affect children of parents who care nothing about it, is the great problem. The giving of the right early training may develop a sense of political morality. Every child should have it at home, but it is perfectly well known that great numbers do not have it. On the other hand, extensive learning does not tend necessarily to promote civic virtue. Some of the most unscrupulous of the larger politicians are as well equipped with political learning as if they had completed with honor all the five courses Mr. White suggests."

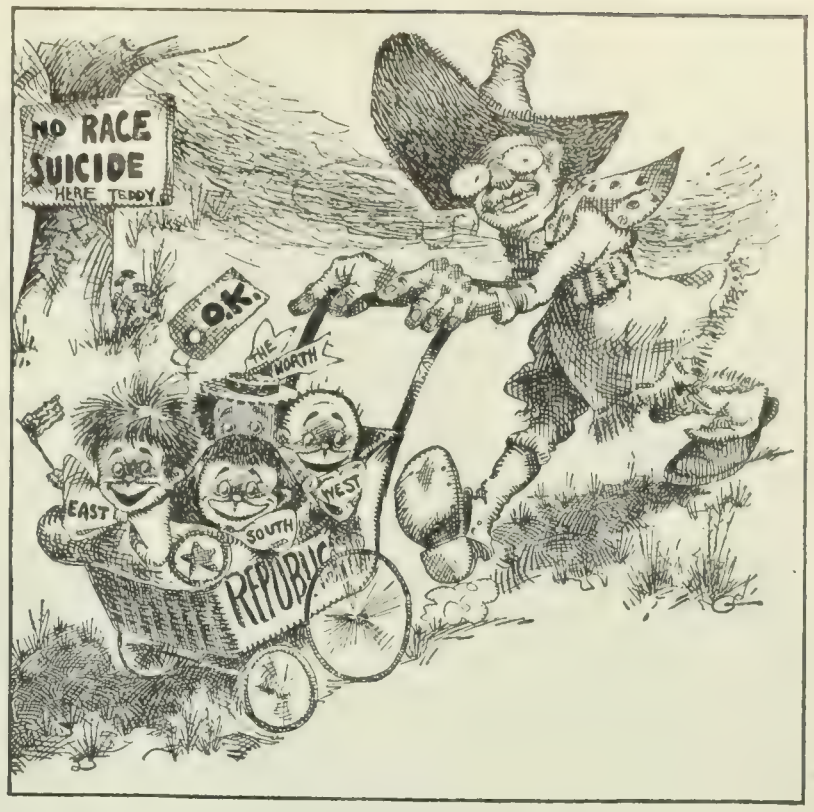
The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"We would not minimize the importance of such training as Mr. White suggests. It is, in fact, peculiarly a present-day requirement. A well-known political idealist said the other day in a public address that our political history thus far has been divided into three stages—one of individual greatness, of political heroes; another of idealism, when great problems of liberty and conscience were worked out in their larger aspect; another, the present stage of practical administration and improvement in the details of government. Judged by this standard, it is clear enough where the university or college training breaks down when it comes in contact with public affairs. It is not adjusted to details. The average graduate, even after he has safely passed the years devoted to learning to 'pull his own weight,' as President Roosevelt puts it, knows very little of the practical working of either the legislative or the administrative branches of our Government. If he can be equipped with knowledge of this kind much will be gained, but unfortunately not all. How shall he be prepared to meet the shocks of political battles, of moral temptations in the political field? And if he stands sturdily before the one and resists the other, how shall he be sustained and upheld?

"It is obvious that no system of expert training will alone suffice. Ninety-nine per cent. of our population, said Dr. Parkhurst in his discussion of our municipal situation, care nothing for active, personal participation in public affairs. Undoubt-

WON'T TAKE A BACK SEAT.

MR. HANNA says—"I don't want the position and would not take the nomination if offered to me." —*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



NO DANGER OF RACE SUICIDE!

Teddy and his full baby-carriage. —*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

MORE ROOSEVELT CARTOONS.

edly this is true, but, for all that, they set the standards of public life. We need men trained to efficient public service, but far more do we need a trained, devoted citizenship. Not all educated men can become leading figures in public life. Only a small majority have any ambition to attain such a position. But if educated men could be brought together in a common impulse to raise political standards, the result would be far-reaching. This, after all, is the real problem."

FREE SILVER REJECTED BY THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

THE rejection of "free silver" and of the Kansas City platform by the Iowa Democratic state convention, which met in Des Moines last week, is regarded as an event of some significance in the political world. The Democratic papers, for the most part, seem to agree that the Iowa Democrats have set an example that is bound to be followed by others. "Iowa has made a good start," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), and "it begins to look as if the East, the West, the North, and South may manage to get together in the next national convention."

The platform adopted by the convention calls for tariff revision and regulation of the trusts. It opposes "the policy of imperialism by this Government, instituted, fostered, and maintained by the Republican party," and demands self-government for the Philippines and Porto Rico. It condemns the Republican currency policies, especially the plan presented in the Aldrich bill, and calls for thorough investigation of the Post-Office Department. The indorsement of the Kansas City platform was defeated by a vote of 464 to 354, and a resolution in favor of government ownership of the railroads was voted down. The defeat of "free silver" is regarded as even more significant than the large majority would seem to show, for, as the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out, Mr. Bryan has been attempting to organize what he calls "Kansas City Platform Clubs" throughout Iowa, with the object of making "free silver" a permanent Democratic principle. *The Times* expresses surprise that in spite of his efforts the majority in the convention was larger than it was last year against the "free-silver folly." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) declares:

"Most significant and important is the denunciation of the tariff as 'the creator of countless unearned fortunes and the shelter of huge combinations of capital organized as trusts,' and the declaration that 'to the end that the evils connected with the growth of trusts may be eliminated we call for the removal of the tariff from all trust-made goods, and demand that all tariff schedules be adjusted with a view to tariff for revenue only.'

"This goes boldly and directly to the root of the matter. It is Democracy up to date. When the voters shall compare it with the 'Iowa idea' as emasculated by the smooth Allison in preparation for the Republican convention—favoring a 'revision of the tariff by its friends *whenever necessary*' (which means the day after never)—the reaction against a perpetual tariff for monopoly only will surely begin to show itself.

"The Iowa Democrats have done well in dropping dead issues, avoiding new follies, and taking up the strongest live question in a straightforward manner."

Even the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a strong Bryan paper in the past, joins in the chorus of Democratic commendation:

"All hail to Iowa! She has set a good example. The Democratic party, if it is ever to amount to anything, must get rid of the control of statesmen who never recognize an issue until it gets past them and they look at its back. What the party needs is the guidance of men who know an issue when they see its face. It needs to get off a day-before-yesterday basis and come right down to date. That is where the American people are living, and you can not awaken any interest in them on a has-been proposition. The Republican leaders have turned down their 'Iowa idea,' but the Democrats will be chumps if they do not take theirs up."

On the other hand, the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) classifies the platform as "a collection of generalities that fail to glitter." "It is full of sound and fury signifying nothing," it adds, and the "only valuable and useful thing in the document is what it doesn't say." However, it believes it is a "good thing all around that the Iowa Democrats have wisdom enough not to pick up the hot potato of Bryanism." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) comments.

"The passing of Bryan, which seems assured, will be something more than a national blessing. It will lift from the nation a blight of shame that has rested upon it since that baleful hour when he turned the heads of the national convention of a great party with a cheap burst of blatherskite eloquence and captured from it a nomination for the Presidency. . . . To the lasting honor of the party it is to be said that a large section of it, led

by the only President it has been able to elect since 1856, refused to acquiesce in the disgrace or to aid in placing it upon the American people as well as upon the party by making him President. They chose defeat rather than disgrace, thereby demonstrating that they were patriots before they were partizans.

"With equal patriotism now they are seeking to reconstruct their party on the basis upon which it stood before Bryan seduced it into a life of political profligacy, and the response from Iowa shows that they are not working in vain. If they do not succeed in getting the party into winning form next year, they will surely get back its respectability, and in doing so will give the country a real opposition party which will be a service of incalculable value, for it will ward from the nation the awful menace of a possible accession to power, in a moment of popular depression or pique, of a party led by socialists, anarchists, and reckless demagogs."

THE PASSING OF THE LECTURE LYCEUM.

THE death of Major James B. Pond, the famous lecture manager, at his home in Jersey City, recalls an interesting chapter in the intellectual development of this country. It is now nearly thirty years since Major Pond started upon his career as a "manager of celebrities," and during that time a large number of the most eminent Americans and Englishmen of our times have spoken throughout the United States under his auspices. "His name will be written in a hundred biographies—of other men," says a writer in the Boston *Transcript*; "he basked in reflected glory as comfortably as tho it were his own. He was the prince of 'promoters.'" The Brooklyn *Eagle* comments:

MAJOR JAMES B. POND,

Whose death occurs at a time when the lecture business, which he did so much to enlarge, has fallen into insignificance.

Courtesy of G. W. Dillingham Co. (New York).

For a dozen or twenty years after the war the lyceum was a vital and uplifting force in the intellectual life of the country. Emerson, our greatest thinker, was tolerably popular as a feature of lecture courses. From Emerson down to humorists like 'Nasby' and Burdette and mere entertainers who sang or gave recitations, the lyceum ran the gamut of almost every great man in America and of many notable visitors from England. The dominance of great cities was only beginning, trains were slower, the difficulties of travel were greater, and people who lived in villages and small cities left home far less frequently than they do now. Instead of their going abroad for entertainment, entertainment sought them out at home. The theater was a tolerated rather than a dominant institution, but even had it been possible to take theatrical performances to those audiences they were less frivolous than their children and grandchildren are, and were more patient with serious food. So some pretty solid thinking was done for the lecture-platform and produced a fine impression upon audiences from Maine to California. But the people of that day were just as curious about celebrities as their descendants are, and it was possible to trot a great man around the country on the strength of a reputation acquired almost anyhow and to make money from his name, regardless of the worth of his talk.

"That phase of the lecture business brought Major Pond to the front. The business had been organized before his day, but never so closely or so successfully as he organized it. Few, if any, of his predecessors had so much of the showman's instinct as had this clever man who has just died. When Major Pond found a great man like Beecher or a great card like Talmage, he knew exactly how to 'play up' his star to the best advantage. Thus it came to be the desire of everybody who wished to lecture in this country to shelter himself under the wing of this astute showman. Major Pond managed many notable men beside Beecher and Talmage, with whom his name is most closely associated here in Brooklyn, where Major Pond had his home for a considerable time. Among them were Wendell Phillips, of the older generation, and Stanley, Mark Twain, Sir Edwin Arnold, Conan Doyle, Dean Hole, and many native and foreign platform lights of the new. The pleasantest of men for strangers to meet, the Major became a good deal of an autocrat in his business. Perhaps he was driven to this by his English experiences with Talmage, which he told about so amusingly in his 'Eccentricities of Genius.' But at any rate he knew exactly what a reputation was worth at the gate, and some of the ambitious authors whose idea of their drawing power was inflated got the wind taken out of their sails in short order. Major Pond understood advertising and every other detail of his business, and he made many a man a success on the platform who would have had sorry times swimming by himself. . . . He filled a useful niche, and he goes at a time when the lecture business, which he did so much to enlarge, has fallen into insignificance."

Alaska's Growing Value.—When Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000, he would have been deemed a rash prophet who would have predicted that within forty years the value of the salmon exported annually from Alaska to this country would exceed the entire purchase-money paid for the possession. And yet the figures of the Federal Bureau of Statistics already show an annual shipment of canned salmon from Alaska valued at upward of $8,401,124. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"The total value of the Alaskan shipments to the United States during ten months of the current fiscal year was $10,101,060, exclusive of gold exports valued at $4,369,496. During the interval, merchandise valued at $6,831,070 has been imported into Alaska from the United States, and it is estimated that the value of the American shipments to Alaska during the fiscal year will be between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. The total trade interchange between the possession and the United States for the year will exceed $20,000,000 in value. The Alaskan trade with Canada and other countries is also becoming important. It is valued at nearly $2,000,000 a year at present. . . . The discovery of gold in the Territory in 1887 worked a marvelous transformation, but the prosperity of the region does not rest wholly upon the supply of the yellow metal."

During the last week in May, twelve large steamers left Puget Sound for Alaska, carrying three thousand passengers. In addition, a great quantity of machinery was shipped. "What was once ridiculed as territory of no value," observes the Philadelphia *Press*, "will sustain a population of millions, and may yet prove a very important addition in every way to the United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

APPARENTLY the postal department did everything except steal the stamps off the letters.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russian Government's hatred of newspaper publicity is worthy of darkest Pennsylvania.—*The Portland Argus.*

KING EDWARD is wishing Sir Thomas well, but refusing to put up any money on the *Shamrock.*—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

KING PETER'S detestation of the assassins that made the throne vacant for him is of the unspeakable kind.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IF King Peter knew the American trick, he would take out an injunction against the king-killers at the start.—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

A UNITED STATES cruiser has been seized by a sheriff. That must make Uncle Sam feel like the Sultan of Turkey.—*The Buffalo Express.*

THE St. Louis grand jury continues work in spite of the flood. Its members have become quite accustomed to deep water and a good deal of mire.—*The Kansas City Times.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ARE FREE LIBRARIES AN INFLUENCE FOR EVIL?

MR. J. CHURTON COLLINS, the well-known English essayist and lecturer, takes a pessimistic view of the influence of the present free-library system in England. "No one can doubt," he writes, "that the establishment and rapid multiplication of free public libraries is, from a social point of view, the most important single event of our time; that the influence exercised by these institutions is of as much power to thwart and defeat the efforts of educational philanthropists and legislators as it is of power to further and confirm them." Mr. Collins proceeds with his indictment as follows (*Nineteenth Century*, June):

"Many of the libraries—I speak of the smaller ones—are so completely under the thraldom of those who seek only such recreation as 'shilling shockers,' newspapers, and the ordinary comic rags afford that they can not but be regarded as unmixed evils. Even where things are not so bad as this, there can be no doubt that there is more than one great evil common to all these institutions. They encourage habits of reading for the mere purpose of killing time; they form and confirm the practise of intellectual dissipation; they introduce boys and girls, and half-educated young men and women, to poems and fictions which, tho not actually immoral and warranting inclusion in the *Index Expurgatorius*, inflame their passions and imaginations, and have a most disturbing and unwholesome effect; and they place in their way, often with the most disastrous results, works on religious and moral subjects for the perusal of which they are not ripe. No one who keeps an eye on the casualties recorded in the daily papers can have failed to notice, not only with what increasing frequency the suicides of young men and even mere boys are occurring, but how often, in the letters and messages justifying with flippant sophistry their crime, we have ample testimony of the demoralization caused by the perusal of works never intended for youth, and which but for these libraries would not have come into their hands. . . . . .

"I can not speak from statistics, but I should probably not be exaggerating if I said that more than two-thirds of the money expended on these institutions is expended in catering for the tastes of those loungers whose reading is entirely confined to light novels, magazines, and ana. The simple truth is that our boasted progress among the masses—I am not speaking of the minority of the better class, but generally—has resulted in little more than in exchanging one form of dissipation for another, intellectual dram-drinking for physical, the sensational novel or racy skit in the free library for the tankard or quartern at the public-house bar. And the one is as bad as the other. Nothing so unfits a man for the duties of life, for concentration, and for healthy activity, as habitually indulging in this sort of anodyne and stimulant—for it serves both purposes, and both purposes to the same demoralizing effect. In the last procession of the 'unemployed' it is at least significant that a large number of them emerged from the free libraries to fall into the ranks, and, the procession over, extinguished their cigarettes to resume their novels and magazines in the free libraries again."

J. CHURTON COLLINS.

Mr. Collins is not merely destructive in his criticism. He suggests, as a remedy for the defects which he discovers, the alliance of the free libraries with certain organized educational forces already operative in the United Kingdom. We quote again:

"What I venture to urge is this, that as long as the free public libraries pursue an independent course, and continue to subordinate the interests of education and intellectual activity to the demands of those who have no part or concern in either, they will not only defeat the ends for which they were designed, but they will thwart and counteract all that educational legislators and philanthropists are striving to effect. Their most important function is the encouragement and promotion of popular secondary instruction, and the dissemination of what is conducive to the moral and intellectual improvement of the masses. Their proper policy is alliance and coalition with those agencies which are engaged in that work—with the University Extension Departments of the universities, with the National Home Reading Union, with the administrators of the Gilchrist Educational Trust. There is no reason at all why these libraries should not cooperate systematically and on principle, as some of them are now doing occasionally, in the work and aims of these agencies. What is more natural than that, where the means of education are provided, those who would turn them to account should have the opportunity of doing so? What so preposterous as to accumulate books, and, with every facility for putting them to profitable use, to suffer them to remain idle or abused? It is a proof of the lethargy and indifference prevalent in many, and I fear in most, of these institutions that so far from encouraging the efforts of the Home Reading Union, the librarians will not even give publicity to its appeal for members, tho repeatedly and emphatically urged to do so, among others by the late lord chief justice and the present master of Downing College. It is a matter of common experience to find that in districts where university-extension centres are established the only people who take no interest in them are the librarians and councils of the public libraries, not because of any hostility, but simply because they have no conception of the lectures having any relation to the functions of the libraries."

In conclusion, Mr. Collins again urges the importance of this question of the public libraries:

"It is important politically, it is important socially. On a truly colossal scale they are powers for good or powers for evil; and as they are now constituted there can be little doubt on which side the balance inclines. There are some questions the decision of which may with safety be left to the general body of the people, certain subjects in which it is both an intelligent and a competent guide; but education is not one of them."

Bridge Whist versus Books.—In England the present depression in the book trade, according to "one of the most astute booksellers in London," is "directly and entirely caused by 'Bridge.'" Commenting on this, *The Outlook* (London, June 6) says:

"A stock of five hundred packs of playing-cards is more easily sold than two copies of any book. . . . The book-shops remain empty. The most adroit advertisements of publishers fail to incite interest in books among a card-playing and card-ridden public. . . . Some six years ago cycling was an equally formidable

rival and produced a disastrous stagnation in book-selling. As a craze it ended within three years. Will bridge retain its hold for a longer period? Will it be followed by some new form of amusement also detrimental to reading? Serious issues of the effect on national life and character of the apparent abandonment of reading as a recreation could be raised and abundantly argued.

"Is it entirely a chimera to hope that in some form or other there may soon arise in the ever-changing taste of a restless public, thirsty for amusement, a craze for things literary—some more stimulating fashion than the suburban 'book teas'—something more informing than guessing-gymkhanas or competitions? Just some little craze for finding out and learning to appreciate what *is* good in letters? Some even partial recognition of the brain and heart past and present-day writers have spent in the making of books? It might be only a quickly passing phase; but it would leave a more valuable result than the accomplishment of a nice distinction in the declaration of 'No trumps.'"

D'ANNUNZIO AS AN ANARCHIST.

EDMUNDO GONZALEZ BLANCO classes d'Annunzio among the modern literary men who have made Nietzsche their master. When d'Annunzio, in the latest of his glowing lucubrations, says Signor Blanco, repeats that the world represents the sensibility and thought of a few superior men who have created it, enriched it, and adorned it, so that the world as it appears to-day is a magnificent and generous gift of the few to the many, of the free to the slaves, of those who think and feel to those who are bound to work, he merely expounds in a brilliant flight of imagination a speculative misinterpretation of historic fact that is palpably inspired by Nietzsche. Señor Blanco writes in *España Moderna*, and he proceeds to inquire how d'Annunzio is to be classed as a social philosopher. "He is not a governmentalist; the idea of the state's reforming omnipotence has no place in his mind, for he has a supreme contempt for the common people and the laboring class, whom he considers valuable to the state merely on account of their numbers and their services." Nor is d'Annunzio a socialist: "He can not possibly be this, for he praises and extols with enthusiasm his aristocratic forefathers for the fine wounds which they inflicted with lavish hand, for the fine conflagration they caused, for the fine cups they drained, for the fine horses they broke in, for the fine attire they wore, for the fine ladies they courted, for all their acts of havoc, their riot, their magnificence, their wrongdoing." Nor is d'Annunzio a libertarian: "He has expressed most clearly his antagonism to all the claims advanced by that entity which is called the state, and which consists of an association of freemen." He is rather an adherent of aristocratic anarchism. His sociologic views are based on the belief that the lowest classes have their position by nature, as Aristotle speaks of slaves by nature, and that the highest classes are by nature highest. The hands of the peasant are, according to d'Annunzio, "fit to clean out a stable, but not worthy to be raised for the purpose of passing a law in the assembly." Signor Blanco observes further (in *La España Moderna*):

"The spread of liberty through all classes of society has been well compared to the extended distribution of water which can only result from the high elevation of the source. But the aristocratic exclusiveness of d'Annunzio is more aptly compared to some foul standing pool whose muddy water has no power to extend itself nor spontaneously to change its elevation. Those who think with d'Annunzio do not themselves realize what they are aiming at. They demand the permanence, the crystallization of their own way of living, but they practically desire to justify all the miseries which at this moment afflict the nations; they desire to establish that despotism of despotisms, the domination of a single social class; they would put a rampart, an impregnable barrier, round their own elevation; they desire a continuance of the present evils which surround us, such as civil war and the caste distinction. This really amounts to a desire for anarchy, which is the goal to which the followers of Nietzsche, with their new conception of human life, are actually leading.

"According to d'Annunzio, the social edifice is formed by a minority of distinguished men, living in the factitious light of power, talent, or glory. Outside this circle nothing exists but a world of appearances and fleeting shadows. . . . . .

"Thus the few are to live their own life free from the control of law or government—an aristocracy in a condition of anarchy, ministered to by the services of the many whom they rule through the despotism of unassailable caste. It is thus that d'Annunzio reduces the speculations of Nietzsche into the concrete form of his brilliant romances."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ETHICS OF PARODY.

ANOTHER parody of FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyám"—we have had many of them—leads a writer in *The Academy and Literature* (May 23) to consider the question: "How far is the parodist justified?" For answer, he finds that at its best parody is not only justifiable, but even a valuable form of criticism. On the other hand, "if it is designed to spoil our enjoyment of a great work by suggesting undertones of triviality, it is an outrage which should be strenuously resented." It "hurts the literary sense like the dentist's touch upon an exposed nerve." The writer goes on to distinguish more particularly between legitimate and unjustifiable parody:

"Shall we not say that the first rule of the game is that no masterpiece shall be turned into verbal triviality? A travesty of the Lord's Prayer or the Sermon on the Mount would offend the most unemotional agnostic. Shakespeare seems to be immune, for no one has ever even tried to travesty his style—he is above style—and the innumerable travesties of 'To be or not to be' have left the great monolog serenely uninjured. But for the rest, criticism or suggestion marks the limit; and the warning-bell should ring when the parody passes from the spirit of the author to the letter, when the parodist deliberately takes a masterpiece and degrades it, so that the infernal tinkle of the parody rings in our ears as we strain to listen to the music of the spheres.

"Many instances of the legitimate parody occur as the pen runs. The late Bret Harte's 'condensed novels' never took a moment of pleasure from the reader of the stories he burlesqued. His was not verbal parody, not of the letter which kills. He took the method and produced it in a straight line till it met absurdity. Nor did any one find 'Lothair' spoiled by the reading of 'Lothaw.' The same may be said of Sir F. Burnand's 'Strapmore,' and the man who laughed over the burlesque could go back to 'Strathmore' with unimpaired emotion. Calverley, with his acute literary sense and his amazing power of rime, was one of the finest parodists who ever wrote. Yet he worked entirely by suggestion—and criticism of the method. Take the 'Ode to Tobacco,' which is cast in the meter of Longfellow's 'Skeleton in Armor.' There is just one hint of the original:

> I have a liking old
> For thee, tho manifold
> Stories, I know, are told,
> Not to thy credit.

'I was a Viking old.' It is a mere allusion that would despoil no one of any enjoyment he could get from the 'Skeleton in Armor.' And was there ever a better parody of a great poet—and a more innocuous one—than Calverley's 'The Cock and the Bull':

> You see this pebble stone? It's a thing I bought
> Of a bit of a chit of a boy i' the mid o' the day—
> I like to dock the smaller parts-o'-speech,
> As we curtail the already curtail'd cur.
> (You catch the paronomasia, played 'po' words?)
> Well, to my muttons. I purchased the concern,
> And clapt it i' my poke, having given for same
> By way o' chop, swop, barter or exchange——

and so on. But tho you recognize Browning instantly you will find this merely a humorous criticism of Browning—Browning's method produced to absurdity, and no single poem is dragged in the mud of travesty. You return to Browning with a sane consciousness of the spots on your sun. Coming to contemporaries

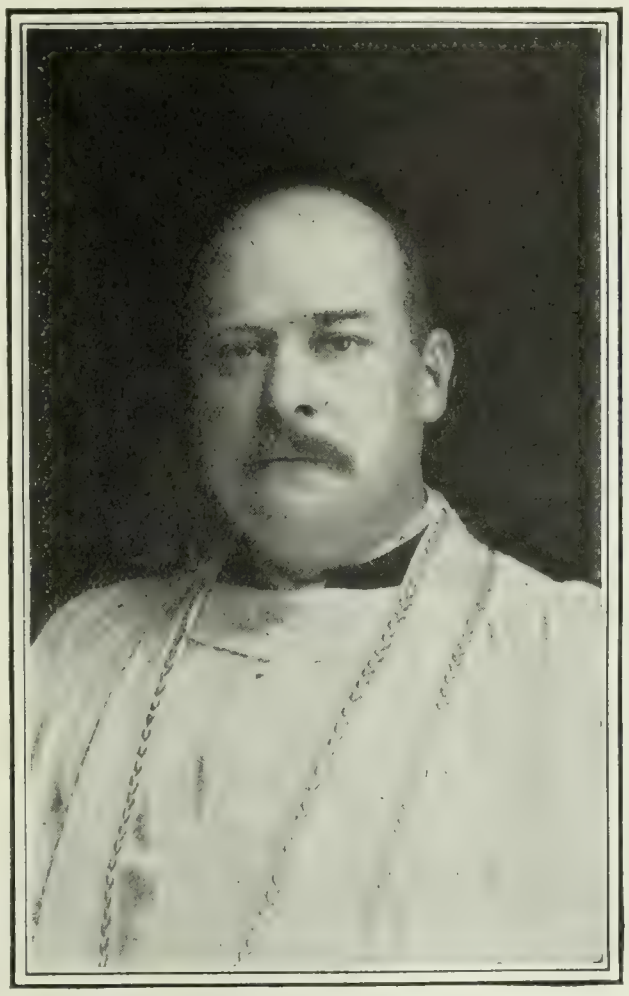
we find Mr. Owen Seaman following the same course in the 'Battle of the Bays':

> Washed white from the stain of Astarte
> My verse any virgin may buy.

Do we need to quote further to indicate the sensuous swing of Swinburnian verse? Yet the parody is not verbal, it fastens parasitically on no masterpiece; it is critical; it adds to our insight and does not subtract from our literary enjoyment. Here, perhaps, we find the touchstone of legitimate parody."

A PREACHER AT THE THEATER.

REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY has been studying the theater at close range. During the winter he attended over a score of plays, in the best of the New York theaters, not including comic opera or vaudeville. He had been present at the Women's Press Club when Mr. Conried, the impresario upon whose shoulders the mantle of Maurice Grau has fallen, said, in effect, that the theater had taken, or might take, the place of the church as the teaching force of the community; that there are vastly more people in the theaters of New York every night than are gathered in all the churches of the city on Sunday; and that, therefore, the educative power of the theater is simply enormous. This started Mr. Brady to thinking upon the subject, and he determined to see just what sort of sermons the theaters were preaching.



REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

In *Harper's Bazar* (July), he gives a statement of the result of his study:

"Out of twenty-one plays, eight were entirely unobjectionable; of these eight, four—fifty per cent.—were deadly dull! Two of the latter four were the veriest twaddle, having neither originality of plot, brilliancy of dialog, nor human interest of any sort, save for a few cynical witticisms and some beautiful stage settings, gowns, and scenery. Not even the good acting of the actors could redeem them. They were both of them popular plays and are not worth criticizing. The remaining two of the dull quartet were melodramas, harking back to historical novels, and tho the novels were good, the plays were beneath contempt. These performances made one sleepy, being in that effect, indeed, not unlike certain sermons I have heard.

"Of the four plays which were interesting and unexceptionable, one was Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar,' a superb performance of that wonderful drama, good for every one both to see and to hear; the other two were Civil War plays, one from a Southern, the other from a Northern, standpoint; both were well mounted and brilliantly played. The fourth was a drama of Rome in the Middle Ages and was altogether charming. It was old-fashioned in its character, and reminded me of the famous plays of a previous generation. The critics in the daily papers spoke of it with patronizing condescension.

"Then I count eleven performances—nameless in this article—which, in one form or another, were objectionable. Perhaps that is a harsh word by which to characterize some of them, but it does very well for the class. A play which turns upon a sexual problem, or which involves the story of a woman with a vicious past, who stays vicious, or brings out a woman with a degenerating present, who keeps on going down, may possibly be unobjectionable. There are sermons on the Seventh Commandment which it is good to hear. Most of them, however, would better be unpreached. Of these eleven plays, including the two grand operas, every one of them treated of an episode, or episodes, either primarily or secondarily, in some woman's life which could not be mentioned in polite society, and hardly in any society. In one way or another illicit love was the prominent theme in the play. In only one of them was there a reformation of the offending individual, and, sadly enough, from a dramatic standpoint that particular play was the poorest in the lot, while from a moral standpoint nine-tenths of the play was absolutely beastly.

"Of the eleven objectionable plays, however, only two—less than twenty per cent.—were stupid and uninteresting! Of these eleven, only one was badly acted. The best actress and best company undertook the worst and most shocking play—a play with a tremendous lesson in it, too, and yet one that no one could witness without disgust and displeasure. One play which sparkled with wit and which was brilliantly presented by a very capable company, was headed by a youthful, beautiful, undoubted star. The play was as bad as could be when you looked at it beneath the surface. While it was being presented you were interested and vastly amused, but when you thought of it seriously you were surprised and horrified at what you had laughed at. Such a play is the most insidious in its effect. The plain, blunt presentation of viciousness repels and disgusts. The other sort is dangerous.

"Two of the eleven, as I said, were grand operas. It seems impossible to find decency and purity in the plot of the ordinary—or even the extraordinary—grand opera. We do not expect much from the French or Italian schools, but even the German allows no one to outdo him in indecency. Music with operatic form is not usually wedded to purity, sweetness, and light. The theme sung is usually, in one form or another, illicit love! A naked, hideous truth, that! As all these operas, however, are sung in foreign languages—and you could not understand them if they were sung in English—the effect is not so bad, especially if you do not resort to the boring libretto. The stories, however, could not be worse.

"In every one of the eleven plays there were liars, scoundrels, adventuresses—who did not all come to grief, on the contrary!—and divorcees were as numerous as they are in high society. . . .

"Taking all the above into account after a careful consideration of the eleven and striving not to be prudish, I affirm that the effect of them, generally speaking, was bad. They left a nasty taste in the mouth, such as I never experienced in any church even after the weakest and most indifferent sermon. . . .

"Now in this discussion we have considered the drama at its best in this country. Eight out of twenty-one were entirely unobjectionable, eleven in whole or in part were thoroughly objectionable, two stand in a class by themselves, yet with objectionable features. All these are preaching sermons, except seven of them which are so dull as to proclaim nothing except the desirability of going home to bed. Of the other fourteen, about half may be called amusing, altho some of the amusement covers a multitude of sins. Of the other half, only a few are uplifting and inspiring. The remainder are absolutely harmful.

"This analysis takes no account of the dozens of low theaters for which nothing whatever can be said."

Is Literature an Art?—Reviewing certain volumes of intimate literature—diaries, letters, etc.—Mr. H. W. Boynton is led to suggest this question. He writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, June):

"No theory is more useful and comforting to critics than the theory of literature as an art. It breaks a road through much difficult country, and keeps the line open between the reconnoiterer and his base. Yet there are moments when he doubts

its reliability. He sees here and there bits of pure literature which appear to have been born, not made; they are offhand and impulsive and altogether lacking in artifice. They offer a most convenient handle to such active uncritical minds as that of Mr. Kipling, who is able to dispose of the whole business of art and criticism in the jaunty announcement—

> There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays,
> And every single one of them is right."

"Of course Mr. Kipling's clever phrase is brought to bear directly upon poetry, but it is equally true, or untrue, of a good deal of prose. Literature is really produced now and then by a kind of inadvertency; and it is easy to see why. Men who have a taste for that form of expression are likely to get a training in it which they know nothing about. We use paint or clay because we choose, and words because we must. We may, therefore, by the grace of Heaven, stumble upon forms of speech or of colloquial writing so individual and sincere as to be better than anything we could bring forth by a more conscious impulse. A process like this can not yield sustained flights of prose or verse, but it does yield such masterpieces of their kind as the immortal Diary of the unliterary Pepys, and the still famous letters of that author of once famous novels, Frances Burney."

THE "PATENT OBSCURE SENTENCE" OF HENRY JAMES.

A SERIES of clever and good-natured satires on writers of the day has been running for some time in *The Reader*. The author, who is anonymous, has the writers and their supposed quarrels brought before a court of humorists presided over by Mark Twain. In the June number we have an account of the trial of James *vs.* Eddy—Henry James and Mrs. Eddy. The charge brought by Mr. James is that Mrs. Eddy has infringed his "patent obscure sentence" in her "Science and Health." Mr. James on the witness-stand testifies as follows:

"'Talleyrand claimed that language was invented for the purpose of concealing thought; I have carried the process to its ultimate conclusion, and invented a form of language for the concealment not only of thought, but of the lack of thought. Beyond that it is impossible to go. But the obscure sentence subserves a further purpose. It is a Blue Beard castle in which all sorts of improprieties are committed, but into which the young person, that arch-enemy of fictionists brought up in France, has never been known to penetrate. No one under twenty years of age can by any possibility gain admittance into one of these chambers of horrors unless accompanied by an older person. For instance, what, seemingly, could be more innocuous than this statement on page 50 of "What Maisie Knew"—"Familiar as she had become with the great alternative of the proper, she felt that her governess and her father would have a substantial reason for not emulating that detachment." I depose, you might let any youthful mind loose on that sentence, even that of Anthony Comstock, and the result would merely be that of a dog's worrying an armadillo. Am I not right?'

"'You are, sir,' replied Mark Twain; 'especially as regards the mind of our *censor morum*. But pray proceed.'

"'The scientific name of my invention,' continued James, 'is the *sentenia obscura*; and, like the *camera obscura* of the photographers, it serves for the projection of certain ideas and images, not safely to be presented immediately to the mere Anglo-Saxon mind. For that reason I have strongly recommended its use to George Moore, but to no purpose. Indeed, I have even sent him samples, but he has returned them unused. . . . . .

"'I early perceived that altho language had been carried to a high state of perfection, yet the highest degree of obscurity had not been reached, and I determined to reach it. George Meredith, it is true, has done much to help on the good work, but even he has stopped short of the ultimate—his most involved sentences *can* be analyzed with patience and a dictionary, whereas mine defy all efforts of the most *entêté*. Dr. Johnson defined network as "a reticulated structure with interstices between the intersections." Similarly, I should define literature as an articulate obstruction with obscurities between the interjections.'"

The trial proceeds, and after the testimony of Mrs. Eddy is heard, verdict is given in her favor as follows:

"After a careful consideration of the testimony offered both by the complainant and the defendant, in the case of James *versus* Eddy for infringement of patent, the court finds for the defendant, Eddy, on every count. The testimony does not show an infringement of patent on the defendant's part. On the contrary, an examination of the works of the defendant shows clearly that her obscurity is of her own invention, beyond the mental capacity of mere man. To make clear the difference between the obscurity of the two authors, the matter may be thus stated: In reading the complainant's later writings, one can not, it is true, by any effort of the mind understand the separate patent obscure sentences; but at the end one has a fairly foggy idea of the lack of progression in the story, and could give a more or less confused account of the events which have not happened. In the case of the 'Science of Wealth,' on the other hand, the wayfaring man, tho a fool, can detect the misleading statements which *lie* in between the half-truths scattered through the book; but the recording angel himself, altho used to clerical work, would fail to tell what the book was about at the end of the twentieth perusal. The costs are on the complainant."

NOTES.

"THE Last Supper," Leonardo da Vinci's famous mural painting that for 400 years has adorned the walls of the refectory of the monastery of Santa Maria della Grazie, in Milan, is reported to have at length come to ruin through the decay of the walls.

MR. QUILLER-COUCH rejects the often-expressed idea that English poetry is to-day in a moribund state. It would be nearer the truth, he claims, to say that in no twenty years of our history "has England produced such a wealth of fine lyrical poetry as during the twenty just past." He pleads, moreover (in the London *Daily News*), for a more general reading of the minor contemporary poets.

MR. STUART MERRILL is a New Yorker who has won, we are told, a recognized place among French poets. Mr. Edgar Saltus writes of him (in the New York *American*): "In his 'poems,' issued by the *Mercure de France*, the footfalls of the muse of real verse, of real French verse, the muse of the diverse verse of Verlaine, are so audible that you hear them pattering before Mr. Merrill straight into the Anthology of France."

TO a conspicuous degree the University of Chicago has branched out into a publishing house of periodical literature devoted to educational matter and to scientific and philosophical research. It now announces a new quarterly, with the title *Modern Philology*, which is to make modern languages and literature its field. The periodicals issued from this press already include *The Biblical World*, *The School Review*, *The Botonical Gazette*, *The Astrophysical Journal*, *The American Journal of Sociology*, *The Journal of Geology*, *The Journal of Political Economy*, *The American Journal of Theology*, and *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*.

THE Irish literary revival has been of late catching the interest of the literary public in America. Early in June, under the auspices of the Irish Literary Society, three of Mr. W. B. Yeats's Irish plays were staged at the Carnegie Lyceum, New York. *The Evening Post* said of their performance: "It was something entirely out of the common run; it was animated by a purposeful and intelligent spirit, and it appealed strongly, if not always effectively, to the literary, artistic, and imaginative sense. That it was equally satisfactory from the dramatic point of view, or that it justified any very lively expectation of its proving the cornerstone of a permanent Irish theater, can not be so positively asserted."

ON the subject of Mr. Sargent's portraits, we quote the following from the pen of Mr. Max Beerbohm (in *The Saturday Review*, London): "Behold them on his canvases, caught and fixed there for a brilliant instant in the midst of their whirling overwork and overplay, swished on in a manner that accords so brilliantly well to its matter—a manner that is, moreover, itself a justly contemptuous criticism, profound in its very superficiality. Here are ladies and gentlemen whose bodies are still vibrating from the motion of motor cars. Their ears are still buzzing from talks down telephones. Their eyes are still strained from staring at cinematographs. Their doctors have long warned them that if they do not take the rest-cure—that nasty reply which nature makes to her defiers—they will collapse suddenly and forever. But they go bravely on, dashing from an ever-sillier velocity down the incline; and here they are, on their way, snapshotted into immortality by a great painter and psychologist."

TO the literature of economics, according to Mr. Norman Hapgood, America is to-day contributing to a conspicuous degree. He writes (in *Collier's Weekly*): "In the world of present-day books, America stands abreast of the leading nations in a few lines only. In poetry, for instance, we could stand no comparison with England, France, Germany, or Italy. In the drama, we fall far below at least three of these countries. In history, Germany leads the way, as she does in scientific research. In the most popular artistic form of the present, the novel, we can not compare, in the volume of good work, with England or France, altho we could better endure a comparison in short stories. The one department of intellect, as it finds expression in books, in which we stand well to the front, is allied to our commercial activity. Not only are we seizing the world's trade, we are also thinking out for the world the future bread-and-butter relations of humanity."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

OUR PHILIPPINE VICTORY OVER THE PLAGUE.

THE medical authorities of the United States have been waging a war against bubonic plague in the Philippine Islands that merits equal notice with our war against Filipino insurgents, and which has been completely successful. "The United States," says a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington), "has driven the bubonic plague out of the Philippines as completely as it has swept yellow fever out of Cuba."

"This remarkable fight," he goes on to say, "has no precedent in the history of the plague. If it had not been for the tireless vigilance and ceaseless war on rats and filth by Dr. Meacham and his subordinates, a wave of the plague would have swept over Manila and the islands as destructive of life as the cholera itself."

The plague is always present at Hongkong. "There is not a day in the year when some plague-stricken wretch is not trying to hide in the densely packed quarters of that city." In Manila, only six hundred miles away, the plague first appeared in 1899, and it began to grow steadily. The deaths in 1900 were 199, and in 1901 they numbered 432. Says the writer:

"This heavy increase in plague for the year 1901 justified the apprehension that a severe epidemic would occur in 1902. Strenuous efforts were made to improve the general sanitary condition of the city, but the habits of the Chinese residents and the lower class of Filipinos were such as to render the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations well-nigh impossible.

"On account of the important part which house rats are known to play in the distribution of bubonic plague, a systematic campaign was inaugurated against these rodents in Manila. Policemen, sanitary inspectors, and specially appointed rat-catchers were furnished with traps and poison, and both traps and poison were distributed to private individuals under proper restrictions. A bounty was paid for all rats turned over to the health authorities, and stations were established at convenient points throughout the city where they could be received. Each rat was tagged with the street and number of the building or lot from which it came, was dropped into a strong antiseptic solution, and eventually sent to the Biological Laboratory, where it was subjected to a bacteriological examination for plague. During the first two weeks 1.8 per cent. of the rats examined were found to be infected. This proportion steadily increased, reaching the alarming maximum of 2.3 per cent. in October. At this time numerous rats were found dead of plague in the infected districts, and, in view of the fact that epidemics of plague among the rats of a city in the past have been uniformly followed by epidemics among human beings, the gravest apprehension was felt, the rapid spread of the disease among the rats after the weather had become comparatively dry being a particularly unfavorable symptom.

"It was deemed necessary to prepare to deal with a severe epidemic, and a permanent detention-camp, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred persons, was accordingly established on the grounds of the San Lazaro Hospital. . . . Frequent house-to-house inspections were made in all parts of the city where the disease was known to exist. The sick were removed to the hospital if practicable; otherwise they were cared for where found and the spread of infection guarded against.

"Plague houses were thoroughly disinfected, and their owners were compelled, under the direction of the assistant sanitary engineer, to make necessary alterations. Cement ground floors were laid, double walls and double ceilings, affording a refuge for rats, were removed, defects in plumbing were remedied, whitewash was liberally used, and, in general, nothing was left undone that could render buildings where plague had occurred safe for human occupancy. Buildings incapable of thorough disinfection and renovation were destroyed. Buildings in which plague rats were taken were treated exactly as were those where the disease attacked the human occupants. The bacteriological examination of rats enabled the board of health to follow the pest into its most secret haunts and fight it there, and was the most important factor in the winning of the great success which was ultimately achieved.

"With very few exceptions, there was no recurrence of plague in buildings which had been disinfected and renovated. As center after center of infection was found and destroyed, the percentage of diseased rats began to decrease, and before April [1902] the disease had completely disappeared.

"This result, brought about at a time when the epidemic would, if unchecked, have reached its height for the year, marked the end of a fight begun by the board of health on the day of its organization and prosecuted unremittingly under adverse conditions for seven months with a degree of success which has not been equaled under similar conditions in the history of bubonic plague."

The figures given at the close of the article, which are extracted, like its other facts, from the recently published report of the Philippine Commission, give an impressive idea of the magnitude of this fight by our representatives in the Philippines:

"Of the 60,000 rats caught, tagged, and sent to the laboratory, 40,666 were examined microscopically for bacilli, and of these 242 were found infested with plague. During one month 65,379 traps were set and 403,789 plates of rat bane placed by the rat-catching squads, who had a special uniform and cap. The kind of poison had to be frequently changed, as the rats were very wary and suspicious. It is estimated that several hundred thousand rats were killed by the poison; 600 houses were remodeled, cleaned, and made habitable, and hundreds of shacks burned to the ground. In addition to all this, a systematic effort was made to immunize the susceptibles of Manila against bubonic plague by means of the Shiga antipestic vaccine. The work was begun on the 15th of January, 1902. From that date until the 15th of March over 25,000 persons were inoculated. The lower classes, including the Chinese, cocheros, laborers, servants, pedlers, etc., with their wives and children, who are the occupants of the lower floors and nipa houses, were especially selected for immunization. The government laboratory furnished from two to three hundred doses of the antipestic vaccine daily, but on account of the large number requiring immunization, it was necessary to cable Professor Kitasato, of Tokio, for additional vaccine, and 50,000 doses were received from that source. The work was performed by native physicians, under the direction of Dr. J. V. Tormey, medical inspector."

IS CHINA A SANITARY MENACE?

THAT the sanitary condition of China constitutes a menace to the civilized world, now that that country is gradually emerging from its commercial isolation, is asserted by a writer in *The Medical Record* (May 2). He reminds us that Chinese cities are greatly overcrowded, have no sewerage systems or general water-supplies, and are dirty and unsanitary in the extreme. Smallpox is always present, cholera rages at frequent intervals, and the large towns are plague-centers whence virulent infectious diseases have already entered California, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. Considering these facts, and others which might readily be adduced, the writer believes it to be quite evident that China is a constant menace to the public health of the more civilized nations. He goes on to say:

"It should not be forgotten that the China coast is not two days' run by steamer from our new Philippine dependencies, and scarcely three weeks distant from San Francisco. This modern improvement in communication has necessarily been accompanied by corresponding increase in the danger of transporting infectious disease—the more ships and goods, the more possible carriers of infection, and the shorter the time consumed in the voyage, the greater the chance that relatively non-resistant micro-organisms, like the cholera germ, will be brought to a home port in viable condition. While something in the way of protection can be done by stationing medical officers at the main shipping centers to watch outgoing ships, as is now done by the Marine Hospital Service, experience has repeatedly shown that

this measure is insufficient, and that sooner or later disease will creep by the watchers. The root of the evil exists in the foully unsanitary conditions of the Chinese cities themselves; and these conditions should be remedied, either by exerting pressure on the Chinese authorities to make the necessary changes, or by turning over the sanitary control of the more important seaports to some of the great political Powers. The conditions present are fast becoming an international sanitary problem of the utmost gravity, and precedent is not wanting for interference with China with respect to sanitary administration. The European nations have found it necessary to unite in demanding of Turkey that certain sanitary reforms be carried out in connection with the Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca, and the constant menace from unsanitary Cuba was no small factor in bringing about the war with Spain."

RATIONAL POSSIBILITIES OF LIQUID AIR.

TIME was when, according to the boastful prophets of yellow journalism, liquid air was about to revolutionize industry and to accomplish for us all sorts of things, from cheap refrigeration to unlimited power-production. These boasts have gone the way of their kind, and it is now time to examine calmly into the achievements and the possibilities of this interesting substance. This is done in *Cassier's Magazine* (June) by Dr. Carl von Linde, one of the earliest workers in this field. Taking up, first, the possible use of liquid air as a refrigerant, Dr. Linde reminds us that its temperature is very much lower than any that we wish to use in ordinary refrigeration and that this lowness of temperature has been obtained by the expenditure of a considerable amount of energy. He says:

"Supposing that any one had to provide a well for obtaining surface-water from a depth of ten feet, it would be insane to sink a shaft down to three hundred feet, to let the water run from its surface-level down this pit, and then to raise it to a height of three hundred feet. But this exactly corresponds to the idea of persons recommending the use of liquid air as a substitute in all the refrigerating-machines of to-day. If we were to work our ice-factories, our cooling- and freezing-stores, and our other cooling-plants by liquid air, the requisite expenditure would be from thirty to fifty times greater than that of our modern refrigerating installations. . . . . .

"If there be found cases where the temperatures obtained by present cooling-machines are insufficient, and where we are compelled to descend down to the very low temperature of liquid air, then the large expenditure of work involved will not appear as being spent irrationally. Hitherto such a requirement has been felt only in scientific research laboratories. . . . . .

"Yet under certain conditions this agent may render excellent services for obtaining a local and limited cooling effect in a room. Let us picture to ourselves a sick-bed, a working-place, a writing-table, or also a dining-table, under circumstances rendering the atmosphere sultry and oppressive. There it is possible to create an exceedingly beneficial result by allowing comparatively small quantities of pure and cool air to descend slowly from a higher level. . . . . .

"Altho the resulting refrigeration is not sufficient to cool the entire chamber uniformly (for this a much greater quantity of liquid air would have to evaporate), yet within the area of the descending cool air-current the physiological action is very noticeable. . . . . .

"Similar smaller applications might be noticed. But it is evident that we can not to-day speak of liquid air as promising technical applications of great importance if there were no other properties of liquid air to consider beyond its low temperature. In this direction special weight must be attached to the circumstance that the two most important constituents of atmospheric air—nitrogen and oxygen—do not, during the evaporation of liquid air, remain in constant ratio to each other, but that the products of evaporation invariably contain more nitrogen and less oxygen than the evaporating liquid itself, and hence the latter will become the richer in oxygen the longer the evaporation continues. When, therefore, the products of evaporation corresponding to different periods are collected separately, gas mixtures of different constitution will result, and this has been actually made use of for obtaining chiefly gases rich in oxygen."

After describing the various processes by which he has been able to make use of this property, and telling how numerous obstacles have been met and overcome, so that we have at length a practicable method of obtaining an atmosphere very rich in oxygen, Dr. Linde goes on to say:

"The enrichment of the evaporating liquid air by oxygen has been employed also for producing explosives by soaking combustible substances (*e.g.*, paraffin oil and cork charcoal), filled into cartridges in the form of powder, in liquid air, and thus impregnating them with oxygen in a fashion making them explosive under the action of detonators. And, indeed, explosives of the highest power have resulted, but their extensive use in practise has been hitherto limited by the fact that during the time elapsing between their removal from the liquid air and their detonation there will evaporate from the cartridges a certain quantity of the liquid air, depending as to relative amount upon the shape of the cartridge and the length of the period named. Consequently, the matter is resolved into one dealing, not with a stable body, but with a very variable substance, and this reduces the certainty of the explosive action. We may, notwithstanding, assume that the unremitting efforts to produce cartridges suitable for certain conditions will be followed by favorable results.

"Lastly, we must notice the expectations dealing with the adaptation of liquid air for motor purposes. The position here is similar to that of employing liquid air for refrigerating purposes. If we cause liquid air to evaporate in a closed vessel we obtain a manifold volume of gases under high tension, which may, either directly or after combustion, be employed to drive engines. But this possibility has been invested with much too great an importance. When we consider that the mechanical work capable of being recovered from liquid air represents only a small fraction of the work indispensable to liquefy the air, then we shall be convinced that we can never speak of developing, by liquid air, motive power of an economical kind. But, as in refrigeration, cases may raise also here in which the question of economy will be of secondary consideration, while certain properties of liquid air may offer conclusive advantages. I refer, for instance, to submarine vessels and to conditions where it is of vital importance to reduce the weight of the motor to the utmost extent possible. In this connection I may mention the more or less successful experiments which have been made for automobile cars. And, indeed, efforts in this direction do not appear to be without possibility of success."

ANOTHER WIZARD ELEMENT.

ANOTHER of the radioactive group of metals on which experiments have been made recently is reported to possess properties even more remarkable in some respects than those of radium. This metal, polonium, was isolated several years ago by M. and Mme. Curie, the discoverers of radium, and was named by them after Poland, the native land of the latter; but it has not been carefully studied until within a few months. Its peculiarities are thus described by *Electricity*, which takes its facts from a paper by Prof. W. Markwald, who exhibited a specimen of the metal at the recent Chemical Congress at Berlin:

"In a much higher degree even than radium it possesses the property of shining in the dark, and altho it is known that actual particles infinitesimally small are being shot out from it continually—a fact which is proved by magnetic experiments—this strange substance does not seem to exhaust itself nor to lose its luminous power with the passage of time. Here, therefore, is a hint, at least, of the future possibility of a constant and brilliant illuminant generated without heat or combustion.

"Polonium is more valuable than radium, and Professor Curie himself, who has a chemically pure specimen of radium not larger than a buckshot and weighing less than half a grain, would not sell it for $20,000. Strangely enough, the substance from which these precious grains of polonium are extracted is pitchblende, a

sort of by-product found in Austria and heretofore regarded as valueless after it had been used for the extraction of uranium.

"It is from the cast-off material of a Bohemian mine operated by the Austrian Government that Mme. Curie and her husband are now obtaining their rich store of polonium. But as they were enterprising enough to obtain control of all of it that was in sight before others knew its rare possibilities, there is little polonium to be had, even in Europe, except through them, and practically none at all in America.

"At the meeting in Berlin, Professor Markwald exhibited a bit of polonium weighing $\frac{15}{100}$ of a grain which was produced from two tons of uranium at a cost of $75. He then proceeded to give a marvelous exhibition of the powers of his speck of polonium. It intercepted a strong current of electricity passing through the air from the generator to the receiver, the air ceasing to be a conductor for the flashes.

"The room was then darkened and pieces of barium, platinum, and zinc-blende placed near the polonium glowed with a bright, greenish light.

"There is no doubt that the discovery of polonium is a most valuable one, altho no one can say as yet how it can be adapted to practical use. . . . . .

"Scientists as yet understand too little of the marvelous properties of this new element to venture more than vague predictions of what spheres of future usefulness it may fill, but it is not improbable that it may be found to perform the present functions of the so-called Roentgen or *x*-rays far more powerfully and without the somewhat cumbrous apparatus now essential to their use."

CRUELTY IN PLANTS.

SEVERAL plants characterized as "cruel" are described by M. Virgile Brandicourt in *Cosmos*. M. Brandicourt does not stigmatize the so-called carnivorous plants by this title, evidently considerng that a plant, like a man, may legitimately slay what it needs for nourishment. The plants described here are specimens that do not make use of their prey and hence may be regarded as killing "for fun." Further investigation may, of course, relieve them from what we may hope is an undeserved stigma. For the present, however, to M. Brandicourt, at least, they are "cruel." The first of these vegetable monsters is an innocent-looking climbing plant called by botanists *Physianthus albens*. Says the writer:

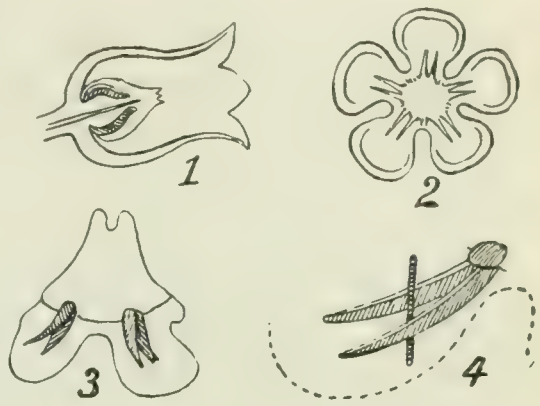
THE PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS.

"It begins to flower in the month of August, about the middle of the summer, and it is scarcely in flower when the insects, attracted by its perfume, come in hosts to visit it. The innocent butterflies plunge their delicate probosces into the corolla, hoping to drink therein a delicious nectar, and the imprudent creatures often find themselves caught like mice in a trap.

"The plant . . . has a double ovule surrounded by stamens that, in the physianthus, are furnished with saw-like barbules; and these, soft at first, harden when the anthus mature. When a butterfly seeks to reach the nectary of the flower, its proboscis, sliding into a treacherous tube, becomes engaged with pincers that will not let it go.

"This cruel plant has no excuse for thus murdering insects. The butterfly that it catches by the proboscis and which it leaves to die of hunger is of no use to it in any way, and we can not say that the plant is insectivorous, as is the Venus fly-trap (*Dionæa*), for instance, or the sundew (*Drosera*).

"The visits of the insects, nevertheless, are not always useless to these plants, whose heavy pollen is not easily scattered. All the insects are not captured by the trap; some of the more vigorous escape, covered with pollen, with which they fertilize other plants.



PHYSIANTHUS IN DETAIL.

1. Longitudinal section of flower.
2. Cross section of flower.
3. Diagram of direction of the "jaws."
4. Proboscis of butterfly caught in the "jaws."

"Mr. Armstrong remarks that the plant, tho acclimated in Canada, is a native of Brazil, and that it is exposed to the attacks of more vigorous butterflies and of humming-birds that break down the feeble barrier and carry away the pollen to other flowers.

"North America offers another example of a cruel plant. This is a thistle, the *Cnicus discolor*, which has been studied by Mr. Blatchley. It has on the inner face of the scales of its involucer a large gland secreting a viscous fluid, of which certain insects are very fond. The learned botanist, Gray, in his 'Flora,' notes these glands, whose presence or absence serves to determine the species; but he says nothing of the substance that they secrete.

"During the autumn of 1891 Mr. Blatchley was able to observe insects in considerable numbers collected on the scales of the involucre, evidently attracted by the secreted liquid. A more attentive examination enabled him to see that many of these insects were held captive, their legs fastened in the viscous fluid. These insects died in this position and were so dried that they fell in powder when they were touched.

"The naturalist once found eight beetles grouped at the base of a head of one of the thistles. Only one was stuck by the legs, but the others seemed unwell, as if they had been poisoned by the substance on which they had been feeding. They were in such a state of torpor that they allowed themselves to be caught without difficulty.

"The thistle-heads that received the most frequent visits of the insects were those whose flowers were withered and whose fruit had begun to ripen.

"We can not, any more than Mr. Blatchley, give an explanation of the use of these glands. Hidden thus in the scales of the involucre, they do not appear to serve, like the sticky hairs of certain species, to protect the plant from the attacks of injurious insects. On the other hand, the insects captured do not seem to serve to nourish the plant; the use of the glands is therefore unexplained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

New Method of Microscopical Observation.—A method whereby particles so small that they can not be seen with a microscope under ordinary circumstances may not only be detected but even measured has been devised by Professors Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, of Jena University. Says the Washington *Post* (June 14), abstracting an article from the *Annalen der Physik*:

"The method consists in a powerful artificial illumination of the particles to be observed. . . . The principle involved in this new method is well illustrated by the common phenomena of the 'visible sunbeam' in a darkened room, which is penetrated by a ray of light. Dust particles in the path of the ray, hitherto invisible, become visible when the eye of the observer is at right angles to the direction of the penetrating ray. Helmholtz, the greatest physicist living at the time the microscope now in use was perfected, declared the limit of microscopic perception to be one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch. This new instrument will make possible the study of bodies seven to ten times smaller.

This instrument, aside from its value to the physicist in the further solution of the problem of the construction of matter, will probably enable the biologist to observe and isolate the germs of diseases not discovered hitherto and develop their antitoxin for the cure of the diseases they produce, as is now done successfully with diphtheria."

SALT FROM ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANTS.

A PROFITABLE use for the exhaust steam of electric-light plants in salt-producing regions is to heat pipes for the evaporation of brine. This is proposed by Alexander Dow in an article on "Salt as a By-Product," in *The Western Electrician.* Says Mr. Dow:

"A limited amount of salt is obtained by mining—running shafts and tunnels directly into the rock salt. There is an excellent demand for this class of salt, which, taken with the cost of production, maintains it at a good price. The more common method and the method that is used exclusively in the Ohio and Michigan field, is to pump water down to the salt vein, where it dissolves about one pound of salt to each three pounds of water, forming a twenty-five-per-cent. brine. This brine, returned by the pressure of the pumps through a separate pipe, is evaporated in open vats or vacuum-pans by contact with steam-pipes or steam-jackets. The building, equipped with vats (called grainers) and vacuum-pans, together with the pumps and other machinery required, is in common parlance called a salt-block.

"It is customary to use exhaust steam, when such is available, to heat the brine. This practise has led to the combination with the production of salt of other industries using steam power. In the State of Michigan the most frequent combination with the salt-block is a sawmill, this particular combination being so common that it is almost standard. A sawmill raises steam by burning its own refuse strips and sawdust; that is to say, fuel is produced in sufficient and sometimes in excessive quantities by the operations of the mill. Old lumbermen said, therefore, that their fuel cost them nothing, and when they, moreover, utilized their exhaust steam in a salt-block, the commercial result was exceedingly good, and many Michigan fortunes have been earned thereby. These sawmill salt-blocks have had possession of the salt market of the Upper Lakes for years, and they virtually still control it.

"In more than one instance an electric-light plant has been operated in combination with a salt-block and sawmill. I could name a dozen such electric-light plants in the State of Michigan. The electric-lighting load comes on at dark, when many sawmills shut down either partly or altogether. Salt evaporation is préferably, tho not necessarily, a continuous process, and the addition of the electric-lighting load is a step toward continuity."

Many electric-light plants use their exhaust steam for heating purposes, but Mr. Dow says his plan is much better, for the reason that it is less dependent on conditions of time and season. He writes:

"I can shut down my block the week before Christmas, and no one will complain. The men who work in the block will probably even be happy to take a holiday just then. But please shut your eyes and imagine the lovely row there would be if I undertook to shut off my steam-heat distribution that same week. Then I can run my salt-block all summer and ship my summer product up lake till navigation closes. I wish I could sell steam heat all summer. Also, the salt block will use what steam I give it at the times I give it, and will not want to be specially warmed up at six o'clock each winter morning; neither to have the heat turned on again for a Fourth of July celebration that has failed to make seasonable arrangements with the Weather Bureau."

A New Source of Silk.—A French colonial official, M. Théry, of the Madagascar forest department, has just published some interesting facts regarding a kind of caterpillar that builds silky nests in the forest of Ankeramadinka. The nests, he believes, will be a future source of silk of very fine quality. Says the *Revue Scientifique:*

"These caterpillars, whose species is yet undetermined, live in a kind of pocket fastened to the trees—long bags of dazzling white, spherical below and long and conical on top, about 40 cm. [16 in.] long. These pockets are made of silk, light, lustrous, very flexible, and very tenacious, much resembling that of the common silkworm. In each nest are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty caterpillars, which go out at night for food and pass the day in their retreat, for rest and digestion. . . . The inside of the nest is much soiled with excretions, which may injure the value of the silk; but perhaps a way may be found to clean it. . . . In any case, it is easy to separate the lower or soiled part from the upper part, which remains clean."

The collection, it is said, is not dangerous, the greatest difficulty arising from the fact that the nests are often very high up in the trees. The species appears to be very prolific, but its habitat is not extended; it has been hitherto met with only in this one forest. It may be possible, however, to carry the nests into other forests. Specimens have been sent to the colonial gardens at Nogent-sur-Marne, where the necessary experiments will be made. Only these can determine whether the silk has any value for the colony and for industry.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Foods, Digested and Undigested.—In response to a communication urging a diet of dry, hard bread, *The Hospital* has the following to say about digestible and indigestible foods. The writer of the letter just referred to, Mr. T. Thatcher, states that at the age of sixty-four he had walked forty miles in one day with no more sustenance than twopennyworth of "hard, dry brown-bread crusts"; while a holiday in which he ate the normal quantity of "good" food resulted in nightmare and subsequent depression. Says *The Hospital:*

"Naturally a man praises the food which agrees with him, but whether or not a crust of bread be as wholesome for others as it is for Mr. Thatcher, there is no doubt that this plea for food that demands some effort in the eating is not untimely in an age when everybody seems to want to have their digestion done for them. For some people, these predigested foods cause an absolute hunger dyspepsia. There is nothing in them to 'stay' the stomach, and the sufferer would probably be better, instead of trying to find something still more digestible, to put himself for a time on a diet of brown bread and haricot beans. Not that either of these is indigestible, tho some might think the latter was. It is indeed difficult of digestion, but when digested the food value is high. The really indigestible things are those which have little food value, and make the stomach work for no profit; but if it be worth the effort, a food that is difficult of digestion has a certain merit of its own, in that it exercises the organs of digestion. The gourmet dyspeptic who resented the simple strengthening fare we speak of might console himself with the thought that when his digestion was thus strengthened, he would be able to enjoy the pleasures of the table more than ever before; but if in the process of treatment he grew to enjoy the simplest foods, he would be none the loser."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE fluids appearing on the market as white inks are only white paints," says *The American Inventor*, "as a white solution can not be made. A paint suitable for use as an ink may be made by grinding zinc oxid very fine on a slab, with a little tragacanth mucilage, and then thinning to the required consistency to flow from the pen."

"SOME time ago," says *The American Inventor*, "Professor Darwin, of Cambridge, pointed out that if a star revolved on its axis with a certain velocity the star would tend to divide into two, and the form it would take before complete separation would be that of a dumbbell, or rather two pears joined top to top. This deduction was purely theoretical. During the past two years an examination of the light changes of some recently discovered variable stars reveals this very condition of things. For example, one star in the southern sky goes through a certain regular series of light changes in seven hours, indicating that the star is a twin system, the two bodies composing it being in contact. This dumbbell system revolves around the common center in seven hours. Then there is another variable star in the southern sky the light changes of which show that the two stars composing the system are no longer in contact. Separation has just taken place, the nexus between them is broken, and two worlds, full born, have started on that outward spiral which in the course of ages will carry them far from one another."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A SYMPOSIUM ON JOHN WESLEY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Secretary of State Hay, United States Senators, governors of States, and leading men in many fields have united in a symposium on John Wesley. The occasion that calls forth their appreciations of the founder of Methodism (published in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago) is, of course, the bicentennial anniversary of his birth. "To Americans," writes President Roosevelt, "the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley must have a peculiar interest, for it is in our own country that the great church which he founded has reached its largest development; and the wonderful growth of Methodism has taken place during the very period covered by our national life. The Methodist congregations played a peculiar part in the pioneer history of our country, and it would be hard to overestimate what we owe to the early circuit-riders, no less than to their successors." Secretary of State Hay writes, among other things: "If all mortal tongues were silent, John Wesley's all-sufficient eulogy was written in never-dying words thousands of years ago: 'They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever.'" "John Wesley has had but one peer outside the apostolic college," declares Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. Speaker Cannon says: "In my judgment the influence exerted by John Wesley upon the religious, social, and industrial life of the world was and is second only to that exerted by Martin Luther." Senator Chauncey M. Depew writes: "I look upon the advent of Wesley into the missionary-field as the commencement of that effort on behalf of labor which has stricken the shackles from the slave, which has given dignity to the calling, which has uplifted the whole plane of humanity to the light and life and hope of to-day." United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, writes:

"That any one man, by the force of his personality, his executive ability, and the purity of his life, should be able to animate a movement, religious or social, so fraught with good to the human race as that great system known as Methodism, is in itself an evidence of the respect in which the Divine, choosing His subject, works through human instrumentality in the uplifting of humanity and the perfection of His purpose. I believe in the persistent, incessant working of the Supreme Power of the universe in nature (which includes humanity) toward 'that far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves.' In this thought resides the lesson to every man that he will do well to hold his mind open to the promptings of the Universal Spirit, that his life may exemplify the quality of divinity and become an inspiration to his fellow men."

Governor Bliss, of Michigan, says: "With one hand he revived decaying religious life and with the other he wrote over one hundred and twenty works, covering nearly every phase of literature from a tract on slavery to great works on biblical exposition, treatises on various branches of science, plain and excellent grammars of dead languages, histories civil and ecclesiastical, all rebutting the common notion that the founder of Methodism was only an enthusiast." United States Senator Frye, of Maine, declares:

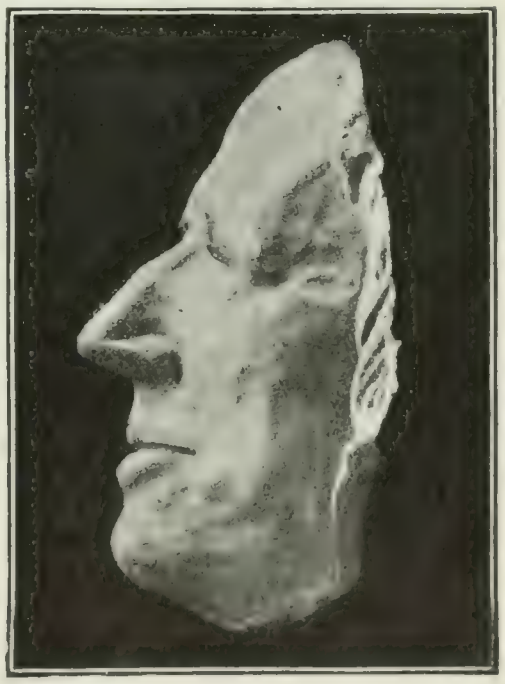
"The grand denomination of which this saintly and zealous man may well be called the founder is by no means the greatest result of the Methodist revival. It aroused the church from a lethargy which seemed tending toward paralysis and decay, and taught it a lesson which has not yet been forgotten—that its province embraces not only religious instruction and observance, but relief of the poor and profligate from physical suffering, ignorance, and social degradation. The splendid development of personal charitable and religious work which characterizes the church of this and the mother-country to-day is to a very large extent the outgrowth of the life work of John Wesley."

"Carlyle," W. T. Stead writes, "said that Shakespeare by his genius had unified the English-speaking world. . . . That which Shakespeare could not do, in that millions never read his works or see his plays, John Wesley has done much in effect. Among the influences which create a sense of unity among our English folk, that of John Wesley stands very nearly in the first rank." Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," says:

"What the world would have done without John Wesley I can not think. . . . We are told that Methodism girdles the earth. It does infinitely more than that; it lies close to the heart of mankind; it has stirred hopes and longings there that reach clear over into the beyond, into the blessed hereafter, and which no ritual or printed prayer can ever satisfy. That is the real life-work of the man who prayed that he might cease to work and live at the same time. God granted the wish of his heart. He will never cease to do either. A hundred years and more have passed since they laid him away in the chamber the name whereof is peace, 'to wake in the morning, singing,' and his spirit goes forth to-day strong and brave as ever to do His will to whose service he gave his earthly life. Truly John Wesley is numbered among God's saints."

From Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke comes the following estimate:

"From the lips of John Wesley there flowed into the arid and sterile theology of the eighteenth century a refreshing and fructifying influence. It was as if he had discovered and reopened



DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE DEATH-MASK OF JOHN WESLEY.

(Original in Drew Theological Seminary.)

Courtesy of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

the spring of living water in the teaching of Jesus—the fountain of inward joy and peace in believing. Not by metaphysics, not by logic, but by the direct and simple contact of the human heart with divine goodness and truth incarnate in a Person; not by the force of reasoning, but by the straight appeal to the consciousness of sin and the power of trusting and loving God which man has not altogether lost; not by the array of philosophical proofs, but by the invitation to weary and perplexed spirits to yield themselves to the guidance of the Spirit of wisdom and love—by these means John Wesley became the instrument of a great revival of the pristine gladness and power of the religion of Christ."

Dr. Lyman Abbott notes that Wesley accepted much that Augustine had taught and Calvin had retained: "The fall, the consequent universal sinfulness of the race, and the purchased redemption by Jesus Christ as the only method for its restoration; but he denied that moral freedom was lost for the race in the fall. He affirmed that every man was free to accept the purchased redemption, and therefore was responsible for rejecting it." We quote further from Dr. Abbott:

"He denied, therefore, the particularism of Calvin, which confined the grace of God to the elect; he affirmed that God's grace was proffered to all men and might be accepted by all. Thus proffering the divine grace to all and insisting on the ability of every man to accept it, he offered the hope of eternal life to every individual and pressed home on every individual the responsibility for its rejection. Under his ministry sin was treated as primarily individual and salvation potentially universal, and conscience and hope were aroused at the same time. Christianity, which under Calvin had become a system of philosophy, became under Wesley once more a principle of life; the message of the church became again a gospel; the evangelism of the primitive churches was recreated; missions, revivals, and Sunday-schools were born. As a new system of doctrine preached by a new church organization, the influence of John Wesley extended far and wide, but it extended farther and wider by its interpenetration of the Calvinistic churches. Calvinists are no longer John Calvin Calvinists; that is, they no longer teach or believe that man lost his moral freedom in the fall, and that the probation was begun and ended for the race in the Garden of Eden. They teach, no less than Methodists, a universal hope and an individual responsibility. If the greatness of men is to be judged by the effect they have wrought, John Wesley must be counted among the few greatest religious reformers of the world."

THE COST OF CHRISTIANIZING THE WORLD.

IT takes $300,000,000 a year to "keep up the work of Christianizing our own land," says *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City, Mo.), while "fully $1,000,000,000" is annually absorbed in the Christianization of the whole world. "The money is almost wholly voluntary." Of the sum required for the United States alone, the same paper says:

"The sum of $31,000,000 was laid on the altar by Catholics, $26,000,000 by Methodists, $20,000,000 by Presbyterians, $14,000,000 by Episcopalians, $12,000,000 by Baptists, $750,000 by the Salvation Army. In addition to these expenditures noted above, there were also paid out, under church supervision, funds estimated as follows: for new buildings, $27,000,000; for hospitals, $28,000,000; for education, $21,000,000; and for Sunday-schools, $7,000,000.

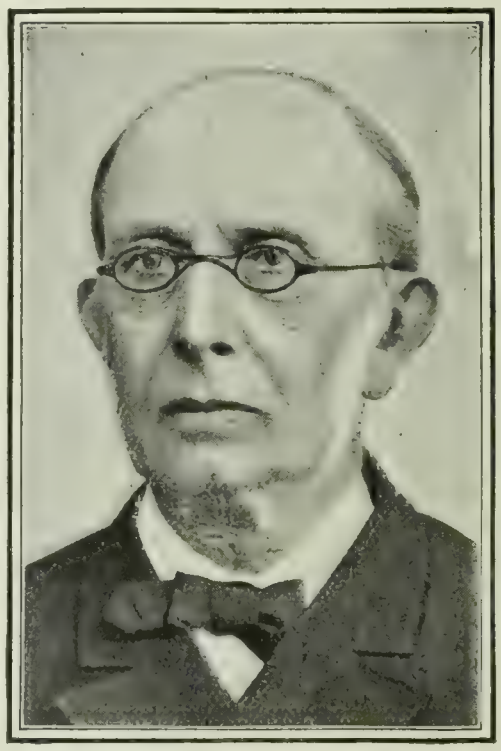
"The progress and wealth of church institutions in this country can be impressively illustrated by a single comparison. In 1800 there were 2,340 churches, valued at $1,500,000; to-day there are 178,481, valued at $724,971,372. These figures speak not of selfishness, but of the truest altruism, of philanthropy, and of the willingness to pay the price of enthroning Christ in the world."

Fifty years ago, we read further, the annual outlay for church purposes throughout the entire world was but half as much as it is to-day, or $500,000,000. The $1,000,000,000 of the present year, moreover, will be wholly inadequate in the years that are to follow, because "the resistless advance of Christianity is accompanied with an increasing cost," which can be met only by "the free-will offerings of men, women, and children." "This cost is in a sense the measure of the increasing determination of good people that Christ shall be enthroned king":

"The philosophy of the ages is the Christianizing of the world. That is the key to the evolution going on everywhere. Christianity is making its steady and resistless advance, now here, now there, now everywhere, like the rising waters of a universal tide. It explains the past achievements of the best in the race and inspires our hope for the future of the race. What will be, ultimately, will be well, because it will be Christlike."

HOW M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF "TOLERATES."

A DELIBERATE deception was practised upon the world in the translation of that portion of the Czar's manifesto relating to religious toleration, says Mr. R. E. C. Long, a noted student of Russian affairs, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "The reforming manifesto," we read, "so far from being a promise to extend religious liberties, is, correctly translated, a defiant declaration to Russia and to all the world that the Russian laws regarding religion are good enough for the empire and will under no circumstances be changed":



M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF,

Procurator of the Holy Synod in Russia, who is much criticized for his alleged religious intolerance.

"The phrase 'freedom of creed,' in fact, did not occur at all; and the passage in its negations is the most precise and unmistakable in the manifesto. That the Emperor, if he drew it at all, drew it in this form, is improbable; a more jesuitical intellect was needed to compile a paragraph which, without visible inconsistency, at once speaks of tolerance as a virtue, and declares that intolerance is the future policy of the state. . . . The meaning of the paragraph is perfectly plain to every one familiar with the machinery by which the Russian Church, under M. Pobiedonostzeff, persecutes its foes. It means that the present law is good enough for every one, and that the reports circulated last year in Russia, that M. Pobiedonostzeff was to be dismissed and the reign of tolerance inaugurated, are untrue. 'Undeviating observance' of existing laws may mean anything; it may mean that dissenters will be persecuted only according to law; it may even mean that the laws will be more rigorously enforced against them. The essence of religious persecution in Russia is its perfect legality. If persecution was carried on mainly by administrative acts in defiance of the law, the law's undeviating observance would imply relief. But so far from this being so, the law itself is the worst instrument of persecution. Trials of dissenters and converts go on in open court; they are reported in the newspapers; the accused are acquitted or sent to prison with a scrupulous observance of the law, and even in most cases, it must be assumed, a fair trial, for acquittals are numerous. To hint therefore at greater freedom, and to state specifically that the law will remain unchanged, is one of those contradictions which only a dozen ministers, each with his own amendment, could be capable of."

The writer we are quoting thinks that probably the best proof of the uncertainty of the religious promise is the fact that no two

well-informed persons agree as to its effect upon M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod. We quote once more:

"The writer was assured on authority intimately in touch with him that M. Pobiedonostzeff was so disgusted that he threatened another retirement. Now M. Pobiedonostzeff's views upon 'freedom of creed' admit of no doubt, and, this being so, the fact that his view of the manifesto is unknown is the best evidence of the reasoned ambiguity of the religious clause. The fact is that freedom of creed would be impossible under M. Pobiedonostzeff, as freedom of trade under M. Witte. It is M. Pobiedonostzeff's particular virtue to persecute from reasoned fanaticism; and for such there is no cure. In his study he professes to believe the Christian faith; in his bureau on the Senate Square he persecutes anything smacking of Christianity, but will tolerate infidelity and even blasphemy. He once—in his study—asked the writer his views on a particular question, and on getting an unsatisfactory reply, his wizened face contorted with terror as if the unnamable IT in Schiller's ballad had come floundering out of the Neva. But at his ministry, M. Pobiedonostzeff neither believes in God nor will he allow any one else to do so. Preferring infidelity to faith, and blasphemous hypocrisy to honest zeal, he rejoices over the sneering annual Sacrament of State officials; but if any peasant, led to deeds by faith, should attempt to establish, even within the limits of the civil law, the kingdom of Christ upon earth, the prison, Siberia, or the Caucasus is his inevitable doom. Nothing indeed incites the Procurator to persecution so much as to see a single head raised by real faith over the unleavened mass of bestial, unreasoning obedience.

"The religious clause may therefore be taken as one of the armed men in the Emperor's wooden horse."

A RELIGIOUS LEADER OF THE FILIPINOS.

GREGORIO AGLIPAY, a native, is the most important factor in the religious situation in the Philippine Islands, according to *The Interior* (Chicago). Upon the future of the movement headed by this Filipino depends, to a large extent, the success or failure of all efforts to Christianize those elements in the population of the archipelago which have never been brought under the influence of the church or which are now refractory to that influence. Of the man and his career, *The Interior* says:

"Gregorio Aglipay, the 'Archbishop' of the 'Independent Catholic Church' in the Philippines, is a good illustration of the instability and ignorance of even the most intelligent natives. He is now forty-three years of age, having been born in the islands and educated for the Roman priesthood in Manila. He was ordained on the 1st of January thirteen years ago. He was in full favor with the Spanish authorities at the time of the outbreak against Spain; and at the time of Dewey's attack upon Manila the Spanish priests sent him to the camps of the Tagalog insurgents to negotiate a union of the native and Spanish military forces against the Americans. As a reward for his services, he was put in charge of the episcopal functions of a Spanish bishop at that time in the hands of the Aguinaldo party. But with the victory of the Americans it seemed best to repudiate Aglipay, and he was excommunicated on the ground of having been too friendly toward the Tagalogs. Like the unjust steward in the parable, Aglipay concluded he would make friends of the Americans himself; and he accordingly invited to a secret council the leaders of the American missions in Manila. At this conference he coolly proposed that all the Protestant denominations 'join' him, assuring the workers from America that he could soon swing the natives into line. As his own motto was 'Anything to beat Rome,' he appears to have thought the American Protestants were actuated by no higher motives. Receiving no encouragement from the men whose conceptions he was at a loss to understand, he started a church all by himself, electing himself bishop, ordaining himself and celebrating mass in the street. Presently the people of certain parishes, whence the priests had fled, invited him to celebrate mass in their deserted edifices. The people claimed the churches upon the ground that they built them, and that the priests had abandoned them. Aglipay now asserts his right to them on the invitation of the people. Governor Taft has told the parties to this dispute that it must be settled not by the force of arms, as they wished to do, but in the courts, as would be done in America."

The same paper assures its readers that "city after city and province after province have declared ecclesiastically for Aglipay," and that "whatever may be the immediate outcome, it is certain the Aglipay movement has weakened the hold of Romanism upon a large part of the native population, and that they will never again submit to the absolute dominance of the Roman Church as they have submitted in the past."

Grave doubts of the spiritual value of Aglipay's movement are entertained by Rev. J. L. M'Laughlin, a Methodist clergyman and the editor of *The Philippine Christian Advocate* (Manila). This observer states in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati):

GREGORIO AGLIPAY,
Head of the Independent Catholic Church in the Philippines, and said to be negotiating with Rome.

"Father Aglipay was appointed head of the state church under the Aguinaldo Government, and laid broad plans for a Filipino Church. When that Government was overthrown, he was promptly excommunicated by the archbishop of Manila, but promptly retaliated by claiming his title of bishop, to which he had been appointed, but never ordained. For three years he worked quietly and secretly, going from one end of the archipelago to the other, fomenting the revolution that took head last September, when he openly denounced the Roman Church, and, followed by some one hundred and fifty other priests, set up the standard of the Filipino Independent Church. In this movement no new doctrine was promulgated nor system of government established. It was simply a natural outbreak of the Filipino mind against authority. The native priests were appointed bishops, and they, in turn, ordained Aglipay archbishop. The nature of the movement found ready material in the natural heat of the native mind, and it has now spread to the uttermost parts of the archipelago. 'Archbishop' Aglipay now claims 3,000,000 followers, and, judging from the localities where we are personally acquainted with the conditions, we are very ready to believe his estimate to be too conservative. The schism is purely insurrectionary in that it is not prompted by the least desire for spiritual improvement, and what it will ultimately amount to is altogether uncertain as yet. There is a general fear that it will go to pieces of its own magnitude and inherent weaknesses. Gregorio Aglipay possesses a strange influence. He is a man of considerable ability, but lacks power as an organizer."

The Roman Catholic papers of the country are not in agreement as to the importance of the Aglipay movement. Some of them think it is serious and a menace to the Roman Catholic denomination, their impression being based upon a statement made by a well-known member of the priesthood during the recent meeting of prelates in Washington. But there are various Roman Catholic journals which do not attach great weight to such views, among them *The Catholic Transcript* (Hartford), which says:

"Schism does not thrive in the tropics. Aglipay is finding it out and so are his deluded followers. The advent of Monsignor Guidi has been the occasion of much protesting of Catholic loyalty, and the schismatic clientèle of Aglipay, summoned to the bar of public opinion, vanishes like a guilty thing on a hasty summons."

OUTLOOK FOR A CHRISTIAN REVIVAL.

THE successor to Dr. Joseph Parker, Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, who has recently come from England on a visit to this country, takes issue with the persons who maintain that the day of religious enthusiasm is past and gone, that men are becoming increasingly secular in interest and outlook, and that faith has given way before the light of reason. "This opinion is freely expressed, both in the study and in the street," he admits, writing in *The British Weekly* (London), but he declares that the facts are against it and that all signs point to a revival of Christian zeal, fervor, and power. He thus puts the matter:

"There is, to begin with, a somewhat different mood observable in the younger ministry of the evangelical churches. The intellectual sermon *per se*, itself a reaction against an unintellectual type of Gospel preaching, is giving way to a more spiritual form of address which, without ceasing to be thoughtful, appeals to the spiritual instincts of the hearer and quickens the moral sense. Another sign is to be found in the attitude of the hearers themselves. With comparatively few exceptions, congregations do not ask either for scientific lectures or literary theses in the place of sermons. They do not seek ornate and pompous discourses on the one hand, or conventional platitudes on the other; but they hunger for something strong, and deep, and true, suggestive of heaven and holiness and the living, loving Christ. The more direct and simple the style, and the more rich and real the spiritual experience of the preacher, the more the people welcome the message. They crave the note of certainty."

REV. REGINALD J. CAMPBELL.

Who at the age of 34, has become Dr. Joseph Parker's successor and who is now visiting America.

"We have had our period of criticism, analysis, and sweeping demolitions," Mr. Campbell continues, while "science has had her say" and has revised her utterances; and now "Biblical criticism has, in some instances, reached the reduction to absurdity stage":

"The fashionable mental mood has been, and perhaps is still, agnosticism. We even hear a shout of triumph from the side of those unaccountable people who desire to see religion discredited. But the shout is itself an indication in favor of the recrudescence of faith. . . . But always in the history of Christendom, at the very moment when revealed religion has been declared to be dead and buried, God's prophets have arisen and bidden the dry bones live. History will repeat itself once more. Human nature can never long rest in a pessimism. Whensoever the spiritual faculty has, for any lengthened period, been repressed or obscured, it has always reasserted itself even to extravagance. Is it not the case at this very moment? The hearing obtained by Dowieism, Christian Science, and such like, is an evidence of this and a tacit rebuke against our feeble ways of setting forth the unsearchable riches of Christ."

The prayer-circles, we are assured, "that are springing up in all directions" are things from which much may be expected, because they have "the avowed object of waiting upon God for a revival of His work." There is some speculation as to the form which such revival may take when it comes:

"Some people say it will be mainly ethical, and less emotional than most previous religious movements have been. Others believe it will take the form of a quickened interest in social justice, a great awakening on the part of the churches in favor of the poor, the unprivileged, and the oppressed. No doubt there is truth in all these suppositions, but, if we refer to history once more, we learn the lesson that all Christian revivals have begun in the reawakening of devotion to Christ, the Savior and Lord. We may call this emotion, if we please, but it has taken precedence of all ethical enthusiasms and social readjustments; in fact, made them possible. Such was the revival of Francis, of Luther, of Wesley, of Moody."

HEARING CONFESSION OVER THE TELEPHONE.

A ROMAN Catholic priest "had brought into play all manner of artifice that might secure him an entrance into the house of a Freemason, whose wife, Mary, lay grievously ill," so we read in a Roman Catholic magazine, *The Homiletic Monthly and Catechist* (New York). The priest's attempts to get into the Freemason's house, we read further, were "all in vain." He "was on the point of despairing," when he found that there was a telephone in the house. "Through the assistance of a servant," the priest "was enabled to obtain communication with the sick woman, and, having heard her confession over the 'phone, gave her conditional absolution." Now the question is raised, did the priest "act prudently"? The answer given by *The Homiletic Monthly and Catechist* is in the negative. "Before all else," it declares, "the penitent must be truly present to the confessor, for an absent person can never be absolved." The theologians "have always taught that the penitent should present himself before the confessor as does the criminal before the judge," and have always demanded that "the penitent be present to the confessor." This presence, our authority asserts, "is certainly not had through the telephone." We quote further:

"In this matter we must have recourse to science. What does she say? Her verdict is that we do not hear the human voice, but only a physical reproduction, or, rather, a physical effect of the voice. After a long struggle we may get her to admit that perhaps the human voice is heard, but more than this is required to produce a slight probability of moral presence, for a slight probability is a true probability, and, consequently, demands one good, solid motive. A slight probability is so called not because it has for its foundation a slight motive, but because it is of a lower grade of a true probability. We hold, then, that a slight probability is not had in this case, and still a slight probability is necessary, even in a case of extreme necessity, for the licit administration of the sacraments. Because of these reasons, we conclude that the presence, necessary for the validity of the absolution, is not obtained through the means of communication called the telephone, and consequently that Paul [the priest] in this case acted imprudently."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"WOULD not the cross in its Christian significance as referring to the martyr-death of Christ be glaringly out of place on the bosom of a belle at a ball?" asks *The Open Court* (Chicago). "Yet how often is the cross used under similar circumstances, and no one sees any incongruity in it?"

"SELF is the center of the brute. The unself is the center of man." So Edwin Markham in *The Arena* (Boston). "Man must find the center and live by it, or make utter failure of his life, altho he may build cities and rule kingdoms. And no man fails who devotes his life to human welfare."

"THE General Synod of the Reformed Church in America evidently believes that theory should conform to fact," notes *The Independent* (New York) "It has had the courage to strike from the bride's response in the marriage service the hateful word 'obey,' and we presume it will proceed to expunge from the New Testament the invidious command of St. Paul: 'Wives, submit yourselves unto you own husband.'"

"RELIGION has, so to speak, gone to pieces" *The Pilot* (London) quotes the late Father Dolling as having said. "There is no opposition; we do not care enough to oppose. God is not in any of our thoughts; we do not even fear Him. We face death with perfect composure, for we have nothing to give up and nothing to look forward to. Heaven has no attraction, because we should be out of place there. And Hell has no terrors."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

SERVIA AND THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

IT is not easy to determine from European press comment the effect of the massacre of the late sovereigns of Servia upon the problem of the Balkans. It is a "merely local effervescence of Balkan anarchy," according to the London *Standard*, whereas the London *Pilot*, a well-informed weekly, thinks "the wholesale slaughter at the Konak of Belgrade adds yet another danger to the Balkan question," and we find that able authority on Servian affairs, Herbert Vivian, predicting grave complications from the direction of Montenegro. The Prince of Montenegro, writes Mr. Vivian in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), had hoped for the recognition of his son Mirko as heir to the throne of Servia. We quote:

"Several months ago the writer of these lines called attention in *The Westminster Gazette* to the intrigues carried on by the Montenegrin Prince Nicolas with the object of ultimately uniting his own dominions with Servia. This, the ill-fated Queen Draga being childless, with no prospect of offspring, he proposed to effect by the marriage of his favorite son, Prince Mirko, with the daughter of a certain Colonel Constantinovitch, a connection of the Servian Obrenovitch dynasty. In these circumstances Prince Nicolas made application to the late King Alexander for the royal sanction to the match; but King Alexander replied haughtily that the matter did not concern him, for the Constantinovitch family did not belong to the royal house and was not even of Servian nationality. Briefly, Colonel Constantinovitch was merely a relative of the Russian Queen Nathalie, Alexander's ill-used mother."

COL. ALEXANDER MASCHIN,

Accused of having fired the shot that killed Queen Draga. Now a member of the Servian ministry.

This authority also gives us the information that both Alexander and Draga were maligned by the press of the world, owing to the fact that Servian information had to come through poisoned Austrian sources. "The only malcontents were a few ladies who were jealous of Queen Draga because they thought themselves more suitable to share a throne; a few officers who thought themselves entitled to more speedy promotion; and a few professional politicians who coveted office." Here is a view of the royal character that has a different tone from much hitherto published:

"King Alexander has been persistently described as a weak, peevish youth who did not know his own mind, ugly and uncouth in appearance, almost a debauchee. Queen Draga has been interpreted to us as ill-born, old, and (what does not always follow) perhaps no better than she should be. Now, whatever the King was, no one who ever saw him could question his strength of character. The only symptoms of unpopularity ever discernible were aroused by his unflinching zeal to carry through whatever policy he deemed best for the nation. He was a party leader as well as a monarch, and he was convinced that his policy alone could assure the national salvation. He may have been wrong, but that is no excuse for his assassination. In any case I will stake my soul that he was sincere. His honesty is surely indorsed by his refusal to countenance criminal conspiracies in Macedonia. If Prince Ferdinand had been equally firm, he might have been less prosperous and popular, but he would have secured supererogatory satisfaction from his conscience. Queen Draga was descended from a hero of the war of independence, and ranked with the best Servian aristocracy. Her first husband treated her badly, and she passed through a time of tribulation when she had to earn her own living after his death. Her unfailing good-humor, her wit, her beauty, and her charm conquered all hearts. Soonest of all, they conquered that of the King, who was content to quarrel with his parents, to risk estrangement with his subjects, and to place himself at variance with all Europe for her sake. Their devotion was pathetic and inspiring."

There is very little trace of such a view in the press of continental Europe. We read in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"There is no question, to speak plainly, of ascertaining just what we should conclude with reference to the events marking the carrying out of the military conspiracy, especially the putting to death of the King and Queen. On this point it is natural that great uncertainty should still prevail. The conspirators, who were able to conceal their designs so well, may have some motive (to lessen the horror of their crime) for not making known what occurred in the interior of the palace during the night of the tragedy. On the other hand, it is well known that popular emotion in such cases gives birth to contradictory versions that become involved one with another. Many newspaper correspondents, more eager to purvey sensational news than fact, have no scruples about spreading more or less romantic stories or dramatic tales, according to the character of the journal they serve. However, all this is a matter of no great political importance. Whether the King was put to death after refusing to sign an abdication or whether such a demand was not made of him at all; whether the resistance of the victims was more or less fierce, or whether the number of their assailants was more or less numerous; whether they fell in this or that part of the palace—these things are of secondary importance. It is not even necessary to know just who were the ministers, in addition to General Zinzar Markovitch, president of the Council, who were put to death. . . . From the international point of view, the problem presents itself in a double aspect: the ultimate recognition of the new King by the Powers, and the attitude they will be called upon to adopt toward him should he take a position compromising to the peace of the Balkans for the sake of pleasing his people. In view of the horrible circumstances that marked the opening of the new reign, it is natural for the Powers to feel some reluctance at seeming to sanction the massacre at Belgrade. However, it may be that their attitude will depend upon the recognition given the new monarch by the Servians themselves. It should be noted on this head that the *Fremdenblatt*, official organ of the Vienna Government, portends the recognition of Peter Karageorgevitch by Austria-Hungary. In any event it is important that the Russo-Austrian understanding should show more efficiency than ever either in anticipating trouble in Servia or in providing for the possibility that the new King, by seeking foreign support, may evince ambitions perilous to the peace of the near East."

Such great importance has been attached to the utterance of the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which speaks with authority on the subject of Austro-Hungarian policy, that it is well to reproduce it, thus:

"The Karageorgevitch dynasty, which, it would seem, is called upon to rule in Servia, should, above all, work for the moral regeneration of the country. . . . In the present circumstances it may be regarded as a reassuring thing that Peter Karageorgevitch is a man in a position to put a prompt end to the interregnum so bloodily inaugurated and to give the disturbed people the foundation of a new existence, assuring them order and peace. The Obrenovitch dynasty having been extinguished by

the crime at Belgrade, we have no reason to raise objections to the natural solution of the question confronting Servia. That would not only be in contradiction to our traditional policy in matters concerning our Balkan frontier, but in our external relations with the dynasty of Karageorgevitch there has been nothing to justify any opposition to it. On the contrary, history shows that the members of the house of Karageorgevitch have always maintained the best relations with Austro-Hungarian elements. We only wish that Servia may attain better conditions and enjoy a happy future."

This announcement has been interpreted in Germany as an indorsement of the existing state of things by Austria-Hungary and as a sort of pledge that the Hapsburg monarchy will act with Russia in confining the disturbance within present limits and in preventing further Balkan complications. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which speaks with a certain authority on German foreign policy, says:

"It is fortunate that the general political situation is such that as an outcome of the understanding between Russia and Austria-Hungary there is no reason to fear the spread of the Servian complication to the last-named country. From a personal point of view the dreadful event will, to all appearance, retain its locally Servian character. The Powers which are concerned only secondarily in the event transpiring in the Balkans will await patiently to see what turn affairs will take."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says murders of princes are part of the usual order of events in Servia, "and there is no need on this occasion to feel alarm at what is in the order of things, even if, as is likely, the list of surprises does not come to an end with the accession of Prince Karageorgevitch to the throne." The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) says: "The Prince of Montenegro, in his volume of published verse, toys with the hope of a Servian kingdom, with his ties of kindred to Karageorgevitch on the one hand and to the King of Italy on the other. We must, therefore, hope that the concord between Austria-Hungary and Russia will be maintained, since it is the best guarantee of European peace." The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) is given to understand that in German political circles the situation is regarded with pessimism and it is feared that complications may in the near future force Austria to intervene. The absorption in the Balkan aspect of the matter has permitted the individuals forming the new Servian ministry to escape with comparatively little notice. "One, Avakumovitch," is the way the London *Times*, for instance, refers to the Premier now conducting the government of Servia. The Paris *Temps* tells us that he is a native of Belgrade and his age is about sixty, and says of his career:

"He pursued his studies in Germany and in France and then returned to Servia, prosecuting his legal studies until he was admitted to practise in the highest court. He is one of the best criminal lawyers and the most eminent juris-consult in his native land. He has on more than one occasion been in the ministry and even at the head of it. He was at the head of the Government in April, 1893, when the late King Alexander accomplished his stroke of state by proclaiming himself of age. Thereupon he fell from power, but M. Avakumovitch duly attained the position of leader of the opposition; but his party was for some years split into fragments, one known as court liberals and the other as independent liberals. M. Avakumovitch put himself at the head of the independents, and at the session of the last Skuptchina he was the leader of the anti-Government party."

The individual who has attracted most personal attention is undoubtedly the Minister of Public Works, Colonel Maschin, brother-in-law of the late Queen, her first husband having been his brother. This person is said in one account to have shot Draga dead after taunting her with her past. "What a humiliation for that woman!" exclaims the London *News*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CANADA.

CANADA is the British colony which has best served Mr. Chamberlain's purpose in illustrating the alleged need of a preferential tariff. In his speeches, Germany has been represented as an economic foe that has retaliated upon the Dominion because the latter has given the United Kingdom certain tariff preferences; and under her present free-trade system, so Mr. Chamberlain argued, England can not meet this retaliation nor reciprocate Canada's preferential favors. A writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) now impeaches the soundness of this entire view of the situation. He states Mr. Chamberlain's view as follows: "Germany, we are told, has treated us very badly. She has taken hostile notice of these preferential arrangements. She has penalized Canada to the extent of a very large additional duty. She refuses to recognize Canada as part of our empire. She is not only punishing Canada, but she is also threatening South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Indeed, as an enemy of this country it is now permissible to talk of her in the same breath with the slayers of Gordon." *The Westminster Gazette* writer then asks: "What truth is there in this presentment of the German peril? The public will be surprised to learn that, except by a forced and highly controversial construction of the facts, it has no foundation at all. Ministers have deluded themselves and the country by a series of wild inferences which have grown much in the same way as Peregrine Pickle's three black crows." We quote further:

"As a matter of fact, the question of the integrity of our empire has nothing whatever to do with the question. The issue is simply one of fact and public law. It was urged upon Germany that tariff arrangements between Great Britain and her colonies were matters of family compact with which outside nations had nothing to do. Mr. Chamberlain even went so far as to compare the British empire with the German federation, and Lord Strathcona urged that Canada was on the same footing as the French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies, in which preferences were given to imports from the metropolitan countries without any objections from Germany. The reply of Germany to these representations was not unconciliatory. She pointed out that the German federation was an economic unit, and that the French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies were all provinces of their respective mother-countries, and were subject to treaties negotiated with those mother-countries without their consent. Could Lord Salisbury say that the British empire was a similar unit for tariff purposes? If he could, Germany would accept the assurance and in due course would send commissioners to London to negotiate a commercial treaty based upon it. In default of such an assurance, all she had before her was the statement of Lord Salisbury himself in his despatch denouncing the treaty of 1865, 'that for many years past the British self-governing colonies have enjoyed complete tariff autonomy, and that in all recent commercial treaties concluded by Great Britain it has been customary to insert an article empowering the self-governing colonies to adhere or not, at will.' This clearly indicated that Canada was not quite in the same position as a German federal state or a French colony. Moreover, the autonomous status of Canada in tariff matters was fixed by the commercial treaty concluded by Sir Charles Tupper on her behalf with France in 1893, and ratified by 'her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.' In these circumstances it was impossible to regard Canada as other than a tariff unit for treaty purposes, and consequently as a country to whom Germany was bound to apply her autonomous tariff in the absence of a commercial treaty. To say with Mr. Balfour that this was tantamount to a declaration that 'Canada is not a part of the British empire' is nonsense. It would be far more accurate to say that it was a recognition of the large powers Great Britain is proud of having granted to her colonies without thereby weakening the integrity of her empire."

This view of the complication between Germany and Canada is warmly welcomed by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). "The imperial Government has acted correctly," it asserts. "Indeed, in

the present state of German law and of international treaty rights, it could act in no other way whatever":

"If Chamberlain wishes to imitate the German tariff union of former days, it is essential that free trade prevail between the component elements of the British empire—a thing which the British colonies with their growing industries would not desire at all. Such a tariff union of Greater Britain, if effected, might conclude reciprocity treaties with foreign Powers without depriving the colonies of the benefit of the most-favored-nation clause. At present opinion in England has not gone so far as this, and there is no justification at all for the criticism of Germany's attitude toward Canada, which has for five years past been admittedly correct. . . . Fundamentally this issue is not really one affecting Canada, which is of no great consequence to the German empire. We really are having our first collision with Greater Britain tariff ambitions and with the practical effort to realize them. As Germany happens to be alone in confronting Canada, it might be well to look beyond the present and await a second collision with Greater Britain's tariff ambitions, as a result of which other non-British states will be affected. If the new British-South African tariff union follows the Canadian precedent, Germany will not stand alone in adopting defensive measures, but will have all other non-British states at her side. In fact, Germany would not be called upon to take the lead in resisting the Greater Britain tariff union. The North American union, with its commercial interests, is chiefly concerned in maintaining the open door in South Africa."

What will be done about it at Berlin? asks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). It conjectures that the German Government will not care to go to extremes:

"The attitude of the German newspapers varies according to the economic views they represent. The protectionist Agrarians make a loud outcry at what they term Canadian provocation. . . . Quite different is the attitude of the Liberal and free-trade papers. They admit the justification and even the timeliness of severe measures against Canada. But they do not wish them to be over-rigorous, for they understand that one of their own principles is involved. They also are aware that a tariff war would be more injurious to Germany than to Canada, since the latter exports little to Germany while constituting a desirable outlet for German products. Besides all this, the Germans seem to fear that a tariff war such as the Agrarians are anxious to declare would only favor the cause of British imperial union."

The Canadian press ridicules the claim of the German Government that its attitude is "correct," and there is a disposition to regard the United States as an interested party with Germany in the maintenance of the British empire in its present condition. Thus *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto):

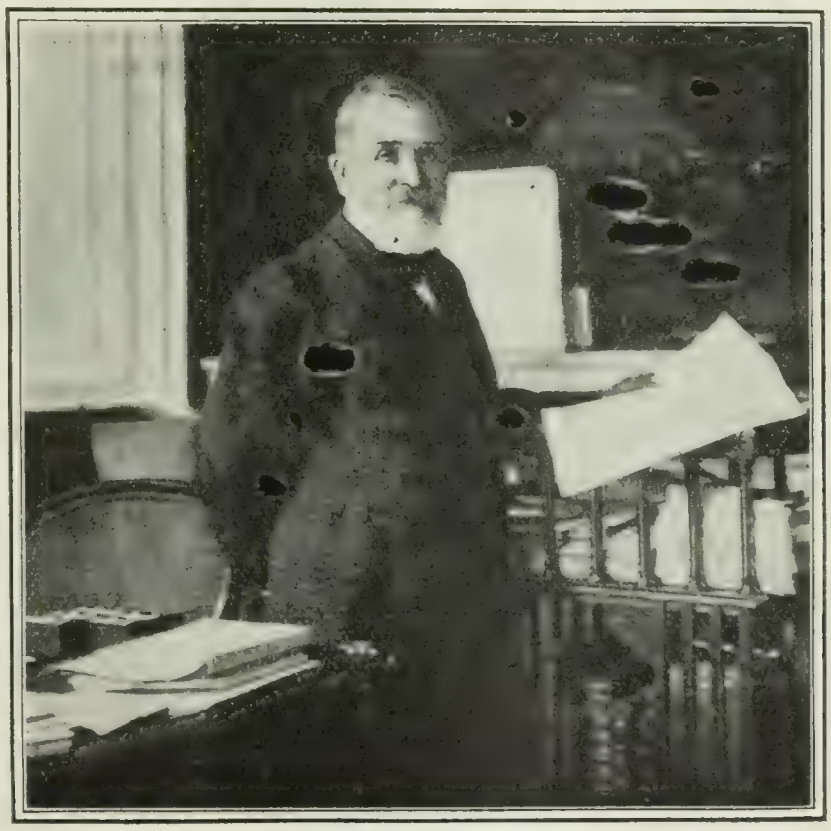
"Germany and the United States are particularly vociferous in their desire that John Bull shall not impoverish himself by abandoning free trade. Nothing but pure, unadulterated love for the great ideal of free trade, which they will never adopt, and a desire to promote the welfare of John Bull, whose commercial throat they would be willing to cut, animates Emperor William and Uncle Sam."

The Ottawa *Journal* thinks "there is probably not a free-trader in Canada who is not cheerfully prepared to accede to a considerable tariff against foreign goods if it be accompanied by a material and real preference to goods from Britain and our sister colonies." To which *The Citizen* (Ottawa) adds:

"The only journals in this country that have endeavored to throw cold water on the inter-imperial trade policy so far have been the radical free-trade organs, and very few of these have refrained from at least a covert deprecation of the Chamberlain movement even while the details of the proposal are not yet definitely outlined. The leader of the Conservative party has warmly and promptly approved of the principle of the movement, even as Sir Gordon Sprigg has done, but so far the [Liberal] government of the Dominion has been silent on the great question of the hour."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE visit which the President of the French republic is about to make to the King of England in London "is a political event of great importance, and one can not refrain from awaiting it with the liveliest interest," observes the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the great Liberal organ of the continent of Europe, noted for its friendliness to France, its anti-clericalism, and its opposition to the world policy of William II. This organ proceeds:



PRESIDENT LOUBET.

His coming visit to Edward VII. in London, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "may shape anew the politics of the world in continental Europe."

"The entire British people understand that the hour has come for them to seek solid friendship in Europe upon which they may rely in a critical hour, and no friendship could be more valuable to them than that of France, that great, generous, and peaceful nation whose moral influence in the world is so considerable and which has no other interest than that of working for its own prosperity without antagonizing in any respect the ambitions of other great Powers. We have already stated our opinion more than once that closer friendship between France and Great Britain is highly desirable, for the reason that it would be the best guarantee of general peace that could be wished. For the past ten years a conflict between Great Britain and France has been dreaded, the aims of these two Powers having been deemed at odds in certain great world questions. The cordial relations now existing between London and Paris prove that there is a way to reconcile matters, of ascertaining precisely what are the intentions of both parties in interest, and if an arbitration agreement can be arrived at between Great Britain and France it is evident that all threats of conflict between the two nations will be permanently eliminated."

It is therefore the duty of all to further a Franco-British understanding, adds the Belgian paper, and to lend to the visit of M. Loubet to London all the prestige possible:

"The attitude of the people of France during King Edward's recent stay there shows that the Nationalist element, which formerly manifested its hatred for Great Britain, has been reduced to impotence and that the agitation finds no echo in the nation. . . . . .

"These professional patriots, whose love for their country is so remarkable that they wish to isolate it completely, want revenge for Fashoda as they formerly insisted that, cost what it might, revenge must be had for 1870 by retaking Alsace-Lorraine.

French political circles have fortunately been able to withstand this evil tendency, and scarcely five years after Fashoda they have so wonderfully improved the relations between the two Governments that the English people approve without reserve any action which France may wish to take against the Moroccans to punish them for their attack upon the Algerian governor-general at Figuig—an action which may have far-reaching consequences for both France and Morocco. Here we see the first practical result of the Anglo-French reconciliation, a result which would have been out of the question if the old animosities had been persistently maintained. These animosities dated from a time when France and Great Britain seemed fated to find themselves ever in opposition. This is no longer the case, now that the nations in question aim above all at the protection of their economic interests, and it is a great step forward for the new policy to have relations established between London and Paris which denote perfect cordiality and mutual confidence. The credit for it all belongs chiefly to M. Delcassé [French Minister of Foreign Affairs], who has manifested in every crisis the tact and the prudence which denote a true statesman."

The more important organs of opinion in Paris comment upon the coming visit in a spirit which bears out what the Belgian paper says. Thus we have the *Temps* asserting that the French people are desirous of arriving at a perfect understanding with Great Britain consistently with the maintenance of the alliance with Russia, "the keystone of the policy of France"; and the *Journal des Débats* declares that while Russia is the first friend of France and France is the ally of Russia, it is possible at the same time to cultivate friendship in other parts of the world. The *Gaulois* says that the French ambassador in London should have the credit of bringing about the present friendliness of feeling. "The new policy is one of no more misunderstandings," it declares; "this is a happy idea." The comment of the London press seems more or less perfunctory, altho it reflects the utmost amity. By far the most important utterance dealing with the whole topic appears in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), being from the pen of that anonymous authority on world politics who signs himself "Calchas." Says he:

"At the present stage, Anglo-French affairs are a field of unlimited promise and of unlimited uncertainty. In the mind of any competent politician, the notion that a rapprochement between London and Paris might possibly weaken the connection between Paris and St. Petersburg could have had no existence for a moment. But if any intelligence were so incorrigibly insular as to entertain it, the perfect judgment with which our neighbors received the King must have dissipated the illusion once for all. France is prepared to make friendship with England her second interest. But the unshaken maintenance of the alliance with Russia will continue to be made under all circumstances at present calculable her first interest. Her genuine wish is to see both interests permanently harmonized, but if she must choose, even with a sigh, she will unhesitatingly sacrifice the former to the latter. . . . Were our understanding with the Quai d'Orsay as secure as that with the Consulta, it is clear that our Mediterranean route would be as safe as Oxford Street—an ideal infinitely better worth striving after than the muddle-minded scheme of improving our communications with India through the medium of the Bagdad Railway. To secure the neutrality of France upon questions not directly involving French interests, or even to secure the alliance of France for certain specific purposes ought, in the opinion of the present writer, to be not only an important purpose, but the paramount purpose of our policy. The reasons are: (1) That friendship with France, concurrently with our Italian understanding, would secure the Mediterranean route; (2) that it would form for all purposes an invincible naval combination, disposing therefore of the Kaiser's dream of predominance at sea through the agency of a European coalition; (3) that if France declined to go to war upon the Persian question, Russia would almost certainly come to a settlement with this country, we, in return, withdrawing all opposition in Manchuria and the Near East, or even agreeing to support Russia upon the Bosporus, and France in Syria, should the Ottoman dominion collapse from internal causes, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Powers to keep the sinking structure underpinned."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VATICAN REPROOF TO FRENCH CLERICALS.

ONE of the weapons in the hands of the anti-clerical combination now ruling France has been the division in the ranks of the clericals, so the *Figaro* (Paris) has asserted on numerous occasions. It has also been understood more or less vaguely that the Vatican was not pleased with the political policy of the French clerical element, this being one reason, according to the *Siècle* (Paris), why the Vatican organs in Rome have been to a certain extent reserved in their comments upon the policy of the French ministry. Now the *Cittadino* (Geneva), a paper of clerical sympathies, has published a severe reproof of the clerical forces at work in Paris, and the *Osservatore Romano* has copied the utterance with words of approval. It reads in part:

"Contemporary events in France, painful not only to every good Catholic but to every man of generous heart and sentiment whose mind is not distorted by sectarian hate, afford a proof of the profound prudence and wisdom of the guides of what is called Vatican politics, which is the same as honest and advantageous politics. As early as 1893, when the general elections were held, the Pope saw that the peril of the conservative party in this highly important issue consisted in the divisions and schisms produced among them by the conflict of their aims. Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, Nationalists, all sought their own triumph and victory for their own cause, the advent to power of the men who stood for it and who had pledged themselves to translate it into action. Confronting this body without a name, because it had too many names, were the forces of republican concentration fallen under the control of the Masonic sectaries and the most raging political anti-clericalism. The Pope labored to make clear to the French conservatives the full extent of the peril which he saw and measured. . . . It should have been manifest to the French conservatives that the republic was the only possible form of government for France at that time, and that agitation of any other would merely expose public order to peril and prejudice not only the cause of peace but the very interests of the church for no sufficient reason. . . . Now we see the French conservatives uttering lamentations, and it even seems they are beginning to exclaim that they have erred. But it is late for that. It seems to us too late."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JAPAN'S COMING GREATNESS.—A magnificent industrial future is opening before Japan, says Baron Kaneko Kentaro in *Jitsugo-no-Nippon* (Tokyo). "Japan should before all else compete warmly with the United States in the Far East." This she can do in time, according to the Baron, who anticipates a day when his country will have driven every industrial competitor from the field.

HELOT.—"I nave always shared the contempt of Theobald Wolfe Tone for the position of a 'helot' nation, which is forbidden to have either a foreign office or a fleet of its own," writes Walter Sweetman in *The Westminster Review* (London). "There is nothing in this disrespectful to Canada, which is at the other side of the Atlantic, and which, having even now the full control of its own custom-house, could join the United States of America at any moment, if it wished."

INDIA'S LIBERTY.—"A native of India, tho he does not make his own laws or settle his own taxes, is in one way the freest of mankind," thinks the London *Spectator*. "He can go where he likes, build any house he likes, and, subject to the provisions of the Criminal Code, live precisely as he likes. Nobody interferes with his creed, even if it is an immoral one, unless, indeed, it involves murder; and he takes no license for any business unconnected with liquor or opium. . . . He can write what he likes so that it be not libel, preach what he likes—rank treason included if it is only not in the street—and be as insolent to all superiors as his hereditary courtesy will permit. He is, in fact, the freest man on earth in every sense but the democratic one."

MANY readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be interested to know that Dr. R. H. Crunden, who managed THE LITERARY DIGEST tour of Europe in 1900, is to personally accompany a "Round the World" tour leaving here in October.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A History of American Literature."—William P. Trent. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40 net.)

"The Love Letters of Margaret Fuller."—Introduction by Julia Ward Howe. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.35 net.)

"Quo Vaditis?"—Bouck White. (The Civic Press, New York.)

"Sir William Johnson."—Augustus C. Buell. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch."—Mrs. Burton Harrison. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"'Twixt God and Mammon."—William Edwards Tirebuck. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Voltaire: Index to his Works, Genius and Character."—Oliver H. G. Leigh. (E. R. Dumont, New York.)

"Tales from Wonderland."—Rudolph Baumbach, translated by Helen B. Doyle. (A. Lovell & Co., $0.30.)

"Idyls of the Gass."—Martha Wolfenstein. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Ventures into Verse."—Henry L. Menchen. (Marshall, Beek & Gordon, Baltimore.)

"Holy Scripture in the Worship of the Church."—Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.40 net.)

"A Victim of Conscience."—Milton Goldsmith. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Divine Heritage of Man."—Swâmi Abhedânanda. (The Vedânta Society, New York, $1.)

"The Lions of the Lord."—Harry Leon Wilson. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Prudence Pratt."—Mrs. Doré Lyon. (George V. Blackburne Company.)

"Birds in their Relations to Man."—Clarence M. Weed and Ned Dearborn. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.50 net.)

"Farmer Kilroy on 'Iviloosh.'"—Kilroy Banks. (W. T. Keener & Co., Chicago, $0.60.)

"The Laos of North Siam."—Lillian J. Curtis. (The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, $1.25 net.)

"Round Anvil Rock."—Nancy H. Banks. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Man of this Earth to the Man Possible of an Essential Being of the Universe."—Leonidas Spratt. (H. and W. B. Drew Company, Jacksonville, Fla.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Sonnets to My Mother.

By ZONA GALE.

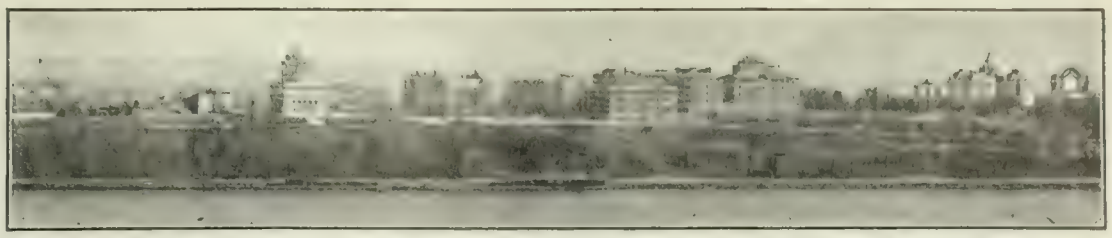
I.

One dawn she woke me when the darkness lay
  Faint on the summer fields, and all the air
Was like a question, and the green was gray
  With dew distilled of silver essence where
The wild night-people wrought. She said, "Dear one,
  This is our holiday,"—and forth we went
To find new kindred, new bequests of sun,
  New glories for the spirit's nourishment.

Oh, it was long ago,—so long ago!
  The dead years lie upon her grave like flowers;
  The sorcery and alchemy of hours
Have made me some one whom she does not know.
  I am become the nurse of days that were,
  The mother of the memory of her.

II.

I heard her weeping in the night. Her sobs
  Came pulsing and went out as if her heart



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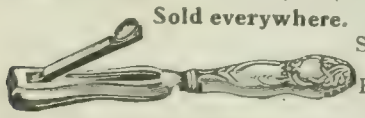

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Were beating breath, not blood. As silence throbs
With pain, so throbbed the sound. And yet apart
I lay as if asleep, - sick for the peace
Of other nights whose coming did but seem
The kiss with which we sealed the day's release
And watched the window change to door of dream.

I can not tell what things bring penitence
To other hearts. I know not if regret
For all the ancient sins of soul and sense
Be holier than a longing to forget
The little wrongs. But oh, if I could say,
"That night I kissed my mother's tears away!"

III.

Am I the one to be made happy, dear,
By all the harmonies you never knew?
Are all the sweets and glories of the year
To come to me and never come to you?
I give them to you,—see the merry hours,
The sun of youth, the scented fields of bloom!
You only take the sad, white, withering flowers
That blow but for the tomb—but for the tomb.

Oh, was there ever gold upon your hair?
And were there wishes in your heart like mine?
Or did you yearn and dream, and did your prayer
For all I have die voiceless? Lo! the sign
Is in your eyes, and I am but the ghost
That haunts the utter harvest which you lost.

—In July *Success.*

Strangeness.

By WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY.

The house seems empty since you went away;
It never was so big and bare before;
For me, its child, each aspect ever wore
A friendly face, familiar, kind, and gay,
And unseen arms and hands that were my stay
In all the round of life I knew of yore,
Strong to sustain, it tenderly outbore,
And close to its heart it held me till to-day.

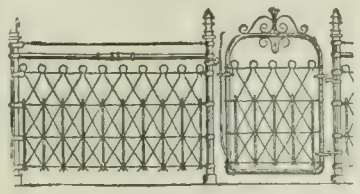
But now the whole house seems the living tomb
Of dear dead days that come no more to me.
Oh that those days should seem so long ago!
And I have wandered on from room to room
With sinking heart that I should never see
Things as they were, when I have loved them so.

—In June *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

How Will Carleton Got His First Chance.—When Will Carleton, author of "Farm Ballads," "Songs of Two Centuries," and other volumes of poetry, was a raw student at college he made his début in this wise:

There was a political fight in progress at the town in Illinois where the youthful poet lived, and he aspired to do what he could, not being old enough to vote at that time, to aid the side he favored. So he got a boat and rowed himself to a solitary island where, after considerable thought and work, he wrote a long campaign poem, full of patriotism and ardor. Then, with his manuscript in his hand, he approached the chairman of the local committee, and offered his service in the form of an original poem to be recited by himself. The chairman was not visibly impressed by the offer, but the young man, tho somewhat discomfited, was not discouraged, and after further parley was permitted to read his poem to the politician, who liked it. It was arranged that young Carleton should appear in a small Lutheran church the next night in order to show the people what he could do. Highly elated, the youthful but practical



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poet went to a wall-paper shop, bought a roll or two of the cheapest paper, and, using the white side of it, he prepared some striking posters advertising his appearance the following night. He spent the intervening time practising his recitation, and when the hour arrived he was ready. There were only fifteen or twenty people present, but they were pleased, and the fame of the poet filled the town next day. The subsequent night the Methodist church was placed at his disposal, a large audience was gathered by the politicians, and a collection was taken up for the enterprising young man who had so ably entertained them.

Emerson's Absent-Mindedness.—During the latter portion of his life, declares a writer in *Everybody's Magazine*, Emerson seemed to live much in the world of souls, and came back with difficulty to take cognizance of physical affairs. To illustrate this these incidents are narrated:

At the time of the Millerite excitement, he was walking one day down Bromfield Street, Boston, when he met one of his friends, who remarked: "This is the day when the world is to come to an end, according to the Millerites." The Sage of Concord looked reflectively at his friend for a moment, and replied: "Ah, well, we can do without it."

It is also told of him that one very hot day Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was standing at the corner of Tremont and School streets, mopping his brow, holding his hat in one hand, with the mouth up. Emerson, coming along and seeing a venerable man with his hat thus outstretched, dropped a quarter in it, and walked on, without recognizing the genial Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Wanted the Job.—"Madam——" began the famished hobo. "Well?" snapped the crusty housewife. "Madam, if I learned to bark like a dog would you let me live in de kennel en feed me as high as yer do dat dog?"—Chicago *News*.

Very Likely.—ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY (spending summer on a farm): "Just hear how those old trees in the orchard moan and groan in the storm, like the crying of a lost soul!"

SMALL BOY: "Well, I guess you'd make a worse racket if you were as full of green apples as they are!"—*Smart Set*.

Buncoed.—FIRST FARMER: "Say, Zeke, who wuz that feller doin' all that laughin' 'cause you bought a gold brick?"

SECOND FARMER: "He's the city galoot that thinks he is gittin' healthy on the Sulphur Spring water that he's buyin' a barrel at a lick from my mill-pond."—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Some Relief.—"I'm sorry to hear your wife is suffering from her throat. I hope it's nothing serious?" "No, I don't think so. The doctor's forbidden her to talk much. It'll trouble her a good deal, I expect, and she won't be herself for some time."—London *Punch*.

Coming Events.

July 13-31.—Jewish Chautauqua at Atlantic City, N. J.

July 14.—National Railroad Commissioners' Convention, at Portland, Me.

July 16-19.—Epworth League International Convention, at Detroit, Mich.

Ab uno disce omnes.

If you wish a character sketch deduced from your own handwriting or that of your friends write for free Chapter on Graphology to LADDEY'S BUREAU OF GRAPHOLOGY, East Orange, N. J.

Columbia

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AUTOMOBILES
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Catalogue illustrating and describing 20 different models, including vehicles for Touring, Pleasure Driving, General Use, and all Requirements of Business, will be sent on request.
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Huyler's COCOA
UNEQUALLED IN Purity and Flavor.
OUR ONLY STYLE CAN AND YOUR GROCER CAN SUPPLY YOU.

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ONLY TAKE SECURED OFFERINGS.
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Empire Securities Corporat'n
27 William St.,
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For Garbage.
Garbage standing around in open cans or pails is offensive, unsightly, unsanitary.
Witt's Corrugated Can
has close-fitting lid which shuts in odors, makes scattering of contents impossible. So strong it will not dent or bend in a lifetime. Good housekeepers use it. Imitations are worthless. See that "Witt's Can" is stamped in the lid.
For sale by Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K. Cincinnati, O.

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Real Estate or Business?
I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.
FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
Real Estate Expert, 7817 Adams Express Building, Chicago.

July 21-24.—International Pure Food Show Association Congress, at St. Paul, Minn.

July 24.—Convention of the International Marble Workers' Association, at Philadelphia.

July 28.—Convention of the International Federation of Commercial Travelers, at Mackinac Island, Mich.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SERVIA.

June 23.—The Ministers of Great Britain, Holland, and Turkey leave Belgrade in accordance with the instructions of their governments.

June 24.—Peter I., Servia's new King, is given an enthusiastic welcome in Belgrade.

June 25.—King Peter takes the oath and reviews the army; United States Minister Jackson leaves Belgrade.

June 26.—Emperor William sends a dispatch to King Peter, officially recognizing the new monarch.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 22.—Thirty thousand men strike for higher wages in Barcelona, Spain.

Wos y Gil is elected President of Haiti.

A British force in Nigeria is driven back from Durmi by the ex-Sultan of Sokoto.

June 23.—The United States European squadron arrives at Kiel.

An edict is issued, with the sanction of the Czar, restricting the sale of arms and ammunition in Finland.

The Ziegler polar expedition starts from Trondhjem, Norway.

An engagement is reported at Peroia between Turks and Macedonians, and that the former are moving 50,000 troops to Salonica and Adrianople.

June 24.—Returns of the German elections show that the Socialist vote has increased nearly 43 per cent.

Emperor William arrives at Kiel and receives U. S. Admiral Cotton and his commanders.

June 25.—Emperor William inspects the United States battle-ship *Kearsarge* and sends a cordial message to President Roosevelt commending the officers and men.

Count Hedevary undertakes to form a new Hungarian Cabinet.

June 26.—King Edward's birthday is celebrated in England and the Colonies.

The German Emperor expresses warm sentiments of friendship for President Roosevelt and the people of the United States at a dinner given Ambassador Tower at Kiel.

June 27.—Bulgaria will protest to the Powers against the concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier.

Domestic.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

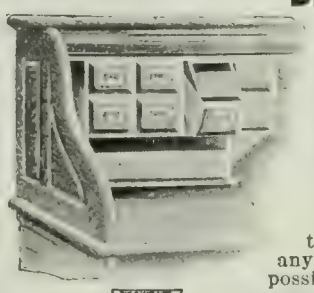
June 22.—A. W. Machen, the Groff Brothers, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., are indicted by the District of Columbia Grand Jury on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

June 23.—Special counsel are engaged to assist in the Government's case against those accused in the postal cases.

June 26.—Ex-Postmaster-General Smith replies to the Tulloch charges against his administration of the Post-office Department.

"GUNN" DESKS

Everything for the office made in all the woods and finishes.



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A WHEEL OF LIFE containing definite teachings for Health and Longevity, Art and Secret of Beauty, Ideals in Dress, Child Culture, Mastery and Appropriation of Life forces--the Secret of Secrets.

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The most valuable crop in the world.
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INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
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I am to thoroughly clean the teeth and I do it.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 22.—Arguments in the United States Shipbuilding Company receivership application matter were begun in Trenton, N. J.

George White, a negro murderer, is burned at the stake in Wilmington, Del.

June 23.—President Roosevelt orders the prosecution of Edward F. McSweeny, ex-Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at New York, on the charge of embezzling official records and papers.

Troops are called out to protect the street-car lines of Richmond, Va., from violence growing out of the street-car strike.

June 24.—An Alabama planter pleads guilty in the United States Court on each of eleven indictments for peonage.

The Iowa Democrats at their State convention repudiate the Kansas City platform.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrives in New York, and expresses his confidence of winning the America's cup.

June 25.—President Roosevelt decides to forward to the Czar the petition presented by the B'nai B'rith regarding the treatment of the Jews in Russia.

June 26.—The National Colored Immigration and Commercial Association sends a petition to President Roosevelt and Congress asking for $100,000,000 to deport negroes to Liberia.

President Roosevelt gives a luncheon at the White House for Sir Thomas Lipton.

June 27.—The *Shamrock III.* has its first trial spin and bests *Shamrock I.* on every point.

The President arrives at Oyster Bay, where he will spend his vacation.

June 28.—Commencement and the Wesley bicentennial celebration begin at Wesleyan University.

CHESS.

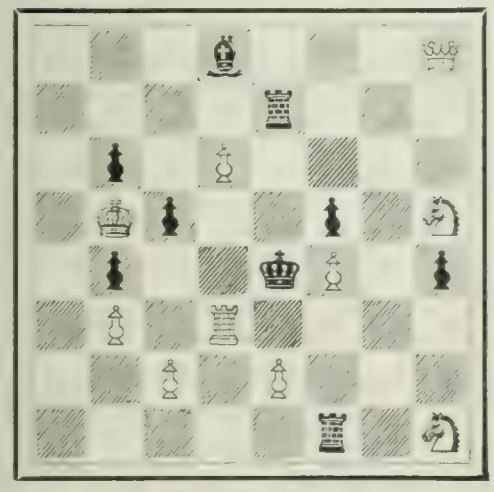
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 841.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

F. GAMAGE, Westboro, Mass.

Black Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

3 b 3 Q : 4 r 2 : 1 p 1 P 4 : 1 K p 2 p 1 S : 1 p 2 k P 1 p : 1 P 1 R 4 : 2 P 1 P 2 : 3 r 1 S.

White mates in two moves.

Pears'

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection.

Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap.

Established over 100 years.

In everything pertaining to health the nearer we get to Nature and to Nature's ways the better we are. Perfect filtration is absolutely necessary to make water the true, wholesome solvent it is intended to be.

The National Filter

is patterned closely along natural lines and is based strictly upon Nature's methods. The finest quality of tripoli stone is the filtering medium used, and its construction and action are such as to positively remove every trace of bacterial and animal matter. Hence absolutely pure water is the result. The National Filter never needs taking apart for cleaning—there is no removal of the stone, and anybody can clean it thoroughly in three minutes.

Made in all sizes for the home, the office and large institutions. Installation is direct with the supply pipe and in no way interferes with water drawn direct from faucet. Write for illustrated booklet, "Pure Water in Nature's Own Way"—it's free.

NATIONAL FILTER CO., FISHER BLDG., CHICAGO.
1257 Broadway, New York. 1015 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
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I invite my pupils to ask questions, with the assurance that they will be clearly answered.

You Can't Fail

If There's Any "Go" in You

In a rut? Then get out of it. Learn advertising, the new profession; it's uncrowded; it pays well; competent men and women are in demand. The Helms course of ad-writing has been successfully taught by mail for the past two years. The graduates, without a single exception, endorse it. They're all quite willing to do this, because they're all in good positions, obtained and held because

They Know the Business

This course is not taught by "form letters." Every lesson is prepared and corrected by Mr. Helms himself, and is accompanied by a letter personally dictated by him. He has no assistants. Consequently, but two hundred pupils can be taught at one time. Only thirty more will be accepted now. If you're willing to give up about three hours a week, and to ask questions about whatever features of the work are not clearly understood, you may be one of the thirty, and you'll be equipped in four to six months. Only earnest men and women are wanted in this course. Their instructor will be no less conscientious in his work.

Interested? Write at once, for further details, to

ELMER HELMS, 9 East 16th Street, New York
Formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker

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Clothes Dryer

Does Not Disfigure the Lawn

with ugly posts that are used but once a week. They can be folded up and put away till next wash day. Set in sockets sunk in ground. Hold from 100 to 150 ft. of line. Over 200,000 in use. Department and hardware stores sell them.

Send for Catalog 6.

HILL DRYER CO., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who wish to earn $50 per week or more. Give age, experience, references. DODD, MEAD & Co., New York.

PARTNER WANTED

in a well established Chicago Real Estate and Financial Mail Order Business. Established 15 years. Very profitable and steadily increasing. Experience not necessary. $2,500 required for half interest. For particulars address J. N. R., 8th floor, 200 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

10 % and More
From Land, Cattle and Sheep

We offer select investors a limited amount of the capital stock of the Wyoming Cattle and Investment Co. Owns the famous Camp Stool Ranch in S. E. Wyoming. Good land, good water, good pasturage, two railroads, etc. Stocked with 500 cattle and 6000 sheep and on this paid 10 % dividend last year. All money will be put into stocking and improving the ranch. We court fullest investigation of men and property. Write for full information.

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STEELO HARDENS AND TOUGHENS IRON
IMPROVES STEEL AND PREVENTS RUST
STEELO COMPANY, 403 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

When Golfing, Shooting, Fishing use

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A delicious, satisfying food-drink—in powdered form instantly prepared with hot or cold water. Also in tablet form, either natural or chocolate flavor—ready to be eaten as a quick lunch. A compact, strength-giving, emergency ration for the sportsman, athlete, and traveler. Made of pure, rich milk from our own dairies, and the extract of selected grain, malted by our special process.

Used and sold everywhere—all druggists.

SAMPLE If you are not using it now, let us send you our unique Shakespearean Booklet and a trial package, postpaid, FREE

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis. U.S.A.

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For STOMACH TROUBLES

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, BAD BREATH, HEARTBURN, ETC., USE

Requa's Charcoal Tablets

TRADE R MARK.

Prepared from pure powdered willow charcoal made in tablet form without sweetening. Very soluble and highly recommended by physicians. Packed in convenient boxes, with metallic tongs for handling to prevent soiling fingers. Makes an excellent dentifrice.

Ask your druggist, or send 10 cents for small box or 25 cents for large box by mail. Dept. B.

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The beginning of Window Happiness is a shade roller that is obedient and faithful—one that is guaranteed not to give trouble.

THAT ONE IS THE GENUINE

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER.

DON'T STAND OVER HOT STOVES

We can save you the services of a cook or make a good cook out of a poor one. Saves you 50 per cent. in fuel, labor and time. Fine for summer cottages. Insures you deliciously cooked, easily digested, never spoiled, steaming hot meals, all cooked over one burner. Grand for Canning Fruit. Use the

O-HI-O Steam Cooker With Doors

and the great problem of Summer cooking is solved. $1.00

Cook Book free. 6 cents postage.

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Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

WE WANT GOOD AGENTS and guarantee them $30.00 to $40.00 per week and expenses.

The O-HI-O COOKER CO., 750 Jefferson St., Toledo, O.

CARBO CORN ERASER REMOVES CORNS

Lasts indefinitely. Perspiration of feet relieved.

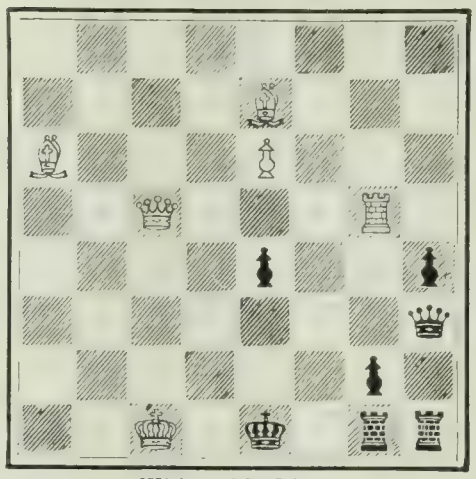
10 cts.—by mail 10 cts.

CARBO SUPPLY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Problem 842.

By THE REV. W. RECH, Freeport, Ill.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 4 B 3; B 3 P 3; 2 Q 3 R 1; 4 p 2 p; 7 q; 6 p 1; 2 K 1 k 1 r r.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 835. Key-move: Q—B 2.

No. 836.

1. Kt—K B 5 / K x P	2. Kt—Q B 5 ch / K x Kt (must)	3. Q—R 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 2	2. K x Kt / P x Kt	3. Q—Q sq, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—K 3, mate
1. ..... / Barry	2. Q—R 3 / P x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Kt—Q B 5, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—K7, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—Q sq, ch / K x P	3. Q—Q 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

835: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; W. K. Greely, Boston; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo.; Z. G., Detroit; W. H. G. Mackay, Atlantic City; P. Moeller, Brooklyn; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass.

Comments (835): "Good"—M. M.; "Remarkable in some respects"—G. D.; "Very beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Fine"—A K.; "The pearl of 2-ers"—J. G. L.; "As fine an example of this theme as I've seen for a long time"—F. G.

(836): "Difficult"—M. W. H.; "Neat variation"—M. M.; "Excellent work"—G. D.; "Wonderfully clever"—F. S. F.; "It circles ronnd the summit"—A K.; "A stunner"—Dr. J. H. S.

End-game (July 13) 1 Q—K 7, and mate in four moves.

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During July and August only, we will give the first person answering this advertisement from each town or city, a splendid opportunity to obtain the

AMERICAN $40 TYPEWRITER

a standard key board, type-bar machine, capable of highest speed, at a special introductory cash price if THE LITERARY DIGEST is mentioned. Write us promptly.

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HAIR ON FACE NECK AND ARMS INSTANTLY REMOVED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE MOST DELICATE SKIN

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis.

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio

Every Bottle Guaranteed

We Offer $1,000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

Eczema

Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Itch, Acne or other skin troubles, promptly relieved and cured by

Hydrozone

This scientific germicide, which is harmless, **cures by killing disease germs. Used and endorsed by the medical profession everywhere.** Sold by leading druggists. If not at yours, send 25 cents for a trial bottle. The genuine bears my signature. Accept no substitutes. Address

Prof. Charles Marchand Dept R. 57 Prince Street New York.

FREE {Valuable Booklet on the treatment of diseases.

WILL MAKE HAIR GROW

Evans Vacuum Cap

This appliance will massage the scalp and force a free and healthful circulation. Stops hair from falling out and restores a normal growth where live follicles exist. It is used about 10 minutes twice a day. Price of outfit, complete, is $35.00. Money refunded in full if not satisfactory after 30 days' use.

Evans Vacuum Cap Co.

St. Louis office, Fullerton Building. New York office, Room 12, 1300 Broadway.

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Money invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 30 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large flock in a few years. Over 300 Men, Women and Children now have Cattle and Sheep on our Ranches. Write for Annual Report, a most interesting document.

Montana Co-Operative Ranch Co. Great Falls, Montana

MAPLEWOOD, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Sanatorium established in 1875 for the private care and medical treatment of **Drug and Alcoholic Addictions.** Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us. **Home Treatment if Desired.** Address THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dep. 68, LEBANON, O.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 2 New York, July 11, 1903. Whole Number, 690

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A COLOMBIAN VIEW OF THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

WHY is Colombia hesitating in regard to the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty? The question has often been asked and answered in the United States, and the general opinion expressed is that the Colombians can give no suitable reason for their reluctance in a matter of so great a value to their country. But Raúl Pérez, a nephew of a former President of Colombia, comes to the defense of his countrymen in this instance. In a paper in *The North American Review* (July) he maintains that the Panama Canal agreement can not be constitutionally consummated and that it will not be accepted by the "liberal, progressive, enlightened party" in Colombia. There are three reasons, he thinks, to justify the Colombian attitude: First, that "neither the Colombian Executive nor an ordinary Congress can constitutionally ratify a treaty that involves a cession of territory to a foreign Power"; second, that "the canal will not be of as much benefit to Colombia as those who are unfamiliar with the situation assume"; and third, that "Colombians firmly believe that there are other solutions to the problem, which, besides being fair and legal, would permanently satisfy both the United States and Colombia."

In regard to the ratification of the treaty, Mr. Pérez informs us that under the Colombian laws the Panama Canal Company is considered simply as a "juridical person," and has no further rights than those granted to any Colombian citizen. If the United States Government were in the place of the Panama Canal Company and the transference of rights carried out, "would the United States submit to be considered merely a 'juridical person,' with no more rights than any other Colombian citizen carrying on business in Colombian territory?" The writer continues:

"Article 21, of the Salgar-Wyse contract (Colombian law 28 of the year 1878), in full force to-day, reads as follows: 'The concessionaires, or those who in the future may succeed them in their rights, may transfer those rights to any other capitalists or financial corporations; but they are expressly forbidden to transfer them or mortgage them, under any consideration, to any foreign nation or government.' Nothing could be more explicit, and this legal disposition in itself is enough to invalidate the Herran-Hay treaty. . . . . .

"In fixing the status of the builders of the canal, it may be true that there are some difficulties, but none of these are insuperable. It is evident that for a powerful Government to be placed in the postion of a mere 'juridical person,' under the laws of a weak and unstable so-called republic, is rather awkward, and has no precedent. On the other hand, neither the Colombian Executive nor even the Colombian Congress has the power to make a cession of territory belonging to the Colombian *Nation*.

"Only a constitutional convention, whose members should be expressly elected by the people for that purpose, would be empowered to cede territory to another country; but it may be safely stated that in no nation of the world would it be possible to find a set of men to assume such responsibility. The proof of this is that, after the Colombian dictator has himself chosen his own unconditional supporters as members of the Congress about to meet, the feeling exists that these 'picked men' will not dare approve the cession of the Panama territory."

We learn further that the enlightened classes of Colombia "believe that in the Isthmus of Panama their country holds something of value for all time," and that they feel that this property is not exclusively their own, but that it is "the patrimony of all future generations of Colombians, who will execrate their memory should they squander the national birthright." The $10,000,000 that Colombia is to receive from the United States is considered inadequate, and such would be the case if the sum were raised to fifty millions. The writer, in continuing, characterizes as "very erroneous" the impression that the canal when completed will greatly benefit Colombia. He says on this point:

"The conditions as they exist to-day place Colombia in the position of the owner of a bridge, over which an immense traffic is constantly passing. There are many steamship lines converging on the ports of Panama and Colon that load and unload there enormous quantities of merchandise in transit, while large numbers of passengers are compelled to stop at both ends of the trans-Isthmian railroad. All such patronage is very valuable to the Isthmus; and, being terminals, both ports have naturally considerable importance. Such will not be the case when the canal is opened. Steamers will go through as rapidly as possible, the passengers dreading the unhealthy climate. There will be no loading and unloading of cargoes; the ports will no longer be terminals nor perhaps even coaling stations, and they will not have anything else to place on board but the scanty products of their own immediate neighborhood. . . . . .

"The only gain with regard to trade—and even that is problematical—might be for a strip of land some three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, situated on the Pacific coast. The productions of that region, entirely tropical and chiefly consisting of chocolate, have already good markets in Chile and on the western coast of the United States, and it remains to be demonstrated that the freight rates through the canal would be low enough to enable the chocolate planters of the Colombian Pacific coast to compete with the Venezuelan product on the Atlantic side. In any case, that narrow Pacific region is the only portion of Colombian territory that could derive advantage from the canal. Every country in the world would be a gainer rather than Colombia."

In conclusion, Mr. Pérez tells us how the Colombians would like to have the question settled. He says:

"What the Colombians would like to do about the canal would

be to have their country hold a permanent interest in the enterprise as a partner of the United States, deriving an income that would benefit not a few officials and one political party, but all the people for generations to come. There is no reason why a partnership of that nature could not be successfully carried out, in the same way as a partnership between individuals. All details could be deliberately and safely settled between the two countries to the entire satisfaction of both, bearing in mind that a century in the life of a nation counts no more than one year in the life of a man, and that the canal must be of vast consequence for ages. The desire to cut the canal open as rapidly as possible is praiseworthy, but it is more important to lay first the solid foundations of the transaction and establish the exact limitations of the rights of those concerned, so as to avoid all possible friction in the future."

It is of interest to note at this time that, on July 2, Luis Carlos Rico, the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented the canal treaty to the Senate with a special message for the consideration of Congress. The House of Representatives has appointed a committee of nine to consider the whole matter.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SCANDAL.

DURING the course of the postal investigation, references have been made to Congressmen who are supposed to have stood in the background and reaped the "benefits" of fraudulent contracts. In one instance, ex-Congressman Driggs, of Brooklyn, is charged with having received money to secure the adoption of an automatic cashier by the Post-Office Department. Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, is accused of being a stockholder in a company whose manufacturing appliances the Post-Office Department is compelled to use. And now, in another branch of the government service, Representative Lucius N. Littauer, of New York, is declared to have used his influence to get government work in furnishing gloves and other supplies during the Spanish-American War. Secretary Root has directed Inspector-General Burton to investigate the charges made. The facts of the case are described by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) as follows:

"In bankruptcy proceedings in New York, Lyon, the defendant, an army contractor, declared that the firm of Littauer Brothers, of which Representative Littauer was and is a member, obtained through him government contracts amounting to $500,000, on which the profit was $90,000. Lyon asserts that there was division of profits, and among the exhibits in the hearing before the referee in bankruptcy proceedings there is a letter written by Representative Littauer, on House of Representatives paper, in which he refers to division of profits on certain contracts. In another letter Mr. Littauer asks Lyon if it is desirable that he, Littauer, should see the quartermaster-general of the army with reference to other contracts. Lyon's testimony and the documentary evidence brought to light by the bankruptcy proceedings give the impression that Lyon was merely a 'straw man.'

"It should be noted that it is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $3,000, for a member of Congress to enjoy, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, any contract entered into in behalf of the United States, and the same penalty attaches to a government official who lets such a contract. Moreover, there is attached to every contract a statement that it is unlawful for a member of Congress to be engaged in any such business; and yet members of the firm of Littauer Brothers were on many of Lyon's bonds. It is proper to say that Representative Littauer denies that his firm had any interest in the contracts except to sell goods directly to Lyon, as to any other customer. It must be hoped that he can establish this so clearly and convincingly that no one will doubt."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) comments:

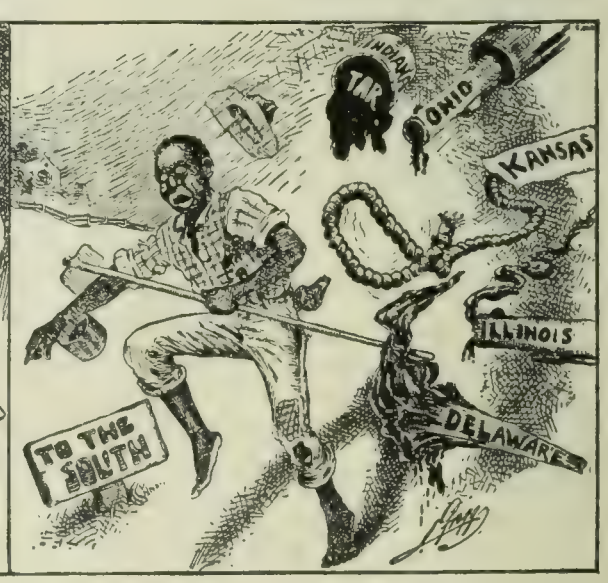
"Whether Mr. Littauer is legally guilty can not be determined by trial in the newspapers. The courts alone can compel the production of the necessary evidence, and the courts alone can construe that Federal statute which declares in the most sweeping and explicit terms that no member of Congress shall be interested, 'directly or indirectly,' 'in whole or in part,' in any government contract. The average layman, however, will see in the arrangement by which the work was done by Littauer Brothers, and the goods shipped straight from their factories to the quartermaster, a very direct interest in the award of the contract to a firm which would buy of the Littauers. . . . Congressman Littauer is a shining example of a scholar in public life. He comes of a good family, he enjoys social position, he is a graduate of Harvard, he is a successful manufacturer, presumably with high ideals in business and in politics. He has had the advantage of close friendship with President Roosevelt, and he is well aware of the President's desire to have everything about him as 'clean as a hound's tooth.' Whatever may be said of other transgressors, Congressman Littauer has sinned against light.

REPRESENTATIVE LUCIUS N. LITTAUER, of Gloversville, N. Y.

Who is accused of influencing government contracts during the Spanish-American war.

"In commenting the other day on Andrew D. White's demand

HOW HE DOES GROW!
—*The Chicago News.*



A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM.
—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE NEGRO'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

HE HAS RIDDEN THE OTHERS TO A STANDSTILL—WILL HE "BUST" THIS ONE ALSO?

—*The Pittsburg Despatch.*

COMRADES IN TROUBLE.

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

CARICATURES OF THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

for educated men in politics, we took occasion to say that the need is not so much for educated men as for men who can resist the argument that 'everybody does' this or that which is vicious on its face, but which has become less ugly in popular judgment by reason of custom. To illustrate the signal failure of mere education, Congressman Littauer now presents himself as a notable instance. From him we looked for the behavior of a gentleman and a scholar. We get from him what we might expect from any ignorant and vicious man who had a chance at the public till."

POSTAL CORRUPTION AS AN ARGUMENT AGAINST SOCIALISM.

THE Post-Office scandals are regarded in some quarters as important evidence of the fallacy of Socialism. If government administration of the Postal Department has been attended by such manifest disaster, it is argued, how can the proposal be approved to turn over every branch of industry to government control? The Rochester *Post-Express* thinks that the "obvious inference" to be drawn from the present condition of the Post-Office is that government activities should be circumscribed rather than extended. And the New York *Times* says:

"Those who advocate the public ownership and operation of public utilities all ought to be, and most of them probably are, worried and chagrined by the daily revelations of new frauds and malfeasances in the postal service. The supposedly excellent work of this department of the Government has long supplied a convenient argument for the public-ownership people, and they have used it mercilessly against their opponents. It is now the turn of the latter, and they are not likely to be more considerate."

The Socialistic side of the argument is presented by the New York *Evening Journal* as follows:

"The government post-office carries a letter three thousand miles for two cents. Could any express company carry a letter three thousand miles for two cents? A few of the employees in the post-office, individuals paid by the people, are guilty of robbing the people in a small, miserable way. They steal a few thousands, or tens of thousands, here and there. That is bad enough. But at least we do get our letters carried for two cents apiece, and it is better to have post-office employees stealing a few thousands annually than to have privately owned corporations taking hundreds or thousands of millions from the public and using the money of the people to corrupt legislators.

"The post-office is not perfect. But it does carry on the people's work cheaply, it does give a regular service, free from strikes or other disturbances. It enables the people through their representatives to pay the employees well for their work, if the people are willing to do it.

"At present our Republican system, represented by Mr. Loud and others, underpays the workingmen whom we employ in the post-office, and allows the men at the top to steal.

"But the people of this country, if they choose, can change that. They can vote to pay honest, good wages to those who do honest work, and to kick out the thieves that steal their money.

"They can't do that with the private corporations."

The New York *Worker* says:

"In so far as the post-office is truly and independently a public service, it is both purer and more efficient than most private enterprises. In so far as it is organized on bourgeois lines, is dependent on capitalist enterprises, or comes in contact with business influences, it is liable to the inefficiency and dishonesty characteristic of a system whose highest rule of conduct is to get something for nothing—that is, to get profit."

COLLAPSE OF THE SHIP-BUILDING TRUST.

THE collapse of the United States Ship-building Company and the appointment of a receiver by Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States District Court, seem to be generally regarded as incidents highly discreditable to the reputations of Charles M. Schwab and the other "promoters" of this trust. The Baltimore *American* goes so far as to say: "This eventuation is the natural outcome of the wildcat scheme of financiering employed in the organization of the concern. Never before in the riot of trust promotion with which this country has been so enormously inflicted during the past few years was there perpetrated such a bold-faced, unblushing crime of finance as marked the formation of the Ship-building Trust." The Buffalo *Express* gives the following *résumé* of the whole case:

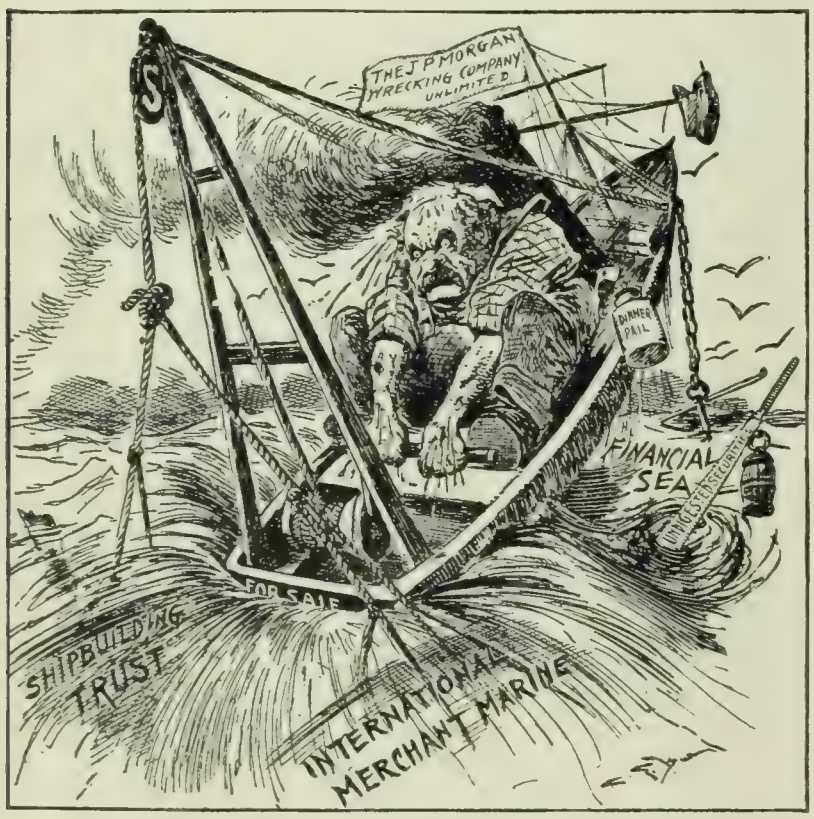
"The appointment of a receiver for the United States Ship-building Company ends one phase of what seems to have been a most unsavory transaction in corporation flotation. Not very long ago, when there were many rumors as to the probability of the company defaulting in the interest due on July 1st, the officers of the company, according to one New York paper, made statements to the effect that the net revenues of the concern for six months of the current year were sufficient to meet all interest ob-

ligations for twelve months, that there were no debts maturing, and that there was $1,000,000 in the bank to the company's credit. Within a comparatively short time it was announced that a reorganization would be necessary, and a reorganization committee was then appointed. Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States Circuit Court at Newark, has decided that the company is insolvent, that its directors have failed to take proper steps for the protection of the bondholders, and that they seemed to be without ability to raise funds.

"The United States Ship-building Company had a funded debt of $24,500,000 and a total stock issue (preferred and common) amounting to $45,000,000. Whether there was any water in this, the public may infer from the statement that Charles M. Schwab paid $9,000,000 cash to J. P. Morgan & Co. for the Bethlehem Steel Company and received for it from the Ship-building Company $10,000,000 in bonds and $10,000,000 each in preferred and common stock. By the terms of the purchase contract Mr. Schwab was also to be a sort of preferred creditor of the company.

"What the outcome of the receivership will be remains to be seen. The least that can be said now is that the promotion of the company and the subsequent acquirement of the Bethlehem works do not reflect any startling degree of credit upon the participants in the deal. That fraction of the simple public which absorbed the glowing prospectuses of the Ship-building Company, and then absorbed its stock, has learned a sad lesson."

It is noted that the ship-building receivership and Mr. Schwab's practical retirement from the Steel Trust come together, and this



CAN HE RAISE THEM?
—*The New York World.*

fact suggests a text for much newspaper moralizing. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Five years ago Mr. Schwab's position was most enviable. He had found his work. The career open to his talents he had successfully run. Rising by industry and merit to be the managing head of the Carnegie Company, he was an inspiring example of the way in which this country spells opportunity, and in which among us talent pushes to the top. Blessed with health, enjoying the confidence of owners and men alike, he had 'a heart that in his labor sings,' and might have boasted, with Lowell, that such a heritage 'a king might wish to hold in fee.' Great powers finding happy exercise—there is a good definition of human felicity, and Mr. Schwab seemed to have it securely in his possession.

"But the tempter lay in wait for him. It took the guise of those glittering rewards which the gambling mania holds out before those who would make haste to be rich. There is an undoubted peril here for every commanding talent. Eager syndicates stand ready to exploit it, exhaust it, and then fling it aside like a squeezed orange. The process has been seen in the literary world. Success has been the ruin of many a rising author. He has jumped at the money bait. The big checks waved in his face by competing publishers have dulled his artistic conscience, and he has sold poor work as if it were good, not perceiving that it was only himself that he was really selling—and degrading. Something like that seem to have been the seductions before which Mr. Schwab fell. Not to do his best work, but suddenly to get rich, became his ambition. The prizes dangled before his eyes dazzled him. With millions won and lost in daring speculations, with paper fortunes made by a stroke of the promoter's pen, why should he longer confine himself to the humdrum task of simply managing with all his skill a great property? He incontinently joined the ranks of the financial plungers. In other words, pursuing fickle Fortune, he followed her up to and over the edge of the precipice, where it is her wont to lead so many of her votaries."

The New York *Financier* comments:

"The new finance, so called, has much to answer for. It is responsible for a distinct lowering of the moral code of the nation, and its effects are bound to react on American life in years to come. The marvelous period of prosperity with which we are so familiar has been made the excuse for operations which in times past would have been denounced in plain English as differing only technically from the crime of larceny. The country, in short, has been going through an attack of money madness. It must suffer the consequences. The trust movement, while at the bottom sound and logical in its aims, has been made the excuse for the most reckless exploitation of unsound propositions ever known in financial history. . . . The United States is sowing some very dangerous seed just now, and her leading men in many walks are setting an example which can not have other than a most dangerous tendency. The gospel of old-fashioned honesty certainly needs a few earnest advocates at this, the opening of the new century."

THE "IOWA IDEA" SHELVED.

THE Iowa Republican platform has for two years favored "such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world"; and has favored, further, "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." This plank, which is termed the "Iowa idea," has been ardently supported by Governor Cummins, of that State, and was the immediate cause of the retirement of ex-Speaker Henderson from Congress last fall. The idea has been widely discussed for a year and a half, and is indorsed by a large number of Republican papers. When the state convention met again on July 1, this plank was dropped and a substitute adopted which is looked upon as a compromise utterance. The platform, it is said, was originally drafted by Governor Cummins, but was modified after conferences with Senator Allison and other Republican leaders of the State. The paragraphs relative to the tariff and the trusts are as follows:

"We reiterate our faith in the historic principle of protection. Under its influence our country, foremost in the bounties of nature, has become foremost in production. It has enabled the laborer to successfully insist upon good wages and has induced capital to engage in production with a reasonable hope of a fair reward. Its vindication is found in the history of its success and the rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial independence secured, and we heartily renew our pledge to maintain it.

"Tariff rates enacted to carry this policy into effect should be just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism, and must from time to time be changed to meet the varying conditions incident to the progress of our industries and their changing relations in our foreign and domestic commerce. Duties that are too low should be increased, and duties that are too high should be reduced. . . . . .

"We believe that the large corporations commonly called 'trusts' should be so regulated and supervised, both in their organization and operation, that their evil tendencies may be checked and their evil practises prevented. In many instances they are efficient in-

"DAVE" MARTIN,
Ex-Boss of Philadelphia. The founder of the Philadelphia machine.

JOHN WEAVER,
The hope of Philadelphia, and the present Mayor of the city.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
The Mayor who "went into office to get out of it all there was in it for himself."

PROMINENT FIGURES IN PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

dustrial instruments and the natural outcome of an inevitable process of economic evolution. We do not desire their destruction, but insist that they shall be so regulated and controlled as to prevent monopoly and promote competition, and in the fullest measure subserve and advance the public good."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the "Iowa idea has lost nothing of force or substance by the trituration to which it has been subjected in passing through the Allison sieve. The 'stand-potters' will not be disposed to crow over the result." And the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares:

"The only honest words in the tariff plank of the platform are those which declare adherence to the policy of protection. The feeble generalities about adapting the tariff to changing times and reducing duties that are too high carries deceit in every line and a mean betrayal of hopes in every word. A man of honest and courageous mind who wished to write a tariff-reform platform would not palter with the subject. . . . He would declare that the robber duties should be reduced, not at some dim, remote, unspecified time, but now, at the very next session of Congress. That is the kind of tariff reform Governor Cummins has led the farmers of Iowa to believe that he favors. But when put to the test he does not favor tariff reform at all. He weakly yields to his party and permits the label of Dingleyism to be once more affixed to his candidacy."

Tariff revision has lost ground in Iowa, says the New York *Press* (Rep.). "The 'Iowa idea' gives place completely to the Roosevelt program," it adds, "and there is nothing else for the free-traders to do with the Iowa platform but to put its protection principles in their pipe and smoke it." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) observes:

"The entire Iowa platform is a clear and admirable expression of Republican doctrine and policy. The Iowa Republicans are fortunate in their leaderhip. They seem to breed out there public men of a superior kind in unusual abundance. The convention was able to congratulate the State on its two members of the Cabinet. For four years past it has also had the Speakership. Governor Cummins, who has just been renominated, has found the executive chair of Iowa sufficiently exalted to win for him a national reputation, while in the United States Senate Iowa combines Dolliver's ready eloquence with Allison's long experience, sound judgment, and great influence. Iowa's position in the coterie of States is therefore a commanding one, and the platform of the Republican party there has a national influence."

IF Senator Hanna carries out his threat to join the Salvation Army it will be evident that he is not such a friend of harmony as was supposed.—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

PHILADELPHIA: "CORRUPT AND CONTENTED."

THE charge against Philadelphia that it is "the worst governed city in the country" is vigorously prosecuted in an article appearing in the current issue of *McClure's Magazine* from the pen of Lincoln Steffens. The story that he tells, remarks the Boston *Herald*, "would be incredible, were it not that nobody denies it." Says Mr. Steffens:

"Every city and town in the country can learn something from the typical political experience of this great representative city. All our municipal governments are more or less bad and all our people are optimists. Philadelphia is simply the most corrupt and the most contented. Minneapolis has cleaned up, Pittsburg has tried to, New York fights every other election, Chicago fights all the time. Even St. Louis has begun to stir (since the elections are over) and at the worst was only shameless. Philadelphia is proud; good people there defend corruption and boast of their machine. . . . . .

"Disgraceful? Other cities say so. But I say that if Philadelphia is a disgrace, it is a disgrace not to itself alone, nor to Pennsylvania, but to the United States and to American character. For this great city, so highly representative in other respects, is not behind in political experience, but ahead, with New York. Philadelphia is a city that has had its reforms. Having passed through all the typical stages of corruption, Philadelphia reached the period of miscellaneous loot with a boss for chief thief, under James McManes and the Gas Ring 'way back in the late sixties and seventies. This is the Tweed stage of corruption from which St. Louis, for example, is just emerging. Philadelphia, in two inspiring popular revolts, attacked the Gas Ring, broke it, and in 1885 achieved that dream of American cities—a good charter. The present condition of Philadelphia, therefore, is not that which precedes, but that which follows, reform, and in this distinction lies its startling general significance. What has happened since the Bullitt law or charter went into effect in Philadelphia may happen in any American city 'after reform is over.'"

Proceeding to a description of the present political "machine" in Philadelphia, Mr. Steffens declares that its foundations are unsound, and that it could hardly exist in either New York or Chicago. He continues:

"The enduring strength of the typical American political machine is that it is a natural growth—a sucker, but deep rooted in the people. The New Yorkers vote for Tammany Hall. The Philadelphians do not vote; they are disfranchised, and their

disfranchisement is one anchor of the foundation of the Philadelphia organization.

"This is no figure of speech. The honest citizens of Philadelphia have no more rights at the polls than the negroes down South. Nor do they fight very hard for this basic right. You can arouse their Republican ire by talking about the black Republican votes lost in the Southern States by white Democratic intimidation, but if you remind the average Philadelphian that he is in the same position, he will look startled, then say: 'That's so, that's literally true, only I never thought of it in just that way.' And it is literally true."

The machine, we are told, controls the whole process of voting, and practises fraud at every stage. The assessor makes out the voting list; the election officers superintend it on election day; the police keep order. All are tools of the ring. In one case it was found that the assessor of a division kept a disorderly house, and padded his lists with fraudulent names registered from his house. In another district the assessor was shown to have padded his list with the names of dead dogs, children, and non-existent persons! "Many Philadelphians," we are further informed, "do not try to vote. They leave everything to the machine, and the machine casts their ballots for them." Mr. Steffens goes on to say:

"Deprived of self-government, the Philadelphians haven't even self-governing machine government. They have their own boss, but he and his machine are subject to the state ring and take their orders from the state boss, Matthew S. Quay, who is the proprietor of Pennsylvania and the real ruler of Philadelphia, just as William Penn, the great proprietor, was. . . . The Philadelphia organization is upside down. It has its root in the air, or, rather, like the banian-tree, it sends its roots from the center out both up and down and all around, and there lies its peculiar strength. For when I said it was dependent and not sound, I did not mean that it was weak. It is dependent as a municipal machine, but the organization that rules Philadelphia is, as we have seen, not a mere municipal machine, but a city, state, and national organization. The people of Philadelphia are Republicans in a Republican city in a Republican State in a Republican nation, and they are bound ring on ring on ring."

The struggle for supremacy between Senator Quay and "Dave" Martin, the founder of the Philadelphia machine, is vividly described, and is shown to have resulted in the complete discomfiture of the latter, upon the election of Samuel H. Ashbridge as mayor. Mr. Ashbridge "broke through all the principles of moderate grafting developed by Martin." When he was nominated, he had debts of record amounting to some $40,000. When he retired from office last April, he became the president of a bank, and was reputed to be rich. And, indeed, he is reported to have candidly admitted to one of his friends: "I want no other office when I am out of this one, and I shall get out of this office all there is in it for Samuel H. Ashbridge." His successor, John Weaver, is believed to be a man of very different caliber. Mr. Steffens says, in conclusion:

"Disfranchised, without a choice of parties, denied, so the Municipal League declares, the ancient right of petition, and now to lose 'free speech'—is there no hope for Philadelphia? Yes, the Philadelphians have a very present hope. It is in their new mayor, John Weaver. There is nothing in his record to inspire faith in an outsider. He speaks himself of two notorious 'miscarriages of justice' during his term as district attorney; he was the nominee of the ring; and the ring men have confidence in him. But so have the people, and Mr. Weaver makes fair promises. So did Ashbridge. There is this difference, however: Mr. Weaver has made a good start. He compromised with the machine on his appointments, but he declared against the protection of vice, for free voting, and he stopped some 'wholesale grabs' or 'maces' that appeared in the legislature, just before he took office. . . . . .

"It looks as if the Philadelphians were right about Mr. Weaver, but what if they are? Think of a city putting its whole faith in one man, in the *hope* that John Weaver, an Englishman by birth, will *give* them good government! And why should he do that? Why should he serve the people and not the ring? The ring can make or break him; the people of Philadelphia can neither reward nor punish him. For even if he restores to them their ballots and proves himself a good mayor, he can not succeed himself; the good charter forbids."

A LAWYER'S SOLUTION OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

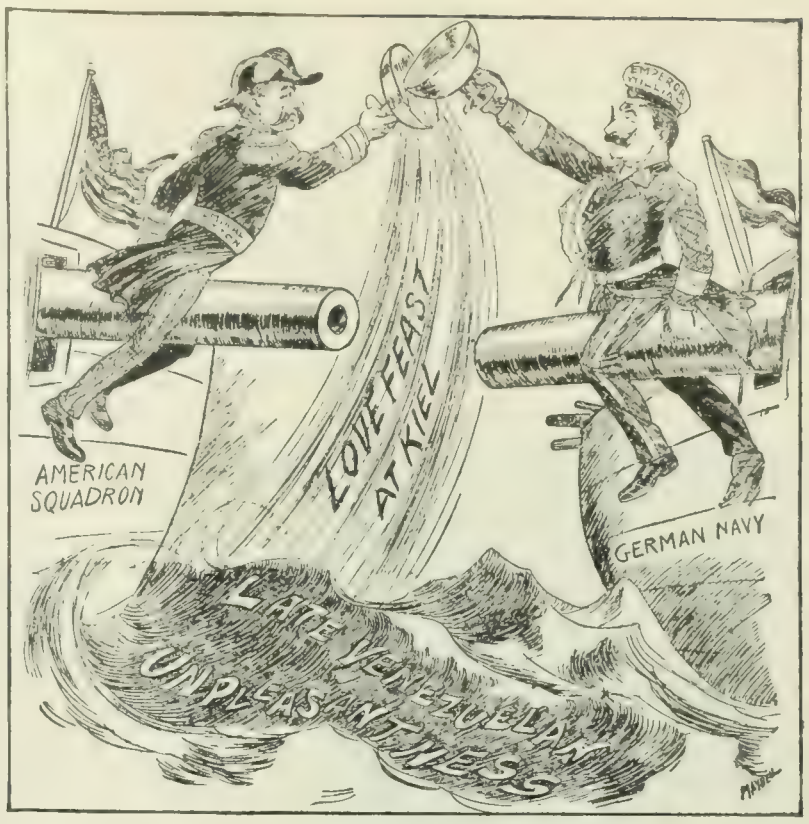
IN an eloquent address delivered before the annual convocation of the University of the State of New York at Albany last week, Mr. Charles A. Gardiner, of the New York bar, has offered what he terms "a constitutional and educational solution of the negro problem." His paper is one of special timeliness, in view of the public indignation aroused by recent lynchings and race riots, and is the subject of comment in many newspapers. Mr. Gardiner takes the view that education is "the nation's supreme obligation" toward the negro, and that such education can not be left to the Southern States alone, but must be undertaken on a national scale. He says, in part:

"Such is my solution of the negro problem—education, a constitutional power, a function of government, the salvation of the republic, and the bright hope of humanity! Reaching deep down to the foundations of the evil, it contemplates no sudden revolution, provides no immediate panacea, promises no instantaneous relief, but outlines a policy, coordinates the functions of State and nation, and sets in motion a conservative, constitutional, and irresistible force—the omnipotent force of education. And, because its evolution must be slow, like all other primordial powers, I urge upon you to-night the imperious necessity for action. Behold the squandered energies of a generation! Behold the irretrievable blunders of the past forty years! Behold civil-rights bills, election laws, reconstruction acts, all swept from existence by the scathing decisions of the Supreme Court! Now comes the distinguished Secretary of War and startles the nation by admitting that 'the plan adopted at the close of the Civil War' has failed. Even the President appointing to office a few colored citizens in performance of a legitimate executive function is overwhelmed by a cyclone of protest and abuse from the entire Southland. And our ex-President publicly acknowledges the grave, alarming, and constantly increasing peril of the negro crisis. . . . .

MR. CHARLES A. GARDINER,
OF NEW YORK,
Who pleads for Federal appropriations for the education of the negro.

"The President of the United States is supremely interested in the negro's welfare and desires with a singleness of purpose seldom equaled in our history the material, mental, moral, and religious uplifting of the whole people. In his next annual message, why should he not adopt the eloquent words of Winthrop: 'Slavery is but half abolished, emancipation is but half completed, while millions of freemen with votes in their hands are left without education'? Why should he not repeat the inaugural appeal of Garfield? 'The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States should be surrendered to meet this danger by the salutary influence of universal education.' With all the force of his great character, why should he not urge Congress immediately to enact a uniform educational qualification and to grant ample appropriations for the education of the people? And Congress, why should it not call a

UNCLE SAM—"Now, fellows, if you'll all help, I believe I'll tackle him."
—*The Chicago News.*



CHAMPAGNE SMOOTHS THE TROUBLED WATERS.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

truce to partizanship and sectionalism until it places on the books these non-partizan, patriotic measures? Then the nation, reunited in spirit as in truth, over the graves of its dead past and over the buried issues of slavery and rebellion and reconstruction, would march on to its stupendous and mighty destiny, the freest, the most enlightened, most powerful sovereignty ever organized among men."

Mr. Gardiner's proposal, as the Rochester *Post-Express* points out, is, after all, but a new statement of "the old solution that Senator Blair advocated in his famous bill for Federal appropriations for the education of the negroes in the South." And the Springfield *Republican* says:

"This is a decidedly doubtful project. It would tend to shift the whole responsibility and burden of common-school education upon the national Government. And it is unnecessary, because state and private effort in the poorer and more illiterate sections of the country is rapidly reaching the point of making adequate provision for the schooling of both blacks and whites."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, on the other hand, thinks that Mr. Gardiner's address "raised the late session of the University Convocation to the highest plane attained this year by any gathering of scholars and of statesmen," and that it will prove to be "an epoch-making paper." *The Eagle* says further:

"The constitutional question was never before so thoroughly explored and expounded as it was by Dr. Gardiner in his convocation address. The situation of danger, distress, and well-nigh desperation arising from unpenetrated, colossal, and growing illiteracy was never before so vividly and so vitally set forth. And no utterance on the subject which Dr. Gardiner treated has before had the advantage or the light of the various acts of legislation or of constitutional or attempted constitutional action by the Southern States. Those events are of recent occurrence. They bear directly and commandingly on the subject as a whole, now."

The Chicago *Evening Post* comments:

"Granting the correctness of Mr. Gardiner's position that the Federal Government may constitutionally assume the burden of negro education, it is clear that before it can assume the work the South must be persuaded that the plan is the best and wisest that could be proposed. At present there is a strong disposition in many of the Southern States to look upon the negro problem as one peculiar to themselves. They say, in effect: 'The North does not understand the negro; we do. Let us alone and we will work out a solution unaided.' And so long as this view obtains in the South, it is difficult to see how a movement for national control of negro education can make much progress.

"The nation may have both the legal right and the power to educate the negro, as Mr. Gardiner contends it has, but it must have more than this before it can take up the important work. And it must also be kept in mind that the sort of education that will make the negro a useful and intelligent citizen embraces a certain amount of education for the white man as well. The solution of the negro problem would present fewer difficulties if the South were prepared to accept it as a national affair, and if the majority of the white population in every State were sufficiently enlightened to recognize the inalienable rights of the negro. These points must be considered with any plan for the advancement of the colored race."

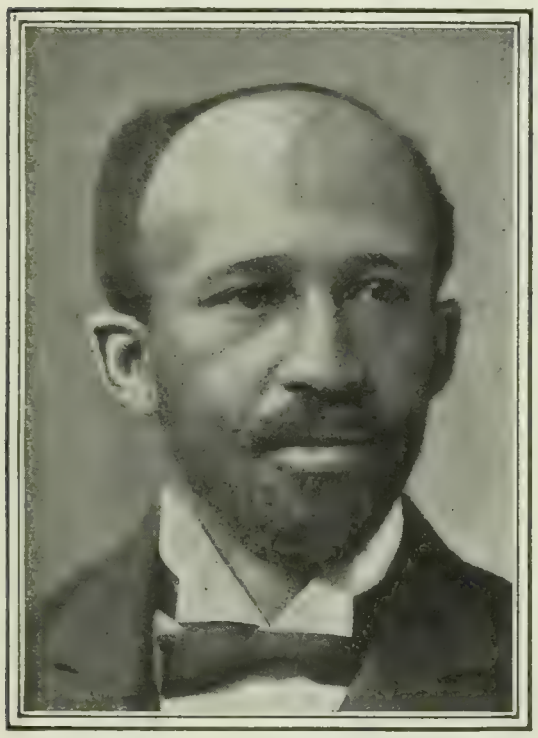
NEGRO CRITICISM OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

THE striking unanimity of the white people, South and North, in their approval of Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, has created the impression that he is the leader of the negro race in America, the Moses who will guide his people out of the wilderness. But his experience is like that of Moses, it seems, in the fact that some of his people do not want to follow his leadership. The Israelites, it will be remembered, complained that Moses was a dreamer and ought to pay more attention to the fleshpots of Egypt and similar things of practical value. The complaint in Professor Washington's case is just the reverse. Some of the negroes complain that he is paying too much attention to fleshpots and practicalities, and not enough attention to the negro's political and civil rights and to higher education. Murmurings of this kind are often heard from the Boston *Guardian* and other negro weeklies

This criticism is strongly urged by Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois in his new book on "The Souls of Black Folk." Mr. Du Bois, himself a negro, is a Harvard Ph.D., has studied at the University of Berlin, and is now a professor in a negro college in Atlanta. Professor Du Bois informs us that among his own people "Mr. Washington has encountered the strongest and most lasting opposition, amounting at times to bitterness, and even today continuing strong and insistent, even tho largely silenced in outward expression by the public opinion of the nation." We quote further:

"Mr. Washington represents in negro thought the old attitude

of adjustment and submission; but adjustment at such a peculiar time as to make his program unique. This is an age of unusual economic development, and Mr. Washington's program naturally takes an economic cast, becoming a gospel of work and money to such an extent as apparently almost completely to overshadow the higher aims of life. Moreover, this is an age when the more advanced races are coming in closer contact with the less developed races, and the race-feeling is therefore intensified; and Mr. Washington's program practically accepts the alleged inferiority of the negro races. Again, in our own land, the reaction from the sentiment of war-time has given impetus to race-prejudice against negroes, and Mr. Washington withdraws many of the high demands of negroes as men and American citizens. In other periods of intensified prejudice all the negro's tendency to self-assertion has been called forth; at this period a policy of submission is advocated. In the history of nearly all other races and peoples the doctrine preached at such crises has been that manly self-respect is worth more than lands and houses, and that a people who voluntarily surrender such respect, or cease striving for it, are not worth civilizing.



PROF. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS,

Who thinks that Booker T. Washington's program for the negroes is out of harmony with the modern spirit.

"In answer to this, it has been claimed that the negro can survive only through submission. Mr. Washington distinctly asks that black people give up, at least for the present, three things:

"First, political power;

"Second, insistence on civil rights;

"Third, higher education of negro youth.

Concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South. This policy has been courageously and insistently advocated for over fifteen years, and has been triumphant for perhaps ten years. As a result of this tender of the palm-branch, what has been the return? In these years there have occurred:

"1. The disfranchisement of the negro.

"2. The legal creation of a distinct status of civil inferiority for the negro.

"3. The steady withdrawal of aid from institutions for the higher training of the negro.

"These movements are not, to be sure, direct results of Mr. Washington's teachings; but his propaganda has, without a shadow of doubt, helped their speedier accomplishment. The question then comes: Is it possible, and probable, that nine millions of men can make effective progress in economic lines if they are deprived of political rights, made a servile caste, and allowed only the most meager chance for developing their exceptional men? If history and reason give any distinct answer to these questions, it is an emphatic No. And Mr. Washington thus faces the triple paradox of his career:

"1. He is striving nobly to make negro artisans, business men, and property-owners; but it is utterly impossible, under modern competitive methods, for workingmen and property-owners to defend their rights and exist without the right of suffrage.

"2. He insists on thrift and self-respect, but at the same time counsels a silent submission to civic inferiority such as is bound to sap the manhood of any race in the long run.

"3. He advocates common-school and industrial training, and depreciates institutions of high learning; but neither the negro common schools nor Tuskegee itself could remain open a day were it not for teachers trained in negro colleges, or trained by their graduates."

The opposition to Mr. Washington, it is further said, comes from two classes of colored people—those who hate the whites instinctively and revengefully, and those who take a more reasonable and conservative view, but insist on the black man's civil and political rights.

"This triple paradox in Mr. Washington's position is the object of criticism by two classes of colored Americans. One class is spiritually descended from Toussaint the Savior, through Gabrial, Vesey, and Turner, and they represent the attitude of revolt and revenge; they hate the white South blindly and distrust the white race generally, and, so far as they agree on definite action, think that the negro's only hope lies in emigration beyond the borders of the United States. And yet, by the irony of fate, nothing has more effectually made this program seem hopeless than the recent course of the United States toward weaker and darker people in the West Indies, Hawaii, and the Philippines—for where in the world may we go and be safe from lying and brute force?

"The other class of negroes who can not agree with Mr. Washington has hitherto said little aloud. They deprecate the sight of scattered counsels, of internal disagreement; and especially they dislike making their just criticism of a useful and earnest man an excuse for a general discharge of venom and small-minded opponents. Nevertheless, the questions involved are so fundamental and serious that it is difficult to see how men like the Grimkes, Kelly, Miller, J. W. E. Bowen, and other representatives of this group, can much longer be silent. . . . They advocate, with Mr. Washington, a broad system of negro common schools supplemented by thorough industrial training; but they are surprised that a man of Mr. Washington's insight can not see that no such educational system ever has rested or can rest on any other basis than that of the well-equipped college and university, and they insist that there is a demand for a few such institutions throughout the South to train the best of the negro youth as teachers, professional men, and leaders. . . They do not expect that the free right to vote, to enjoy civic rights, and to be educated, will come in a moment; they do not expect to see the bias and prejudices of years disappear at the blast of a trumpet; but they are absolutely certain that the way for a people to gain their reasonable rights is not by voluntarily throwing them away and insisting that they do not want them; that the way for a people to gain respect is not by continually belittling and ridiculing themselves; that, on the contrary, negroes must insist continually, in season and out of season, that voting is necessary to modern manhood, that color discrimination is barbarism, and that black boys need education as well as white boys."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

STATISTICS show that only one man out of every 1,000,000,000 dies from overwork, yet every man feels sure he is going to be it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ALTHO King Peter says he can not punish the Servian regicides, he will probably be willing to extract from them a promise not to do it again.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is observed that Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's enemies are coming back at him. He is being mentioned for the vice-presidency.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THEY are having trouble with embalmed milk down in Porto Rico now, which is another evidence that they are becoming thoroughly Americanized.—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

WITH mourning for the late King and Queen of Servia and congratulations to the new King, Russia feels that nobody can blame her for undue partiality.—*The Baltimore American.*

ANDREW D. WHITE wants the colleges to train young men for office-holding. That's not a bad idea, but how are the trained young men to get the offices?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM will probably favor us with his views on socialism and popular elections just as soon as he can get them cooled down so they can be safely transmitted.—*The Washington Post.*

CONSIDERING the ease with which rake-offs were apparently secured, it is a little astonishing that post-office officials should have wasted so much time and effort in securing increases in their salaries.—*The Washington Post.*

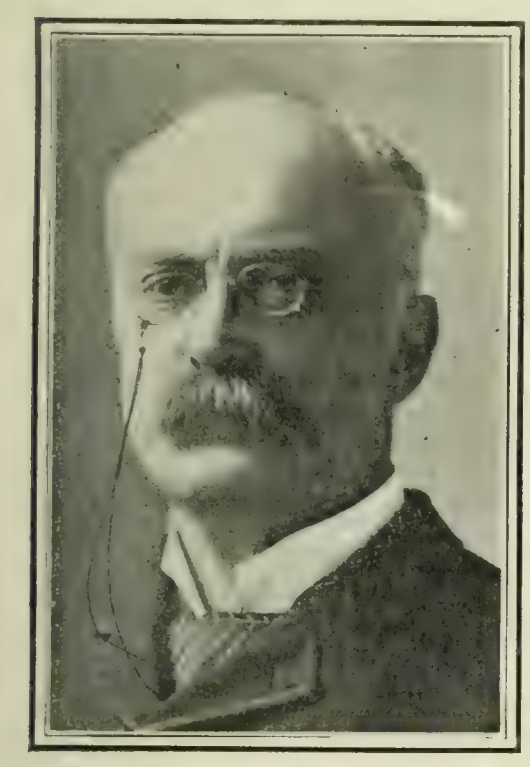
THE report that Postmaster-General Payne is breaking down under the strain of the postal exposures is not surprising. It must have been an awful shock to him to learn what he has been at the head of.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

THE Berlin professor who insists that alcohol is the source of life and energy can settle the dispute about who shall be governor of Kentucky if he will only come over and place himself in the hands of his friends.—*The Washington Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE NATIONAL ART THEATER MOVEMENT.

THE project of an American national theater, which has been advocated to a considerable degree in recent years, has now made a tangible advance by the formation of the National Art Theater Society of New York. The aim of this society is the establishment in New York of a privately endowed theater "devoted to the advancement of American dramatic and theatric art, the chief object being to present worthy American plays whenever they can be secured, the repertory also to include the classic and standard plays, American and foreign." The society also intends "that the endowment and maintenance of a conservatory of acting and the theatric arts shall ultimately be part of the plan." The idea, in spite of some hostile criticism, and even ridicule, seems to be meeting with sincere support. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, it is true, has expressed doubt as to the feasibility of a National Theater, and Mr. Clyde Fitch, addressing a Boston club some weeks ago, is reported to have said:



BRONSON HOWARD,

Author of "The Banker's Daughter," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "Shenandoah," and other plays, some of which have been produced in London and Berlin.

"The people now clamoring loudest for the endowed theater are the magazine writers and the playwrights who have failed, and one can draw his own conclusions as to the value of their advice or their competence to direct such a movement. In time it will come, but that time is not yet. We must pass through this present formative transitional stage of open competition. Public taste is still unformed, and will remain so until we develop a larger class who have the leisure and inclination to cultivate higher artistic tastes."

On the other hand, Mr. Bronson Howard, "the dean of American dramatists," has expressed his approval of the scheme as formulated by the National Art Theater Society. From a letter of his addressed to J. I. C. Clarke, president of that society, and printed in *The Theater Magazine* (July), we quote:

"The circular received from your corresponding secretary is the first definite thing I have read or heard, in my Western movings, about the new society started by the American Dramatists' Club, and its friends.

"As I wrote you before, I have been a doubting Thomas, because I have a horror of state or municipal control in such a matter, and heretofore this has always been contemplated. To say nothing of the bad influence of politics on art—nowhere worse than in this country—I think the rigidity and academic pomposity inseparable from state control act like a heavy drag on any art; it certainly held back the French drama at least a century, and it was only by absolute revolution that the magnificent results of the last century were made possible; even Ibsen could not have existed without that revolution in France. As to Germany and her municipal subsidies of the theater, the stage of the world owes so absurdly little to her drama's influence, as yet, in proportion to that of her general literature, philosophy, and science, that we must wait long to know whether her local systems have been for good or evil.

"*But!*—as De Wolf Hopper said with such grand emphasis, in Sydney Rosenfeld's song—it seems to me that you have thought out an admirable plan for the control and management of such a theater as you propose—a plan far in advance, apparently, of the stupid European idea of mere paternalism. That is always the beginning, end, and limit of all European ideas; and one of the million bits of European 'wisdom' that we, in America, have to unlearn. It looks to me as if you had provided for an elastic control of the proposed theater; a control that will naturally meet the varying demands of the people; try to fulfil their aspirations, as popular thoughts, customs, and social philosophy change from decade to decade. Without this elasticity, nothing intended to advance art can be of the slightest value, and I think you've hit it where they have always missed it in Europe."

We quote the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* (June 7):

"It is generally thought that the one thing necessary for the establishment of a national drama is a model playhouse, with a select company of actors, to be conducted for art's sake alone, uncontrolled by the commercial spirit.

"Certainly that would be a very desirable thing. The popular exhibition of the drama in this country is now mainly a matter of business, and the system under which it is conducted does not tend to the development of the drama as a spontaneous form of literary expression. But is the drama, with us, the vehicle by which the sentiments, emotions, and aspirations of the time are likely to find natural expression, as they have done at times in the past and still do in some other countries? If we had a national drama, would it not be likely to get upon the stage? Not having it, is the playhouse the one thing necessary to produce it? . . . . . .

"But the idea which the promoters of the National Art Theater have in mind is really a place for dramatic experiments that would interest only those who already are interested in the drama as a literary form, and would make no popular appeal nor express any popular desire. It would remain as unreal and exotic as Mr. Yeats's Irish theater, which excites interest everywhere but in Ireland. The dramatist among us who has something to say will usually find a stage—judging, at least, from the many who get a hearing without anything to say. The production of Cyrano de Bergerac' was itself as completely 'commercial' as any enterprise of the Frohmans, and if we had another Comédie Française in New York, abundantly endowed, it would not produce an American Rostand. The theater that is talked about is an intellectual luxury earnestly to be wished for; it might be an important intellectual influence. But a 'national art' is a growth not to be forced. It will come in its own way or not at all, out of the life and thought, the interests and impulses of the nation. At present the drama is not an emotional expression with us; it is only a diversion for our real emotions, for which we have other channels of expression."

MAETERLINCK'S CONCEPTION OF JUSTICE.

LORENZO RATTO, in the *Revista d'Italia*, reviews the character of the author of "Monna Vanna" from a philosophical standpoint, and declares that Maeterlinck is opposed to all modern sociological and metaphysical theory, and teaches in his latest works that things which appear to be best understood by the human mind—for example, the idea of justice—are actually misunderstood. Says this Italian critic:

"Every one will admit that in nature there is no justice, that our relation to our environment is not a moral relation; and to declare that physical promptings are always just is tantamount to placing moral causes without and not within the human consciousness; for the physical effects of an action are invariable, whether the action be innocent or otherwise. . . . Since the agreement between ideal justice and the justice of nature is an unwarrantable assumption and it is vain to seek a recompense of virtuous actions in the natural order of things, so is it erroneous to suppose that certain actions are to be exalted into laws, because their effects are compensatory. . . . On the other hand, the idea of natural justice is a conventional and convenient fiction, which serves to sanction and defend that injustice which is inherent in us and which ought to be fought against."

In this is involved the question, "Which of two forces which work within us, the one natural, the other ethical, is the more natural and necessary?" Maeterlinck would answer: The great ideas

of humanity belong to the species, not to the individual. Justice is perhaps an instinct whose tendency is the defense and conservation of humanity. Ideal justice is innate, and is transformed by reason and will into moral force. Justice is within ourselves; outside of us is infinite injustice, which may rather be called justice incomplete, because exposed to all the errors and modifications which result from clashing interests. While we are benefited by following the dictates of this inner voice, its influence can not extend to our surroundings and modify the laws of nature. Its sole result is an internal equilibrium, the balance of the conscience which furnishes the best condition in which we may enjoy material well-being.

Signor Ratto closes this summary of Maeterlinck's moral philosophy by saying:

"Maeterlinck is the spiritual descendant of Max Stirner, the most original thinker of the nineteenth century. Stirner's philosophy dominates all contemporaneous philosophies, for the two most directly opposed schools of the modern spiritual movement, those of Nietzsche and Tolstoy, take their start from the critical premises of Stirner. Maeterlinck's conception of the world stands midway between that of Nietzsche and that of Tolstoy; he is equally opposed to evangelical communism and to the pessimism which discounts the value of life. The mystical notion of justice which he has given us has all the value of a great and saving truth, and is sufficient to secure the gratitude of philosophy. Henceforth we can say with him: justice, like truth, is in ourselves; each one can see and worship it within himself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN THE DEFENSE OF FROUDE.

ONE of the most remarkable storms of literary controversy and recrimination in the history of letters was raised by the publication, nearly twenty years ago, of James Anthony Froude's "Life of Carlyle" and the "Letters and Memorials" of Mrs. Carlyle. The turmoil broke forth again in the English papers and magazines on the appearance this year of "New Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 16, 1903), with an introductory essay by Sir James Crichton-Browne, in which the latter vigorously attacks Froude's methods as a biographer. Following upon this last publication, the outcry against Froude has become so bitter that his literary executors have now made public, under the title "My Relations with Carlyle," a manuscript which they found in his despatch-box at the time of his death. Mr. Ronald McNeill, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (June), claims that, astonishing as the statement may sound in face of the prevailing idea concerning Froude's conduct as Carlyle's biographer, this posthumous manuscript makes it plain "that the 'Life' was in point of fact a 'whitewashing' Life, in so far as Froude could make it so consistently with the uncompromising veracity which he had learned from Carlyle to be the biographer's most imperative duty." To quote more fully:

"Here we hit the reason for Froude's long and manly silence in the face of persistent obloquy under which his honorable and sensitive spirit suffered grievously during the last years of his life. He had a crushing reply to his critics on the question of Carlyle's relations with his wife—the *fons et origo* of the whole hubbub—but if he spoke he would have disclosed what he had decided to hold back; and he therefore deliberately permitted, not only his own great literary reputation, but even his personal honor, to be wantonly assailed, rather than allow a stain to fall on the fame of Carlyle."

The contents of this manuscript, we are told, would never have been made public "but for the outrageous attack on Froude which Mr. Alexander Carlyle and Sir James Crichton-Browne have put their heads together to make in 'New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' edited by the former of these two gentlemen." "More intemperate partizanship," writes Mr. McNeill, "has seldom if ever been displayed by any writer of literary history, biography, or criticism, than by the editor and sponsor of these 'New Letters and Memorials.'" He continues:

"Ostensibly for the purpose of rectifying what they supposed to be errors of Carlyle's biographer, whom they held to have unduly exalted Jane Carlyle at the expense of Thomas, nothing will content them but that Thomas was an unspotted saint and Jane a mad harrigan. They are wrong in both cases. Carlyle and his wife both possessed brilliant intellects, sharp tongues, and more than indifferent tempers. In all the deeper qualities of character Carlyle was, I imagine, immeasurably superior to his wife, brilliant as she was, and lovable too in many respects. But he neglected her and caused her much suffering without intending it or even being conscious of what he was doing. That is, I take it, roughly speaking, the impression which Froude intended to convey and which would be obtained from his writings by an unprejudiced reader. For Froude is no partizan as between Carlyle and his wife. His account of the couple is not only honest, but I believe as near the truth of the matter as biography is likely ever to attain, especially when concerned with beings so complex as the Carlyles. But the time has surely come when a fairer view should be taken of Froude's own part in the drama. . . . He went to his grave overwhelmed by reproaches which were not less unmerciful than unjust, and he maintained silence when by speaking a word he could have defended himself only at the cost of Carlyle. It is time to drop the notion that to revere the memory of Carlyle is to execrate the memory of Froude. Their names must be indissolubly connected in the history of literature, and tho one was of course a far greater writer and thinker than the other, they are equally entitled to be remembered as honorable and upright men."

The Academy and Literature (London, June 20) considers that this pamphlet ("My Relations with Carlyle") should be the last word in a fray which can scarce be carried further without indecency. "The result is to justify Froude's action in a publication which he believed to be in accordance with Carlyle's wishes, tho not to acquit him of misjudgments in the manner of it; and to set his view of Carlyle's relations with his wife on what seems a solid foundation of facts."

What this "solid foundation of facts" was is best told, in Froude's own words, by the following quotation from the pamphlet in question:

"He [Carlyle] had said in his journal that there was a secret connected with him unknown to his closest friends, that no one knew and no one would know it, and that without a knowledge of it no true biography of him was possible. He never told me in words what this secret was, but I suppose he felt that I should learn it from his papers."

In the next quotation the informant referred to was Miss Jewsbury, Mrs. Carlyle's friend and confidante. Froude continues:

"When she [Miss Jewsbury] knew that Carlyle had selected me to write his biography, she came to me to say that she had something to tell me that I ought to know. I must have learnt that the state of things had been most unsatisfactory; the explanation of the whole of it was that Carlyle ought never to have married. Mrs. Carlyle had at first endeavored to make the best of the position in which she found herself. But his extraordinary temper was a consequence of his organization. As he grew older and more famous he had become more violent and overbearing. She had longed for children, and children were denied her. This had been at the bottom of all the quarrels and all the unhappiness. . . . In her [Miss Jewsbury's] last illness, when she knew she was dying, and when it is entirely inconceivable that she would have uttered any light or ill-considered gossip, she repeated all this to me with many curious details. The morning after his wedding-day he tore to pieces the flower-garden at Comeley Bank in a fit of ungovernable fury."

The Academy points out that this revelation is supported by apparent references in Mrs. Carlyle's diary and by the fact that she constantly talked as tho she were free to leave her husband. The London *Outlook* (June 13) speaks of this "most saddening controversy" as follows:

"What are the essentials? The doctrine of Thomas Carlyle, prophet and sage, was that the truth is the truth and no lie. If

one wishes practical evidence of how he thought biography should be written, it is only necessary to turn to his 'Cromwell' or 'Frederick.' Froude's main defect as a biographer of Carlyle was that he hesitated between the Carlylean standard of 'the truth' and the decorous conventionalities of 'The Minerva Press.' This posthumous pamphlet from the tin box contains the truths he suppressed. . . . . .

"Remains the contention that a great man is to be judged only by his works, and that his private faults and backslidings do not concern the world. In the case of a painter, a musician, or a statesman, that is a plausible and even reasonable theory. But in the case of one who like Carlyle was forever teaching and preaching, it is a cistern that will hold no water. Carlyle had a robust contempt for the fine arts, among which he reckoned the art of writing things which were not facts, of living lives which were not true. To do him credit, he seems, according to Froude, to have wished the whole truth—or, better said, the entire facts—to be told about himself. In that desire he adhered nobly to the doctrine he preached. 'Silence is golden' was the constant text of one who was nothing if not irascibly voluble. 'Suffer in silence' was the unceasing theme of him who with his outbursts of melancholy rage turned his household into the semblance of a madhouse. Surely himself would laugh at the business could he see it now that death has drawn him and her whom he honestly believed he loved into its eternal peace. Never before has fate played such a sorry trick upon the works of man. And this is the real commonsense lesson of the whole Carlylean tragi-comedy. The Carlyleans and the Froudeans on the stage lash themselves into rage, beating each other furiously about the chaps in the name of truth. Among the spectators some weep at the sorrows of Jane Welsh, watching her pass away with all her woman's desires unfructified. Some pity Thomas Carlyle as they see him, the sport of some malicious genius, striving now to scale heaven, and now groveling in the dust. But all vote it a wondrously fine play.

"It would be well if time could expedite its processes of obliteration and draw the world away from the contemplation of the life of Carlyle to the consideration of what he wrote. For it must never be forgotten that he inspired by his writings a whole generation of singularly able and learned men. In the psychic force he exerted he dwarfed all other teachers. After-ages may call his time by the name of Darwin, but Darwin's theories will sooner be superseded than the essential truths so eloquently inculcated by Carlyle. He was an unhappy man, and made others unhappy; unconscious that the gods were making of his life a monumental example of human vanity, he separated the worlds of thought and act. These worlds are one, and the gods, as they always do in such cases, have found him out. Their lesson is greater than the one he labored to express."

Mr. Andrew Lang, writing in the London *Morning Post*, has a word to say for Froude's good faith in his treatment of the materials left in his hands for the Carlyle biography:

"Mr. Carlyle entrusted the archives of Cheyne-walk to Mr. Froude, who handled them in his well-known way. Now Mr. Froude had been handling documents in his well-known way for many years. He had long been most intimate with Mr. Carlyle, who must have understood the many merits and defects of Mr. Froude as an historian. The merits were universally acknowledged; the defects were not less familiar to all who cared to understand them. They were blazoned abroad by critics both foreign and domestic. Mr. Carlyle can not have failed to be aware of them. Mr. Froude took his own view of the Carlylean events and characters with which he dealt historically. He habitually treated history as Turner treated nature; he 'composed' his pictures in great masses of light and shade; he was an artist, not a topographer. In his historical works he introduced long quotations from documents, but often they were not literal quotations. He omitted passages, with no marks of omission, such as dots (. . .); he was capable of mistranslating (we are all liable to error). He occasionally added passages not to be found in the originals; his aim was to give the gist, as he understood it, not the precise words of the materials which he handled. All this was matter of common knowledge; critics proclaimed it in many reviews, and Mr. Carlyle can not but have known what all historians knew about the methods of Mr. Froude. But to him (and to other literary trustees who died) Mr. Carlyle deliberately entrusted the archives of Cheyne-walk. That was Mr. Carlyle's own affair."

The New York *Times Saturday Review* (June 20) takes the optimistic attitude toward the whole controversy, that "if it serves to increase the number of readers of Carlyle or of Froude, for Froude is good reading when read understandingly, it will surely do more good than harm."

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

TWO years ago M. Edmond Rostand, then only thirty-three years of age, was elected a member of the French Academy, a fauteuil having been made vacant by the death of M. Henri Bornier. Not until early in June of this year, however, was he formally received into the ranks of the forty Immortals. The delay was due to his failure to compose, until recently, the speech exacted in memory of his predecessor. His reception, when it did take place, was the occasion of remarkable enthusiasm. The papers speak of him as the literary idol of Paris. It is commented upon as a brilliant achievement for so young a man to have taken, as it were, by storm, the august body whose doors remained inexorably closed against Balzac, Dumas, Zola, and Alphonse Daudet. The New York *Times* considers it "a very good sign of the changed temper of the Academy as well as an encouragement to young French writers that such an author should have come so soon to the prize commonly reserved for the declining stage of a sleepy and uneventful existence." M. Rostand is best known in America by his "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon." *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York, June 6) describes him as "the one living Frenchman of letters who possesses in full measure the attributes of genius and a fame that is international." From the same paper we quote further as follows:

EDMOND ROSTAND.

The brilliant young poet and dramatist who succeeds M. Bornier in the French Academy.

"Rostand well deserves whatever honor can be paid him by his countrymen; for in what he writes are perfectly combined the exquisite art of the classical tradition in France and the romantic feeling which gained full play in the early years of the last century. His technique is as brilliant as that of Boileau; his wit is as polished and as rapier-like as that which made the salons of France so famous for two hundred years. But with him technique never becomes mere clever mechanism. It remains the instinctive adaptation of means to end which raises the born artist above the level of the artisan. His wit, also, is never forced, but comes flashing out like the keen blade from its scabbard at the touch of the accomplished swordsman. When to these qualities there are added perfect spontaneity, true feeling, and a capacity for intense enthusiasm, we have a combination such as has not been found in French letters for a generation.

"Rostand recalls the old and virile France that had not yet begun to droop and die amid sensuous music and the sickly scent of perfume. His spirit is akin to that of the men who fought through the great wars of the past and who lived and loved and felt all the zest of life out in the sunshine and the open air. His Cyrano is a proof of this; for in it we see the daring, conquering, triumphant Frenchman, brave to recklessness and with a touch of

splendid folly in his bravery—a man of action and of feeling too, the absolute antithesis of the jaded, enervated creatures who are so typical of France to-day. In Cyrano we can go back to the type of one who can win with courtesy and lose with generosity, who can be a lover and yet not a libertine, and who can put aside all selfishness because there is something in the world, outside of his own self, for which he cares intensely. In L'Aiglon, Rostand touched another chord to which the heart of France responded with a still more poignant thrill. It was almost an allegory of its kind—a moment of abasement for France, a moment of supremacy for Germany; but back of it all, the splendor of the Napoleonic legend still unforgotten and cherished in the heart of the little Eaglet whose Austrian masters have thought to keep from him all knowledge of his father's glory, but who in one supremely stirring scene reveals his knowledge of the whole magnificent drama of dazzling victory with which his father's name is linked forever.

"France has done well to honor Edmond Rostand. His genius calls her back to higher thoughts than those which vex her soul to-day. His lighter notes have all the tinkling music of silver bells; but above this minor melody there rings out a glorious bugle-call which those who hear it will do well to heed; for it is a call to summon those high qualities which once made France the mistress of the world—the qualities of hope and courage and chivalry and honor."

The following personal description of M. Rostand occurs in a special letter from Robert H. Sherard to the Boston *Transcript* (June 20):

"In ordinary life he dresses without reference to prevailing fashions. On the last occasion on which I saw him—it was in his Paris home in the rue Alphonse de Neuville—our modern De Rubempre appeared in a black morning-suit striped vertically with a tiny stripe of white, a cream-colored chemise of fine silk, red at the turned-back cuffs, and high, turned-down collar. His cravat was of black velvet, an enormous thing, of the kind fashionable in France in 1830; the style that Rostand always affects. His silk socks were black, spangled with tiny yellow flowerets, and his neat little slippers were of patent leather. He always has a cigarette in his hands or in his mouth, and when the one he is smoking is getting low, his fingers are busy rolling its successor. He wears a haggard, nervous, tired, anxious air. He has the shy look of a man who is self-centered, preoccupied with some fixed idea. A soft, low voice which, in its rare moments, rises rich and full. No gestures, only now and then a weary wave of the hand as the fine head rolls from one side of the Voltaire chair to the other."

A NEW ESTIMATE OF TENNYSON.

IT is now ten years since Tennyson's death, and half a century since the appearance of some of his best work; therefore not too soon, says Mr. Frederic Harrison, the distinguished English critic, "to look to the wisely balanced estimate of his complete works by Sir Alfred Lyall as that which will prove the final and authoritative judgment of the twentieth century on the supreme poet of the Victorian era." In the memoir here mentioned, Lyall arrives at practically the same position in regard to Tennyson as that reached by Mr. Harrison in a brief sketch published two years ago. This position Mr. Harrison again proceeds to examine (in *The North American Review* for June), and he adds some further criticism of his own. At the outset, Mr. Harrison emphasizes the generally accepted dictum that the dominant note of Tennyson's poetry is his supreme mastery of form, "especially in all modes of lyric art." He writes: "Nothing satisfies us unless we place Tennyson quite alone, unapproachable, in an order by himself, among the Victorian poets, if only by virtue of this unique perfection of style. No man honors more than I do the intellectual power of Browning, the serene meditations of Arnold. But perfect poetry must be perfect in form." Even Tennyson, Mr. Harrison finds sometimes at fault in his technique, as in the imperfect rimes of some of the earlier lyrics, and still more in the enormously long lines which became a mannerism in his declining years. Of these Mr. Harrison says:

"Lines of sixteen syllables as in 'Despair,' or of eighteen and even twenty in 'Vastness,' are abortions in English verse; and that for the sound reason that the English language has an inordinate number of consonants in proportion to vowels, and consequently piles up an agglomeration of letters in every long line. No other poetry has ever burdened itself with verses of sixty letters and twenty syllables. Such monstrosities in poetry are not verses, but tumors. Hardly any modern language is so ill-fitted for them as is our own."

In further criticism of the poet's method, we quote the following:

"Tennyson would too often paint vignettes upon a canvas which was fit for a cartoon of life-size groups. As Lyall points out, his habit was to paint a picture by elaborating a succession of local features, not by broad strokes. And in conducting an argument, or developing a plot, he sought to obtain his effects by a multiplicity of kindred, but distinct, points. The whole was always beautiful and often impressive. But it was at times tedious and was never the highest form of art. The Homeric and sculpturesque figures of Œnone, Ulysses, Tithonus, became long-drawn subtle romances of love, disappointment, destiny, and ambition, more akin to the modern novel than to classical simplicity. Tennyson, no doubt, was never diffuse in words, and wrote with a cultured brevity and economy of phrase. But he was certainly most profuse in images, ideas, and colors; and, in arguing a thesis or in narrating a story, he relied on artful elaboration, rather than on the flash, the thunder, of the greatest poets. . . . . .

"The truth is this. Tennyson phrased each thought with masterly concision. But he framed each picture with a laborious multiplication of touches; he told his tale with a continuous stream of subtle suggestions, just as Samuel Richardson does in 'Clarissa'; and he works up a recondite philosophical thesis by piecing together a *sorites* of ingenious arguments, no one of which he is willing to rely on as conclusive. It is a mode of art singularly popular, but it is not the art of the greatest masters of song."

Of Tennyson's versatility, Mr. Harrison writes: "Since Shakespeare, no one of our poets, unless it be Byron, has shown anything like the range of invention and grasp of diverse themes and all modes of the lyre." In limitation of this, however, attention is called to his "singular tendency to restrict his subjects to his own country":

"He confines his vision, except for the antique, to England and even particular parts of England. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge are full of interest in other lands. Foreign travel did not inspire Tennyson; foreign history, legend, and art left him cold; he rarely alludes even to Scotland or to Ireland. He is the most intensely English of all our poets, unless it be Cowper or Crabbe. That has been Tennyson's strength. It may hereafter prove to be a weakness."

"In Memoriam," which reveals a "sympathetic affinity with the spiritual aspirations and intellectual dilemmas of the time," suggests a consideration of Tennyson's religious position. We read: "Of course, Lyall rejects the curious notion of some Tennysonians that 'In Memoriam' founded a theodicy or religious philosophy of its own." This because Tennyson had a "too dubitating temperament to found any scheme of philosophy or theology whatever." We are told that his frame of mind was too often "inconsequent and gloomy"; that he "faced the specters of the mind, but never absolutely laid them." Personally, says Mr. Harrison, the poet seemed more unsatisfied with his own beliefs than his poems showed. To quote more fully:

"Down to his latest years, Tennyson was constantly shaken with the enigmas of the Universe, the Infinite, Death, the petty and transitory nature of our Earth. All this, in the absence of any authoritative revelation, creed, or church, hung over his subtle and brooding soul, and made him almost a pessimist, in spite of his resolute will to 'believe where we can not prove.' Such was the tone of the cultured academic mind of the first half of the nineteenth century. Tennyson lived his whole life in this atmosphere, and transfigured its hopes, its doubts, its horrors, and its yearnings in a series of exquisite, but depressing, descants."

In the "Idylls of the King," as in "Maud," says Mr. Harrison, the poet set himself a task "where the conditions of real success

were unattainable by any art." For the Arthurian romance, in its original form, "never was a thing for young ladies to dream over, for ministers to preach about, or for the hierophants of culture to expound in elaborate keys and commentaries." Transmuted into "ethical allegories, psychologic subtleries, and modern delicacy of thought and speech," they constitute, in the opinion of the critics, too much of a "splendid anachronism." In the case of "Maud," the difficulty lies in the monodrama form, "where violent storms of passion, ecstatic love and happiness, and actual madness have to be told of himself by a single speaker." To Tennyson's ballads the critic denies perfection in kind on the ground that "culture and word-painting" can never produce "the pathos of the genuine speech of rude men." The dramas, thinks Mr. Harrison, have qualities which will win the appreciation of "more worthy audiences when a real reform of the theater has been achieved." For "The Princess" he has unmixed praise:

"It was a theme that gave scope to every one of Tennyson's gifts—his fancy, his exquisite sense of beauty both material and moral, his glowing imagination and deep sense of purity, the reign of love, the perfection of woman. For my part, I always count this poem as Tennyson's most typical triumph, for while it gives every opening to his peculiar genius, it has nothing whereof he was other than perfect master. 'Maud' may have structural defects; the 'Idylls of the King' are a cross between idyll and epic, and are not quite faultless in either sense; and even 'In Memoriam' is somewhat long-winded, lugubrious, and unsettling to the general reader. But the 'Princess' has perennial delight for the whole reading world, while it satisfies every canon of the most searching criticism."

In conclusion, Mr. Harrison writes:

"We may offer these criticisms without at all impugning Tennyson's undoubted claim to be looked on as the supreme poet of the Victorian era, and one of the chief lyric poets of our English tongue. It is unworthy of him and of ourselves to exalt him to a superhuman pedestal, where it is counted profanity to hint at a weakness or a fault. Like almost all our poets, except Milton, Gray, Coleridge, and Arnold, he published a great deal more than he need have done. Tennyson no doubt published far less of careless, ill-digested, and poor work than almost any of our poets. All of them, except Milton and Gray, sank at times into bathos unworthy of them. This Tennyson never did. But he published much, in his later career, which is inferior to his best. The future will no doubt be content to remember little more than a half, or even a third, of his immense output. Most of his poems would be more effective if they were only half as long as they are. Again, his best work was all completed in the first thirty years of his very long course of active work. But having accepted these provisos, let us make the most of him who was the greatest poet of the last three generations; let us delight in his grace, soothe our spirit in his music, revel in his fantasies, and honor his noble ideals, his pure imagination, his profound seriousness."

AFTER J. T. NETTLESHIP.

AFTER BRITON RIVIERE, R.A.

AFTER STACY MARKS, R.A.

AFTER R. A. MACBETH, A.R.A.

AFTER SIR E. J. POYNTER, P.R.A.

AFTER HON. JOHN COLLIER.

PUNCH'S ARTISTIC COMPETITION. THEME: "MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW FORM OF SPECTACLES.

CURIOUS-LOOKING rectangular eye-glasses are now seen occasionally, especially in France, where, we are told, they are growing popular. These are the so-called "rational spectacles," invented by a French oculist, Dr. Ribard. An editorial notice in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 20) informs us that these glasses are peculiar only in the fact that they are shaved down to a horizontal strip; but for this, the lens is the same as in the ordinary form. The disadvantages of ordinary glasses are thus set forth by the writer:

"Far-sighted persons are unfortunate in more ways than one; in the first place, they are generally aged people, and no one likes to grow old and to show signs of doing so. Again, while the spectacles or eye-glasses are indispensable for reading, writing, and, in general, for viewing objects at normal distance, these artificial aids become obstacles when the vision of more distant objects is concerned, even if they are only one or two yards away; then the glasses render the view confused and must be removed. An artist is obliged to do this continually—take off his glasses when he looks at the object that he is painting, and put them on when he desires to record on the canvas what he has seen.

DR. RIBARD'S EYE-GLASSES.

"Another inconvenience is no less grave. If the aged person reads while walking, he must use his glasses; but if he looks at his feet, the ground seems not only blurred but deformed, by reason of the spherical aberration. A railing, or the curb, seems curved; obstacles are not seen in their real positions, and the troubles that this may cause are quite evident.

"From these facts it results that a far-sighted person must continually raise or remove his glasses. . . . Every one does this as is most convenient; some raise their spectacles to the forehead (No. 1)—a classical maneuver with school-teachers who wish to look at their pupils; while others place the eye-glasses on the end of the nose (No. 2), which enables the wearer to look over them when it is necessary to see at a distance. The least inconvenient of the methods is to place the glasses at an abnormal distance from the eye; but this forces it to do a fatiguing amount of accommodation.

"Some artists, especially portrait-painters, use spectacles whose invention is attributed to Franklin; the convex lens is cut in two horizontally, and only the lower half is preserved, the upper being occupied by a plane glass which is only to keep the first in its rim. The use is simply explained: to look at the model, the head is lowered and the visual ray traverses the plane glass; to look at the canvas, the head is raised and the eye uses the convex glass; but the line of separation, and especially the cutting of the lens in its axis, are fatiguing to the sight."

The writer then proceeds to set forth the advantages which he claims for Dr. Ribard's new device, intended for the aged and other far-sighted persons:

1 2 3

DIFFERENT METHODS OF USING SPECTACLES.

"As the eye uses only the center of the glass, he has dispensed with the upper third, which has the same result as putting the glass on the end of the nose, without the inconveniences noted above.

"In like manner he has done away with the lower third: thus a simple movement of the eye enables the wearer to see at his feet the obstacles of the path in their actual places. To read, write, or draw, the eye looks straight ahead. The new eye-glasses or spectacles—for the lenses may be mounted in all ways—are odd-looking; the glasses are rectangular, and we may add that some practise is required to use them properly; at first the wearer is apt to look over or under the glass, even for near objects. A little practise is necessary to hold the objects of vision, or the book, in the visual field, but this is a matter of only a few hours."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERACTION OF MIND AND BODY.

THE contention of Sir Oliver Lodge, the English physicist, that the mind acts on the body without the expenditure of energy and that therefore psychical phenomena are not subject to physical law, has been set forth in a recent address of Sir Oliver's quoted in these columns. His view has called forth many expressions of opinion from men of eminence in science, who take various positions on one side or the other; and the controversy is still proceeding. Of it and of its relation to the investigation of obscure psychical phenomena, *The Evening Sun* (New York) speaks as follows in an editorial (June 30):

"For many years Sir Oliver Lodge, with Dr. Wallace, Sir W. Crookes, and a few others, has stood in opposition to the great majority of scientific men in his attitude toward the obscure psychical phenomena known popularly under the names of telepathy, clairvoyance, spiritualism, and so forth. As president of a section at the meeting of the British Association twelve years ago, he urged his colleagues to recognize and investigate these phenomena. . . . One of the great difficulties in such investigation was this, that the relation of life to energy was not understood. We had to recognize in life a guiding and directing principle 'disturbing to the physical world,' but no proper place had as yet been found for it in the science of physics. This difficulty has again and again been alluded to by Sir Oliver Lodge in the mean time, and at the present moment he is in the depths of a controversy over 'psychophysical interaction,' a controversy that has gone quite beyond the comprehension of the general reader.

"At the last meeting of the Society for Psychical Research, the late Frederic Myer's monumental work on 'Human Personality' was the subject of discussion, and Sir Oliver Lodge took occasion to reassert his attitude and to hail Myers as a man of science and the first to evolve a reasonable comprehensive scheme involving much that had hitherto passed under the title of 'occult.' In the pages of *Nature* he states the case in even stronger terms. Granting that Myers lacked technical training, 'I would point out,' he writes, 'that men not professionally scientific have had a profound influence on scientific progress before now, and if I were to seek for an analogy to the effect which I expect these volumes will have upon the development of the psychical sciences, I would liken it by anticipation to the effect of the "Novum Organum" upon the physical sciences. Francis Bacon was a man of letters, not a scientific man, but he recalled all educated men to the possibility of exploration by experiment and observation, and so cleared the ground and paved the way for the general acceptance of the results of Gilbert and other great and truly scientific men of the same and subsequent eras, whose pioneering work might else have been lost in a mist of dislike, disbelief, and obscurantism. Myers has shown that obscure psychical phenomena can be legitimately investigated by observation and experiment, and can be regarded as part of a sufficiently comprehensive scheme of natural knowledge; him, then, I liken to Bacon.'"

When it was remarked by Dr. Walter Leaf that the conclusion drawn by Myers in favor of the survival of personality after death was precisely opposite to that which he himself would draw from the evidence, Sir Oliver answered that conviction was not to be expected or, perhaps, even desired. Even the physicist is often twitted for believing in a purely hypothetical ether. He went on to say:

"This is one of the cases, and there are several, where the onlooker does not see most of the game; where the man in the street, with all his conspicuous ability, is not an ultimate authority. It is difficult for such a man to realize the strenuously acquired, full-bodied certitude, or the clear-visioned perception, and what one

can hardly help calling, in some sense, knowledge, which may be possessed by the trained man of science by soaking his mind in a subject for years, by 'continually thinking unto it,' in Newton's phrase."

A CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE.

THE wonders of radium as recently described are largely conclusions based on electrical evidence. That this testimony leads to such astounding results, and that it is directly contradicted by such chemical evidence as we have at our disposal, are regarded by *The Electrical World and Engineer* as sufficient reasons for a suspension of judgment in the matter until more careful experiment shows wherein the two classes of evidence may be reconciled. The conception of a definite chemical substance like radium forming spontaneously in solid rock, giving out heat at an inconceivable rate, and then spontaneously decomposing, "comes as near," this journal thinks, "to being dynamical 'tommy-rot' as anything suggested since the demise of the lamented Professor Keeley." It goes on to say:

"It should be remembered that radium has been shown to have a perfectly definite and characteristic emission spectrum with definite mathematical relations to the spectra of allied elements, and its atomic weight has been determined by ordinary chemical methods as accurately as that of many other rare elements. It can be separated from other substances by ordinary chemical methods, forms salts with haloids and acids in an entirely regular manner, and behaves in general as it ought to behave from its approximate place in the periodic series. All the chemical facts about it give it a systematic place as a regular chemical substance not set apart from other elements by any remarkably unique peculiarities. It is rare, to be sure, but so are many other elements found in small proportions in unusual minerals. Uranium and thorium, its near neighbors, are fairly well known substances, both possessing the same property of radioactivity under certain circumstances, but in a slightly different way and to a much less degree. Polonium, another allied substance, has far greater radioactivity, but in it the emanations allied to cathode rays of projected matter cut relatively a very small figure, while it also now appears to have a definite chemical identity.

"Again, with respect to thorium and uranium, it has been pretty clearly shown by chemical research that radioactivity is not a regular and invariable property under all circumstances, but appears under certain reproducible conditions and may disappear and again be reproduced. It seems to belong to them in much the same way as the phenomenon of phosphorescence belongs to calcium sulfid prepared in certain particular ways. Radioactivity may or may not be allied directly to phosphorescence, but it has already been shown to pertain to altogether too many kinds of matter to allow of a highly specialized explanation applicable to radium and its allies and yet not holding for commoner substances. As we have several times taken occasion to remark, the main trouble with investigations of radioactivity is a tendency to rely blindly on electrical evidence for the explanation of these apparently very complicated but widely generalized physical properties. To look at the matter without professional bias, the electrical evidence as to the facts recited at the beginning of this comment, by itself and uncorroborated by independent sources of information, is 'not worth the powder to blow it up,' if taken alone. The electrical effects of radioactive material are valuable means of investigation, but they tell only a part, and perhaps a rather small part, of the whole story."

An Insect Aeronaut.—A curious insect that makes little balloons and takes aerial journeys in them has been discovered in this country by two naturalists, according to *La Nature* (Paris). Writes M. Henri Coupin in that paper (June 13):

"One day when these two naturalists were taking a walk in the country, their attention was attracted by small bright objects floating in the air, which appeared not to be displaced wholly by the wind, but to move in some degree as if steered. They caught some of these and were no little surprised to see that they were small viscous balloons, 7 millimeters [about ¼ inch] long, of elliptical form and almost entirely composed by tiny bubbles in a single layer and of uniform dimensions, showing iridescent reflections. To each balloon was suspended by the feet an insect of the genus *Empis* [a fly resembling the hornet-fly]. A still stranger thing was that each balloon contained a dead fly, which perhaps served as food for the *empis*. The balloons would not keep: both in water and in alcohol they softened and dissolved. All this would appear strange enough, but the facts seem less singular if we note that some insects surround themselves with small bubbles filled with air. Suppose that the gas in these bubbles becomes less dense under the action of the sun's rays; suppose that the wind is strong enough to carry them away; suppose—that we are in America; and we have the *empis* balloon, but without the dead fly, whose presence is not very clear. The balloon appears to serve not only for locomotion, but for other purposes. When the male pays court to the female, he holds his balloon between his legs and seems to play with it. This performance probably interests the female, for she is immediately attracted by it. This whole series of new and unexpected facts deserves further investigation. We should remark in closing that we already know of spiders that make airships out of silken threads and sail about with them; the balloon of the *empis* seems rather more convenient."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TOILET OF ANIMALS.

WE are accustomed to distinguish between clean and dirty animals, but they differ only according to human standards. All creatures care for their bodies, and do it in the way that nature has taught them, altho this may involve an act that seems to us unclean, such as rolling in the dust. Says M. Henri Coupin, in an article on this subject in *La Nature* (June 6):

"We have only to look at a fly washing itself on a window-pane, or a cat making its toilet with tongue and paw, or an elephant giving itself a cold shower-bath, or a monkey looking for fleas on itself or its young, to realize that the sentiment of cleanliness is very widespread among animals. Nevertheless it must be said that this feeling is not universal; some animals have no trace of it and will not try to remove dirt from their coats. But in certain cases we can easily see that such violation of elementary propriety has a definite purpose."

The larva of the masked reduvius, we are told, envelops itself in dust in order to be able not only to escape its enemies but to approach its insect prey unnoticed. The frog-fish covers itself with mud and seaweed in order to pass unseen at the bottom of the sea. Many ruminants and pachyderms roll in the dirt and seem greatly satisfied with the crust of earth that covers their skin. This protecting mantle is, in fact, very useful to guard them from the attacks of parasites. A large number of birds cover themselves with dust, with evident pleasure; and some mammals do the same. It should be remarked that the species to which contact with water is disagreeable have generally this habit of rolling in the dirt; whence it is inferred that these two agents, water and dust, have similar effects from a hygienic standpoint. As to the motives that impel the animals to act as they do, M. Coupin says:

"Among these motives, we must admit in the case of some animals the need of scratching themselves. It is thus that we may explain the desire of horses, asses, and camels to roll on the ground. . . . . .

"Another effect of these actions must be to rid the surface of the skin of an excess of sweat and oily matter which clogs the skin and the hair. This is notably the case with the rodents, which are also confirmed users of the dust bath, devoting themselves daily to this exercise, even when they have no vermin.

"Bulls and cows obtain the same result by different methods. During the summer heat, they sometimes throw into the air with their horns bunches of hay or straw; sometimes they dig up earth with their forefeet and throw it back on the rear parts of the body. And they often do this with such violence that they almost disappear under the thick cloud that they raise.

"Finally, a more powerful motive still, perhaps, is the necessity of freeing themselves from parasites. When the animals are annoyed by these and the ordinary means of getting rid of them are

insufficient, they roll in the sand in order to dislodge the enemy by force. It is evidently with this aim that elephants, after a bath, roll in the dust and, taking earth in their trunks, powder their bodies carefully.

"So far as the birds are concerned, their intention in such cases admits of no doubt. The dust-loving birds are well known; these are generally afraid of water, which they replace by sand as a cosmetic. While they are setting—that is to say, while they are condemned to long immobility, favorable to the multiplication of parasites—then especially these birds feel the need of ridding themselves of vermin. But in place of bathing in the nearest pond, as other species do, they take a sand-bath. Among dust-loving birds we may cite domestic fowls. Who has not seen chickens make a hole in dusty ground, and, crouching by its side, stir up clouds of earth with claws and beak?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAN AS A MINERAL.

LIVING beings are but aggregations of mineral substances and biology is but a chapter of mineralogy—so says M. A. L. Herrera in an article in the *Revue Scientifique* entitled "The Preponderant Rôle of Mineral Substances in Biological Phenomena." Among the most striking of modern discoveries in physiology has been the demonstration that on minute traces of metallic elements and their salts, once regarded as only accidentally present in plant and animal tissues, depend some of the essential vital processes in those tissues. M. Herrera goes so far as to assert that life is thus altogether dependent on the mineral constituents of the body. He says:

"Science made a great step when she succeeded in obtaining imitations of protoplasm, whose structure had once been looked upon as an almost supernatural phenomenon. But the progress was still greater when she succeeded in preparing perfect imitations of organic bodies with inorganic material, such as calcium chlorid, sodium phosphate, and calcium carbonate—substances that are found everywhere. . . . Besides, the structure of living beings, whether organic or inorganic, would be useless without the water and the salts that determine the tonus and the nutritive osmotic currents.

"Berthold, Bütschli [and others] have attributed the movements of the amebæ to a series of responses to corresponding changes in the interior density of the organism; but I have maintained that all the phenomena of movement depend on the presence of oxygen, that is to say, on oxidation and the corresponding release of heat. . . . . .

"As for nutrition, its base in all living beings is oxygen, water, salts, carbon, and nitrogen. . . . Forster in 1864 tried to feed dogs with organic substances deprived of nearly all their inorganic ingredients. Death from inanition took place sooner than if the dogs had been completely deprived of food.

"Altho substances from the organic kingdom are sufficient in themselves for the support of life, it is because they always contain a certain proportion of mineral matter. Religious bodies that subject their members to the most severe privations have in vain tried to banish salt from their tables. Physiologic experiments on animals show that salt is indispensable to the economy."

M. Herrera goes on further to show that fermentation and oxidation, which, he says, are the processes at the bottom of life, depend largely on the presence of certain mineral substances in the body. Without manganese, for instance, the oxydases will not act, and on their action depends the fixation in the tissues of the oxygen we breathe. Even the activity of pepsin in digestion has been attributed to the presence of iron. The rôle of electricity in life has been much dwelt on by recent biologists, and the conductivity of the bodily fluids seems to depend largely on the presence of mineral constituents. M. Herrera concludes thus:

"We can not deny the importance of the six hundred organic substances extracted from plants, . . . but neither can we deny that living beings proceed out of inorganic forces and substances. In inorganic workshops there are prepared with mineral reagents an enormous quantity of carbonaceous substances. . . . Geology is thus united to biology and we have thus established a new bond between terrestrial biology and the general biology of the universe. If my views are correct, living beings must be regarded as mineral colloids, and zoology and botany as chapters of mineralogy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Light Cure.—A method of medical treatment by violet light, in which the light is produced in the very veins and tissues of the body itself, is described in *The Electrical World and Engineer* by Dr. William J. Morton. Dr. Morton first notes that if a solution of quinin, of the strength of one grain to eight ounces, contained in an ordinary glass bottle, is subjected to *x*-radiation in the dark, the solution will be seen to glow with the fine, opalescent violet-ray fluorescence of quinin solutions. He goes on:

"Calculating the amount of blood in a human body to be one-thirteenth part in weight of the entire body, we may estimate that a person weighing one hundred and thirty pounds will contain ten pounds of blood. This is equivalent to ten pints or equivalent to the above given ratio of one grain to eight ounces of water. We may, therefore, without doubt, conclude that the fluids of a person to whom twenty grains of quinin have been administered represent a solution of quinin equivalent to that mentioned in the bottles; and equally when such a person is exposed to the *x*-ray, that the person's tissue will be rendered fluorescent in the same manner.

"The quinin may be administered about one hour before the *x*-ray treatment and in a dosage of from five to twenty grains.

"It is recognized that the radiations of substances exhibiting a violet color possess curative properties in disease. We have thus presented to us by this new procedure, a method of producing fluorescence in more intimate relation to the tissue elements than can be gained by any method from the exterior. In this manner I have been treating cancer now for over a year, and with, I believe, results which could not be attained by the *x*-ray alone, tho this is purely a clinical deduction."

The Akouphone: A Correction.—In our number of June 27 (p. 923) we republished from *The Scientific American* an article on "An Instrument for Making the Deaf Hear." The writer made the statement that "the acousticon is the outcome of a prior instrument called the akouphone, which has been abandoned for the reason that the new instrument better answers the purpose of transmitting articulate sounds to the inner ear." This statement, it seems, is an erroneous one. The makers of the akouphone, so far from having abandoned that instrument, claim for it that "it is to-day the only instrument for this purpose in the market which is commercially successful."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WITH their little red wrappers decorated with black polka-dots, the various members of the ladybug family are gay and attractive members of the insect world," says *The Scientific American*. "They are always man's friend, and get most of their living by preying on the destructive soft-bodied plant lice, the most common of which is the green aphis, which can commonly be found on house plants and rose-bushes. . . . The larvæ of the ladybug also live principally upon insects which are destructive to garden and field crops. The dainty ladybug should never be destroyed."

"WHAT to do with the immense amount of furnace slag that accumulates in iron foundries," says *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (June), "was successfully solved by an English concern, which has converted this slag into paving-flags, paving-tiles, bricks, etc. The process of making the paving-flags is described as follows: The slag is carried to a crusher having a capacity of one hundred tons daily, where it is broken up and then taken to screens where it is graded, the coarse being run into cars to be used as ballast and the rest subjected to further crushing. The excess dust is removed by screening and used for the manufacture of tiles. The slag suitable for paving-flags is mixed in a dry state with a cementitious material and then water is added and the whole thoroughly incorporated. A pressure of four hundred tons is exercised upon this mixture by a hydraulic press and all the moisture possible is forced out, leaving a hard, dense block of uniform character. A different cementing material is employed in making tiles from the dust, the effect being to give the mixture a certain amount of plasticity which allows it to be molded by mechanical means and permits it setting into a dense mass. If rapidity of production be desired the action of setting can be accelerated by artificial means and the goods made ready for use within twenty-four hours. The addition of coloring material allows the construction of building-blocks of various hues. Experience with these slag materials show that exposure to cold and frost has no effect except to produce a greater hardness in the material."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT PROTESTANTISM OWES TO WESLEY.

THE three great dramas of history, in which has been or is being accomplished a unity of the race, are, according to the Rev. John J. McCabe, of Dayton, Ohio, Paganism, Papalism, and Protestantism. The central figure of the first is Julius Cæsar; of the second, Leo the Great; of the third, not Luther, but John Wesley. Mr. McCabe, himself a Methodist Episcopal minister, gives Wesley precedence over Luther in the third of these dramas because the work of the latter was mainly intellectual, the popular spiritual consciousness being hardly touched, and Christian benevolence and missionary purpose remaining insignificant. Luther's protest against corrupt ecclesiasticism was the beginning of Protestantism; Wesley's protest against sin, its climax. Luther's protest was a battle-cry, filling Europe with contending armies; Wesley's, a song of peace, reconciling men to God and constituting the basis of a world-wide race union.

Mr. McCabe's address, entitled "Methodism the Basis of Cosmopolitan Empire," delivered at a Wesley bi-centennial anniversary, is published in pamphlet form. We quote from it further:

"Like Cæsar and Leo, Wesley found a world rushing to ruin and universal society disintegrating into an anarchy of hell. The imperialism which was to conquer and unify that world was the spiritual power of a simple doctrine. The lion [Milton's lion, pawing to be free] leaped free when Wesley proclaimed: Man is lost. Man can be saved if he will. Man can be saved *now;* and man can have the witness of God's spirit to his salvation now. This is the distinguishing and central factor in Methodism, making it an influence universal and opening the way to boundless conquest. A knowable religion! This makes real to men salvation from sin. This makes men happy in the consciousness of pardon. This makes the divine life in the soul a subject of real knowledge. Living experience gives the heart evidence of things not seen and the substance of things hoped for. A knowable religion! It was simple, but it contained a force celestial, which even now is building men into cosmopolitan spiritual solidarity, for it lifted upon the world the light of a new concept of God. The world's sin was rooted in unbelief, and unbelief in wrong ideas of God. English and American deism had put God on some far-off throne, careless of the sorrows and sins and struggles of men, exalted and remote from the world which He had made indeed, but had left to work out by itself its automatic destiny. Continental pantheism told men that the universe is the existence form of God. It obliterated the distinction between God and the world. Idealistic pantheism ignored the individual existence of the universe, resolving it into God. All matter, worlds, men, animals, flowers, everything is God. There is but one substance, and this has two infinite attributes, thought and extension, and everything is the modification of this substance. Very beautiful, no doubt; but it knocks all religion out of the ring at once, for what is the use of religion in a system which has all God and no worshipers? Materialistic pantheism ignored the personal being of God, resolving it into the phenomenal universe; but it all amounts to the same thing—God sunken in the depths of materialistic associations. Deism put God out of sight. Pantheism hid Him in the mud.

"But one comes crying in the streets and waste places of England: 'The spirit answers to the blood and tells me I am born of God.' A new conception of God, simple, startling, revolutionary. Every man can know God in his own soul, and this means God's kingdom in the only place where it can be enthroned on earth—in the human heart. . . . . .

"This force of a knowable religion reinspired all the churches and waked Protestantism to the divine commission: 'Go ye into all the world.' Wesley was greater than any sect. He belongs to the one universal church in all ages and lands, and is the providential leader of the highest movement of that church for her own purification and the regeneration of the world. His doctrine of a knowable salvation is simply that church reemphasizing her basic fact and proclaiming it with the power and life destined to make it the bond of a united race. Methodism claims no corner on this force. Her spirit is like that of her broad, catholic-minded founder, who preached in churches of the Establishment, and in Presbyterian, Independent, Unitarian, and Roman Catholic chapels. He represents a force that went through him to the quickening of Christendom and the world. The fact that a believer may know his sins are forgiven has made Protestantism evangelical and sent her forth, rejoicing in the revival missionary spirit, to publish to every creature an experimental salvation and to unite men by making them one with God. Out of this has steadily grown a unity of spirit among the churches which was unknown before Wesley came. The force of Wesleyanism has united Protestantism and started it out with deathless impulse to unite and unify all men in the kingdom of righteousness, peace, and joy."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND MODERN FICTION.

THE sentiments of Roman Catholics in regard to the literary treatment received by their faith and its adherents in modern fiction has been made the subject of a paper in *The Reader* (New York) by Mr. John J. à Becket. Mr. à Becket is himself an adherent of that faith and a literary critic as well, and in each capacity he takes earnest exceptions to what he considers perversions of truth on the part of recent novelists. His criticism is chiefly directed at Mrs. Humphry Ward and Émile Zola, tho he pays more or less attention also to Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Richard Bagot, Henry Seton Merriman, Hall Caine, and Marie Corelli. Mrs. Wharton's offense, as noted by Mr. à Becket, is not found in one of her novels, but in a poem published in 1901 entitled "Margaret of Cortona," in which this saint, after years of repentant life, is made to avow, on her death-bed, a preference for her former lover's caresses to the love of the Lord. "It is incredible," writes Mr. à Becket, "that a writer of Mrs. Wharton's refinement and ability should have taken a canonized saint as the subject on which to exercise such unseemly play of fancy. . . . Whatever one may feel about the doctrine and teaching of the church in this respect, it would seem as if ordinary decency should not have suffered Mrs. Wharton to outrage so many thousands of her religious countrymen by a fantasy that was blasphemous in their eyes." Mrs. Atherton, we are told, in a story eight or nine years ago, showed "that she did not know the difference between the Nativity and the Resurrection." But these are not the sort of offenses that arouse the deepest resentment. Says the writer:

"It is where the dogmas of the church are misrepresented or scoffed at: where the spirit of the church is belied, and her practises and ceremonial are derided or falsely presented: where the character of her ministers is assailed, that the Catholic feels most resentment; and it is in these respects that he feels calumniated where the Christian believer who is not a Catholic may not. Especially is his vigorous repudiation called forth when the offenders are the more guilty because of their greater intelligence or knowledge of facts. There are those who deliberately traduce the church because of hatred of her and her august teaching. These, of course, are entitled to no mercy. The temerarious handling of things Catholic by such writers as Mrs. Humphry Ward or Richard Bagot arouse the deepest feeling of resentment on the part of Catholics."

Mr. Bagot, in "A Roman Mystery," represents a Roman Catholic as *accepting* the dogma of Papal infallibility while not *believing* it—a position which Mr. à Becket terms "idiotic." As for Mrs. Ward:

"Mrs. Humphry Ward is far more offensive to the Catholic than the petulant Mr. Bagot, because she is more intellectual; her antagonism to the church is more virulent, and it is displayed with insidiousness. She gets in her fine work by the obtrusion of a dispassionate, philosophic spirit, with not even a flicker of humor to derogate from it. Take her 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' the drastic study of a Catholic layman. He is a good Catholic and consistently portrayed. At bottom, a rather noble character, relentlessly faithful to his ideals, he has the misfortune to fall in love with a cheery young girl considerably his junior, who has been reared in an atmosphere of agnosticism, and affectively, rather than rationally, is repelled by the church. Helbeck is a not par-

ticularly attractive man, tho entitled to respect and no little compassion, in that his idiosyncrasies lend a somewhat unsympathetic quality even to his practise of the faith. The main objection to this book is that Mrs. Ward so deftly saddles on the church, or, at least, inveigles the non-Catholic reader into so doing, what should be ascribed to the severe, gloomy personality of Helbeck himself."

Mrs. Ward has also been guilty of what Mr. à Becket calls "nasty direct stabs at the church," a number of which he cites. One of them is her statement that "the Catholic who is in love with his church can not let himself realize truly what the Rome of the Renaissance meant." The most intelligent and fervent Catholic, says Mr. à Becket in reply, can admit with unruffled composure of faith the scandals that have occurred among clerical and lay members of the church. He knows that not even the Pope is immune against sin. But while grieved by such misdeeds, he does not confound them with the Catholic faith. "He knows that no sin pullulates from the Catholic creed; that all sins are violations of it." He continues.

"One may understand, then, the Catholic standpoint as to all that touches on Catholicity in literary work. It is misrepresentation of Catholic truth and tendencies; false Catholic atmosphere, that wounds him most, and which he protests against most strongly. Of course, fiction that is immoral affects him as it does any adherent of rectitude. If the tendency of a novel is to hurt the morality of the individual or the community, he deprecates it; but so do sincere believers in the multifarious sects. He is not shocked if in some masterly picture of human life, or vivid analysis of human nature, sin, evil, falsehood, treachery, selfishness, or what not of human defectibility, enter in. They enter into the actual life of humanity. . . . But just as the most intelligent and most devoted Catholics are naturally the most liberal and the most broad, so are they the ones who feel the most strongly, and resent with more vigor, aspersions on their faith, misrepresentation of Catholic views, or customs, or tendencies, and most of all, when these distortions of truth are knowingly made, or worse still, craftily disguised, so as to secure the evil result without incriminating their authors of evil intent."

Mr. à Becket devotes several pages to M. Zola, with special attention to "Truth." He writes:

"There is one writer who claims more notice, not that he is more puissant, but by reason of his greater notoriety and the phrenetic violence of his attacks on the Catholic Church, more especially in his last work, one which will have no successor, since death has checked forever his prolific and vitriolic pen. Émile Zola, in 'Truth,' tho merely vomiting forth calumnies which are decrepit from long service, has made such a cesspool of his rabid arraignment that to ignore him here might seem the evasion of something formidable. Here, indeed, if the Catholic feeling is to be neatly expressed, one may borrow Mrs. Ward's 'nauseous hysteria.' It is a sentiment which others than Catholics must feel, when they read the purulent gush of this exquisitely misnamed novel."

THE CREED OF A COLLEGE CLASS.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE, of Bowdoin College, asked a class of sixty students, most of them seniors, to write out their individual creeds. "In these individual creeds," he writes in *The Outlook* (New York), "I asked each man to state as exactly as possible both his belief and his unbelief; and to define, as far as possible, the sense in which he held the things in which he believed and the sense in which he rejected the things he did not believe." President Hyde then reduced these sixty creeds to a composite creed. As he puts it:

"Into this composite creed I put everything which any student had affirmed, except what some one of them had denied; aiming in this way to get a class creed to which each individual member would assent. I distributed copies of this composite creed to each member of the class, and invited criticism and amendment. We then spent two hours together in discussing the articles of the creed one by one; making such modifications and concessions at each point as were necessary to secure their unanimous acceptance by the class. At the end of the second hour the creed was adopted by a unanimous vote."

Here is the creed—that of the class of 1903—thus evolved:

"I believe in one God, present in nature as law, in science as truth, in art as beauty, in history as justice, in society as sympathy, in conscience as duty, and supremely in Christ as our highest ideal.

"I believe in the Bible as the expression of God's will through man; in prayer as the devotion of man's will to God; and in the church as the fellowship of those who try to do God's will in the world.

"I believe in worship as the highest inspiration to work; in sacrifice as the price we must pay to make right what is wrong; in salvation as growth out of selfishness into service; in eternal life as the survival of what loves and is lovable in each individual; and in judgment as the obvious fact that the condition of the gentle, the generous, the modest, the pure, and the true is always and everywhere preferable to that of the cruel, the sensual, the mean, the proud, and the false."

AN INDICTMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SPAIN.

STATEMENTS of a sensational nature concerning the practises of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain are made by Mr. Joseph McCabe, writing in *The Contemporary Review*. Mr. McCabe expresses himself in severe terms, going so far as to accuse the Vatican of tolerating grave abuses for pecuniary considerations. His words are:

"Few in England are aware that the Church of Rome continues in Spain, in the twentieth century, the outrageous practise of the sale of indulgences, against which the conscience of Europe protested so vehemently four centuries ago. I say deliberately the 'sale' of indulgences, for the subterfuge by which the church seeks to evade the charge is hardly less discreditable than the fact. I have two of these precious documents, or *bulas*, before me. They were bought by a friend in Madrid in the year of grace 1901, and they bear that date. A conspicuous bill in the window of an ordinary bookseller's shop announced that *bulas* were to be had within, and my friend went in and asked for some. He is clearly not a Spaniard, presumably a heretic; but no questions were asked. For the sum of 75 centimos (nominally 7½ d.)—the sum being stated very conspicuously on the top of the *bula*—he was handed a much-besealed and imposingly phrased document which promised him a 'plenary indulgence' on the usual conditions. A further 7½ d. secured a *bula* which granted him permission to eat meat on the days of Lent. Both documents talk magniloquently of the Crusades in which Spain took so glorious a part. The Spaniards helped rather by money than by personal service, and the Holy Father rewarded them with these spiritual privileges. Very soon the transaction became uncommonly like a sale. No alms—*limosna*, as the *bula* calls your payment—no indulgence; pay your 75 centimos, and the document is handed over in a very business-like way. Moreover, you are told expressly on your *bula* (tho 80 or 90 per cent. of the people who buy them can not read them) that this 'alms' does not go to the poor but to the promotion of 'the splendor of the church.' In an unlucky hour the Holy Father tried to extend this lucrative business to Germany; in Spain it continues to our own day, and the Spaniard, vaguely conceiving it to be a unique privilege (as it is) of his country, is inflamed to yet greater attachment to the beneficent Roman See.

"Until half a century ago the spoils of this lucrative industry were openly divided between Spain and the Vatican, a 'Commissary-General of Crusades' proceeding each year to open the glorious distribution, with great flourish of trumpets. The Vatican has more important interests at stake to-day. With an eye to its admirers in England and the States it refrains from explicit share in the commerce. The Archbishop of Toledo issues every January a vast number of these *bulas*, the cost of printing being the merest fraction of a centimo for each. Bishops, priests, and booksellers levy their commission for distributing them. The bulk of the proceeds goes to the Archbishop of Toledo; what proportion goes on to Rome one can not say to-day. But an enormous sum must be derived from this commerce. Clearly, few will refuse 75 centimos

for a dispensation from the fast, or for that *ne plus ultra* of spiritual privilege to the ignorant Catholic, a plenary indulgence. One may enjoy the *fiesta* very liberally, provided one retains 7½ d. for a *bula*. The wealthier Catholics, moreover, give fancy prices for these precious documents. The total revenue must be very considerable.

"A year or two ago a foreign Catholic stumbled upon this practise in Spain, and the horrified, simple Englishman denounced it at once to the Vatican. It took many and ingenious letters to induce the oracle to speak, and in the end came an unsigned message to the effect that any priest would explain to him how there was no 'sale' whatever in the proceeding. The Vatican is perfectly well acquainted with this infamous traffic, and probably makes considerable profit out of it. In any case it is one of the chief and most discreditable sources of revenue to the Spanish Church. Every priest knows how little the 'plenary indulgence' really means—and how much the peasant thinks it means. And poor Spain finds a blessed privilege in the traffic that lit the flame of rebellion in Germany, and that the church is keenly intent upon concealing from the educated Romanists of England and the States."

Gambling is also tolerated by the church, if Mr. McCabe does not err. "Lotteries in kind," he writes, "are sometimes held in the vestibules of the churches—so Diercks relates in his 'Moderne Geistesleben Spaniens.' Luffmann states that he found a gaming-room at Andujar in the upper story of a convent; a foreigner who has lived many years in Spain told me of a monastery near his residence where the monks let their outhouses for even less reputable purposes." Mr. McCabe further declares: "The mendicant orders flaunt their idleness before the people. The profession of begging is almost consecrated by the clergy." The Roman Catholic authorities are accused of being actuated by pecuniary considerations to the exclusion of others, thus:

"Education may be neglected; sanitation may be attended to so inadequately that Spain, with all its glories, retains one of the highest death-rates in the world; the navy may be committed to the lumber-yard; the specter of bankruptcy may show its head above the Pyrenees; but the church will not abate one centimo of its claim upon the people. The editor of the *Revista Christiana* calculated some years ago that the Church of Spain spent some 29,200,000 pesetas [about $5,675,000] a year on incense and candles alone. Vast as the sum is when we recollect what Spain spends on education and other secular purposes, it is only a tithe, tho a significant tithe, of the economic parasitism of the church. The peasant who earns three pesetas [about sixty cents] a day, must pay that sum for a mass; even for a simple prayer occupying a minute or two, over a sick child, he has to pay about two or three pesetas, as well-informed residents have told me. According to the census of 1897 there were 72,077 priests, monks, and nuns in the country. Large numbers of these priests have no regular spiritual charge, so disproportionate is their number. They are familiarly known as *saltatumbas*, for it is their practise to run from place to place where funerals are announced and masses for the dead are to be distributed. Travelers in Madrid hotels find them scanning the artistic death-notices in the papers as eagerly as our out-of-works run down the advertisement columns."

On the subject of what he terms a "sorry outlay on superstition," Mr. McCabe writes:

"Whilst money grows scarcer and scarcer and a score of high public functions are neglected from poverty, the church clings with pitiful tenacity to its immense treasures, and encourages peasant and noble to add incessantly to them. The wardrobe of the Virgin (or her statue) at Toledo represents an incalculable sum. . . . The Spanish Church continues to hoard up these useless and barbaric treasures in face of an impending national calamity. The people are taught to think that the mother of Christ, whom the Church of Rome is holding up as the ideal woman in England, is a kind of Oriental princess who delights in this barbaric display, and that her delight increases in proportion to the sacrifice involved. Did Queen Christina show the faintest trace of the temper they attribute to the mother of Christ, the third person of the Spanish Trinity (in many of the children's prayers), there would be a revolution to-morrow. Besides these miraculous and other statues and their extravagant wardrobes, there are relics innumerable and fantastic in costly shrines, worn with the costly kisses of millions of worshipers. At Carpio, Luffmann found on exhibition one of those interesting relics of the Virgin (a lock of her hair) which were so common in the Middle Ages; vials of her milk are no longer exhibited, tho in one church a picture represents her deftly shooting a stream from her breast into the open mouth of a saint who kneels before her."

Bull-fighting is another feature of Spanish life over which the church throws the egis of her influence, according to Mr. McCabe, who writes on this subject: "A chapel is attached to the ring, that they [the bull-fighters] may pray before entering the arena, and a priest is in readiness to give the sacraments. The clergy are always paid to bless a new plaza with great pomp." He continues:

"Now, what do we find the church doing in face of this colossal immorality, unconscious tho it be? We find it not only maintaining a discreet silence, but blessing *plazas* and *matadors*, and even yielding its high place to them. When Lagartijo retired from the ring, the grand complimentary *corrida* was fixed for the festival of Corpus Christi and the *very hour* of the church's great procession; and the clergy—so Major Hume states—postponed the religious solemnity. The clergy will give no assistance whatever to those few Spaniards who are nobly endeavoring to lessen the evil. They shrug their shoulders when appealed to, and say: 'We are here to look after the souls of men.' One reformer approached a bishop on the subject. He had just contributed to some fund or other, and his lordship was smiling. But the episcopal face darkened when the reform was mentioned, and with a petulant 'Would you rob the poor of our services?' the bishop closed the subject. It is frequently stated here that Leo XIII. has pronounced against the bull-fight, but Spaniards declare that he has only protested against the holding of *corridas* on the church's great festivals. Even that restricted protest is totally disregarded in Spain, for the great religious festivals are the bloodiest days in the year. The truth is that, not only are the clergy lacking in courage, but they have not themselves a due perception of the moral aspect of the question. I turn to my manual of Moral Theology—one of the most approved of recent years, by Father Lehmkuhl, running to two huge quarto volumes—and I find only three or four lines devoted to cruelty, and they of the weakest description. The church, in its cut-and-dried casuistry and perverse view of man's moral nature, has never classed cruelty as a sin. The simple Spanish woman who declared heresy to be a transgression infinitely worse than wringing a puppy's legs knew her theology well. The pious Spaniard will cross himself when he passes the grave of a Protestant, and bow to the ground for the smile of a distinguished *matador*."

Further, says Mr. McCabe, "one must take account of the frightful indifference to animal suffering which, in consequence of this national sport, is so conspicuous a feature of Spanish life. This is too notorious to need enlarging on. The treatment of birds, cats, dogs, horses, etc., is painful to witness; nor is the evil confined to the lower classes. A gentleman who has been long resident in Spain told me that he one day saw some ladies—ladies he had noticed to be particularly religious—fling a sick cat out into the road without further thought. He picked it up and carried it away to give it a painless death, and as he did so he heard the ladies laughing at him from the balcony above." Of the general moral and religious prospect, Mr. McCabe declares:

"The Church of Spain is totally incapable of giving to the country that regenerative moral and social impulse that alone can save it from further catastrophes. It is the Church of Rome in its native character, unstimulated by Protestant or Rationalist opposition. Here, where the Church of Rome has had transcendent power for centuries, where, in 1887, no less than 17,548,421 still described themselves as Catholics out of a total of 17,565,632, we have, in truth, the unalloyed religion of Rome. We have a religion that spends its force in securing the observance of forms and ceremonies; that clings to its vast treasures with miserly grasp while the peasantry starve and the national credit sinks lower and lower; that shrugs its shoulders at the impending ruin and continues to babble of Mary and relics and processions; that is utterly destitute of any spring of moral and social inspiration. Its clergy know little more than the peasants do of any value, and their lives

have, says Mrs. Bates, 'as a class, been so open to reproach that even the finger-games and nonsense-songs of the little children, learned with their baby lispings, mock priestly immorality'; whilst their elders, at their fairs and *fiestas*, make sport of their avarice and comfort. Their zeal is expended in struggling against Protestants and Rationalists who would give the inspiration they can not give; in silencing by calumny and even imprisonment every Spaniard who dare oppose them. Clearly, if the Church of Rome as we know it has fairer features, it owes its greater sanity to the very organizations it seeks to displace, not to the medieval traditions and the connection with Rome which are its sole characteristics. In Spain, the most Catholic country in the world, we see its native impotence as a source of social or moral inspiration."

The writings of Roman Catholic clergymen who would put another light upon the religious life of Spain are noticed by Mr. McCabe, who makes mention of the work entitled "Catholicism and Protestantism Compared," of which Rev. J. L. Balmez is the author and which appeared many years ago. Mr. McCabe quotes from this book the assertion: "Before Protestantism, European civilization had reached all the development that was possible for it; Protestantism perverted the course of civilization and produced immense evils in modern society; and the progress that has been made since Protestantism has been made not by it but in spite of it." Commenting on this assertion, Mr. McCabe says:

"Such is, in its author's own words, the 'prevailing idea' of the chief work of the ablest clerical apologist that the Spanish Church has had since the apologetic era commenced. The 'Catholicism and Protestantism Compared' of Father J. L. Balmez has, in fact, been translated into many tongues, and is regarded as a classic of Catholic apologetics on the social value of religion. True, its circulation is mainly confined within the fold. The heretic or the unbeliever is quite content to have the condensed statement of its argument which Father Balmez has provided, and has little inclination to wade through the endless reams of poetic approximations to history which usually fill such works. But the book forces itself on one's attention with a pathetic interest when one considers the subject from the point of view of fact rather than theory, especially in the actual condition of civilization. Its thesis was audacious even in 1847, even for Spain. A modern writer, who knows Spain well, has said that the Spaniard 'is too disgustingly ignorant to be hypocritical.' At all events Balmez was sincere; but a more unfortunate thesis he could not have framed, especially in the light of the later history of civilization. England was the one great difficulty in the way of Balmez's argument, but it was, in his opinion, on the very eve of entire submission to Rome. The Romeward movement has practically ceased, yet England still forges ahead in the forefront of civilization. Protestant Germany and the Protestant United States are her chief companions. Protestant Scandinavia, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland are equally progressive, if less conspicuous. Catholic Austria and Catholic Italy and Catholic Belgium pant and puff in the rear; and far, far behind labors the shrinking figure of Spain, 'the most Catholic nation in the world.'"

MORAL IDEALITY AND THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

IT is well known that age can not wither nor custom stale the infinite variety which the deceased wife's sister affords as a subject of controversy in England. The efforts to enlarge the range of this lady's matrimonial eligibility by an appeal to organized labor is severely denounced by Mrs. Theo. Chapman in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). She approaches the subject from the point of view of the beauty of that sisterly relation which a change in existing English marriage laws would destroy, and thereby, as she thinks, lower the sum-total of moral influence in the world. To quote her own words:

"The wife has grown sickly; she has asked a young, pretty sister to help her in her family cares, and she becomes aware that the 'fraternal relation' is waning, and that a feeling abhorrent to it is growing up between the two persons she has loved and trusted most. Can any one say that there is no degradation of family life, no stepping down, in all this? Yet it, or cases very like it, might become common; and, because of the peril of this, one of the purest and most delightful of relationships which have developed in civilized life must cease *if this proposed change in the law be made.* I am sure hundreds of sisters-in-law would bear me out in saying that the relation between brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law is one of the flowers in this vale of tears; it is the fraternal relation with a difference; it has a fragrance of its very own, for there is what we call 'romance' in it, quite apart from love-making. I wel lremember my old friend, the late Mr. G. S. Venables, enlarging, with an enthusiasm which was rare in his reserved speech, on its peculiar blessing and charm. All this must disappear, of course, if we relax the law which holds the husband's relations the wife's, and the wife's the husband's."

The arguments in opposition to this way of looking at the subject are next considered by Mrs. Chapman. "'Oh, yes,' it is answered, 'all this pretty talk of a new fraternal relationship added to the old as a fresh bloom upon the old stem of life—this is all very well for rich people who can afford to dally with life. But this that we advocate is a poor man's question: poor widowers can not afford charming sisters-in-law with decency. It is better to allow the sister-in-law to become the wife in the family, for live in it, very often, she must after the first wife's death.'" To which Mrs. Chapman replies:

"Now if it were the case that the change in the law advocated is absolutely necessary, under unavoidable conditions, to secure working people in this country from concubinage, it would be a very grave question whether even such considerations as I have adduced above should weigh against the change. But, in the first place, no such case for change ought to exist at all. None of our arrangements ought to be such as to thrust us upon the alternative of a general lowering of family life (as it is contended here would be the case) by the permission of certain marriages or the promotion of concubinage in certain classes of the community. And, next, I do not believe that any such case for change does exist; on the contrary, there is strong reason to believe that the plea advanced is chimerical. As is well known, the evidence of the clergy, from their parochial experience, goes to show that the instances in which a workingman takes his sister-in-law as his concubine, since he can not make her his wife, are very rare. (I myself have spent many years in the life parochial, and my experience is fully in keeping with this.) On the other hand, if we are to relax the law on the ground that illegal connections, with or without a form of marriage, are *occasionally* contracted, in defiance of the law, among working people now, we should have to legalize connections which would revolt all English decency. This is well known to those who go in and out among working-class families. Adultery is rare—probably has a lower percentage than in the classes socially above them; but offenses against family decency are, as might be expected in view of the lack of proper house accommodation, much more frequent than in the upper classes. All this is surely an argument for amending that lack of proper accommodation in working-class dwellings which is a disgrace to this country, and not for legalizing the indecencies which result from it."

The uplifting of the race, we are assured, is mainly the result "of restraint put upon the passion between the sexes."

"Men tell us to-day," according to the late Rev. E. A. Stafford, writing in *The Methodist Magazine and Review* (Toronto), "that there is danger of a moral interregnum; that the Bible will for a time lose its influence over the human mind; that faith will become increasingly weak, and a dark night of unbelief will ensue; that even the motives that induce morality will lose their power. With reference to such fears it may be said that in the eighteenth century infidelity began a race with Christianity under circumstances to an untold degree more favorable to itself than any that now exist. It had pretty well spread over a prepared soil. To-day neither is the soil ready nor is its influence widely felt. It had as much a scientific basis then as now. The discoveries of Newton and Franklin were as much calculated to give it character and support as are the more modern scientific developments. Then the existing forms of Christianity were debased and low. Many of its most distinguished representatives were gross and selfish men. There was a certain excuse or apology for the assaults of the infidel. And yet in less than one hundred years a simple, earnest Christianity had so thoroughly aroused England that it swept farther back from infidelity than ever!"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND THE VATICAN.

VICTOR IMMANUEL III., King of Italy, will before very long pay an official visit to the President of the French republic in Paris—an event, according to the European press, of more importance to the Latin nations than anything that has occurred since the fall of the Pope's temporal power. The Queen, it is thought, will not accompany the King for reasons of an intimately dynastic and agreeable nature. "The very friendly relations which impart their tone to Victor Immanuel's trip to Paris," says the *Figaro* (Paris), "need give no concern to the true friend of peace. For it is to confirm that peace, the common aim of the Powers, that a loyal understanding has been reached between the cabinet of Paris and that of Rome. By effacing—with all their consequences—the grievances of former days, this understanding has given to the European balance of power an additional pledge." According to the *Temps* (Paris), any understanding arrived at will relate principally to the Mediterranean question, while the anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) is overjoyed at what it styles "a lesson to old Pecci," the allusion being to Leo XIII. But the most important feature of the affair is the attitude to be adopted by the Vatican, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which thus comments:

"A political event of importance draws ever nearer. The President of the French republic will return the visit of the King of Italy in Rome. The date has not yet been fixed. The visit, nevertheless, is certain. Thus it will happen for the first time since a breach was made in the Porta Pia that the head of a Catholic nation pays an official visit to the Quirinal. The Pope will, as a result, soon confront the dilemma either of refusing to receive President Loubet or of departing from the rule that no head of a Catholic nation who visits Rome as guest of the King of Italy can be received in the Vatican. Hitherto the Pope has remained true to his word not to receive a Catholic ruler or a member of a Catholic dynasty who stays in Rome as the guest of the Quirinal. Thus the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, with his wife, the Princess Hohenberg, deemed it his duty some years ago to pass through Rome without stopping on his return from the Orient. King Carlos of Portugal, nephew of the late King Humbert, had actually announced a visit to his uncle at the Quirinal when a strong protest was uttered by the Pope, in consequence of which that trip to Rome was given up, altho the Crispi ministry, then in power, had announced the visit as impending. The Nuncio at Lisbon at that time, Jacobini, won a brilliant triumph over the Prime Minister of the King of Italy. The mother of King Carlos of Portugal, the Queen-Dowager Maria Pia, had, on the other hand, repeatedly visited her brother King Humbert at the Quirinal, but to her deep pain and regret was never received by the Pope. The same thing happened to the Archduke Rainer, nearly allied to the Italian royal house. He frequently came to Rome—once to the memorial service in honor of King Victor Immanuel III., in 1878, later to the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margherita in 1893, and still later on the occasion of the funeral of King Humbert in 1900. The Archduke, however, never was given the opportunity of paying his respects to the Pope. The Pope adhered to his rule of *non possumus*. Thus was eliminated all possibility of a meeting between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Immanuel III."

If the Budapest daily is well informed, however, there is an element among the Vatican officials favorable to a complete reversal of this policy. To quote:

"There is no lack of advisers at the Vatican who represent to the Pope how inconsistent it is for the ruler of a Catholic nation to come to Rome without being received at the Vatican, while non-Catholic rulers find no difficulty at all in appearing before His Holiness. And these courageous advisers assert with emphasis that the exact opposite ought to be the case. The Emperor William has, as is well known, stayed a number of times as guest at the Quirinal. Soon after his accession in the autumn of 1888, he paid a visit to Rome, and subsequently he appeared there on the occasion of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margherita, delivering an address at the Quirinal. And only a few weeks ago he made his third entry into Rome. On all three occasions he was received by the Pope. The visit of King Edward of England to Rome is fresh in the public mind. Only a short time has elapsed since the two heretical rulers were received by the Pope, while arrangements are being made for the visit of a third heretical potentate. It is certain that the Czar Nicholas will visit Rome this year, perhaps ahead of his ally the President of the French republic. As regards the Czar, his return visit to Rome will be his first appearance at the Quirinal; and it will be the first occasion since Rome became the capital of united Italy that a Czar has visited the eternal city. Neither Alexander II. nor Alexander III. has ever visited the capital of united Italy officially; but neither has Victor Immanuel II. nor Humbert I. visited the Czar's capital, altho they have visited Vienna and Berlin. The more exceptional this visit of the Czar to Rome thus becomes, the more brilliantly will it be made to pass off. And altho the Czar Nicholas has not always met the advances of the Roman Curia in a friendly spirit, it is nevertheless a certainty that he will be given the opportunity of paying a visit to His Holiness while a guest of the Quirinal. Is it seemly, then—so reason the more candid advisers of the Holy See—that one after another the three heretics, the head of Lutheran Protestantism, the head of Anglican Protestantism, and the head of the Greek Catholic Church, appear in the apostolic palace, and the head of that republic of whose citizens it is written, *Gesta Dei per Francos*, be denied leave to appear before the Pope?"

Nor is this the only argument advanced by these "fearless advisers," according to the authority we are quoting. We read further:

"The Pope has, to be sure, proudly averred that no Catholic sovereign who stops in Rome as guest of the Quirinal would ever have the honor of being received by His Holiness; but is M. Loubet a sovereign? M. Loubet, they urge to the Pope, is simply the chief magistrate of the French republic, and a principle applicable to the case of a Catholic sovereign can not be applied to the citizen head of the French state. The Pope could, therefore, very consistently receive M. Loubet or the president of a South American republic without in the least compromising his attitude in the case of any future visit to Rome of the Emperor Francis Joseph or the King of Spain or the King of Portugal or the King of Saxony or the Prince Regent of Bavaria. And those who argue in this way make other representations, thus: Has the Pope on his side special reasons to be grateful to the ruler of Germany and the ruler of England, whom he has already received, and to the ruler of Russia, whom he intends to receive, while on the other hand acting ungraciously to the President of the French republic? By no means! How many efforts His Holiness has made to establish a nunciature at Berlin! These efforts have always been baffled by the imperial German Government and the Prussian monarchy. Prussia is simply represented by her envoy at the Vatican without accepting any representative of the Pope at Berlin in return. As regards Germany, she has her representative at the Quirinal, but no representative at the Vatican and no representative of the Pope in Berlin. Nor will England hear of opening diplomatic relations with the Vatican. There is neither a representative of the King at the Vatican nor a representative of the Vatican accredited to London. . . . The same is true of Russia."

It is impossible to say at present, concludes the Budapest daily, which side of the argument will prevail. But it thinks that it is certain "that President Loubet will regard with equal unconcern any resolution the Vatican may arrive at," and it is assured that behind the scenes at the Vatican hot discussions are going on. To which the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) adds:

"The whole question constitutes no obstacle—if it ever was one—to President Loubet's trip to Rome. It is a source of perplexity only to the Vatican itself. This is very evident from the negotiations between Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and the French Ambassador at the Vatican, M. Nisard. It must be known to the Papal Department of State that President Loubet will go to Rome whether the Pope receives him or not. Hence it is that these negotiations arouse the liveliest general interest, since

they may be of the most far-reaching importance in the future. The whole artful fiction that the Catholic ruler of a Catholic nation must not stop in Rome as guest of the Quirinal because thereby Rome would be recognized as the capital of Italy by Catholic Powers and the temporal power of the Pope would thereby be impugned—this whole pretense, kept up for thirty-three years with such obstinacy, is in danger of collapsing if the ruler of France, the eldest daughter of the church, should go to Rome as guest of the King and take no notice of the Vatican. At the prospect of this peril, the papal chancellery shudders in spite of an affectation of unyielding obstinacy. The fact is easy to understand. . . . The casuistical stultification that France is a republic and the President of the republic no crowned head will alter nothing of the new situation. France is France. The Pope himself has ostentatiously recognized the republic. President Loubet does not visit Rome as a private citizen or as a tourist. He goes in his capacity as ruler of the French nation to return the visit soon to be paid him by the King of Italy."

The official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), comments upon the subject of the exchange of visits about to be made, without stating whether the Pope will receive President Loubet or not. We quote:

"Those who are in control of public affairs on the other side of the Alps, with their system of government directed against the organizations of the Catholic Church, have rendered themselves worthy of all sympathy from the anticlericals of Italy, and hence these latter have thought proper to express their gratitude in a solemn event, the prelude to an intimate and indissoluble alliance based upon the sworn compact: War on the church, war on Christ. Hence visits and courtesies, flags and decorations, music and pledges, and newspaper editorials loudly glorifying the felicitous event. Yet all these are but a part of the rejoicing, for it is intended to go further. It is presumed—and doubtless correctly—that the coming visit may be regarded as the first act of the drama, and that when the moment of the second act arrives, the enthusiasm of to-day may have its crowning. Thus it comes about that the liberals can abandon themselves to wild joy without reflecting that in this way they furnish a flagrant proof of the incompatibility of the two Powers in Rome, in that Rome which is dwarfed beside a second-rate and inferior Paris. But it does not matter, and while all other occasions of royal visits are regarded as happy events to the extent that they affirm or are preliminary to peace, love, and concord, in this case they are to be deemed doubly fortunate because they are an incontrovertible proof of war, hate, and discord, the direct cause of other events little adapted to promote a true instead of a fictitious brotherhood of two peoples. However, all artificialities are of brief duration, and it is not reasonably possible to imagine an alliance of two Catholic peoples based upon hatred of the religion of which they are integral parts. Hence the thunderous applause of an enthusiastic crowd, the official courtesies of a society resplendent in brilliant uniforms, the honeyed words of courtiers and ministers, can only leave, when the lights go out, dejection and oblivion behind. As for the church, the grand adversary against whom, with a fury appropriate to the intolerance of her enemies, the darts are aimed from all directions, she certainly has seen many other tumults pass before her. Therefore she can wait for better days."

An Italian paper of liberal tendencies, the *Popolo Romano*, deprecates the interpretation of the visits as a show of opposition to the Vatican. "The intrinsic importance of the event," it insists, "is sufficiently great from the point of view of Franco-Italian relations, without involving it with other questions to which it has no relation whatever. We refer to certain tendencies here and there to construe this act of exquisite courtesy on the part of the King and the President as a thing directed against the Vatican in view of present politico-ecclesiastical conditions in the two countries. Such notions are as inopportune as they are false and absurd." But the *Fracassa* (Rome), a journal which does not defer to the Vatican, says the Latin Powers will be greatly influenced by the impressions resulting from the coming international event, because the whole point of the exchange of visits consists in the effect upon the Vatican.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

NOTHING that concerns the United States of America is without interest to the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the great Berlin daily, whose intimate relations with the German Foreign Office impart to all its utterances a special significance. The lynching of negroes in the South, the relation of the German language to the curriculum in New York public schools, the alleged eagerness of the American people to go to war, and other themes, are dwelt upon in its columns; but at this moment it finds the relations subsisting between the United States and Russia the timeliest of topics. We quote:

"Among characteristic recent phenomena belong the assiduous efforts of the Russian press for the favor of the United States of America, and, notwithstanding the immense outcry inspired on the other side of the ocean by the Kishineff murders and plunderings,

EVICTED.

Russia's "open door" in the Far East.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

there has been an equally assiduous response on the part of important American papers. . . . The anti-Russian campaign of 'British agents' in America has made a powerful impression in Russia, and now comes the *Novoye Vremya* with various suggestions as to how this bad impression is to be obliterated. It speaks much of the traditional friendly relations between both nations, recalls the attitude of Russia during the Civil War and during the Cuban War. When British intrigues caused Russia then to be accused of having organized a European coalition against America, explanatory articles appeared in the New York *Sun* and the Washington *Post*, and led to a change of public opinion. It is therefore very gratifying that in the great American periodicals, *Harper's Weekly* and *Collier's Weekly*, articles had appeared vindicating Russia's Manchurian policy and alluding to the warlike designs of Great Britain and Japan. 'But,' concludes the Russian paper, 'such articles in American papers are unfortunately rare. Hence the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs would do well to publish in the English language an exposition of the relations of Russia to America from the time of Catherine II. down to the Spanish-American War, basing it upon the acts of the Russian Foreign Office and the official papers of Congress published in Washington. This publication should then be sent to all leading American newspapers to the extent of about three thousand copies. A movement

favorable to ourselves would then arise in the country. In view of the enormous importance which the press has in the United States, it constitutes the great blunder of our foreign policy that this press is neglected.'"

Commenting upon its quotation from the Russian paper, the German paper says:

"The advice is not so bad and should receive attention elsewhere. To-day, as matters stand, the public opinion of the United States in all matters not directly affecting America is manufactured from England. A rich experience has left no doubt that English spectacles allow things to be seen only from an eccentric point of view."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REPLY TO RUSSIA'S DETRACTORS.

RUSSIAN statesmen, according to the London *Times*, are greatly concerned at the development of anti-Russian feeling throughout France. M. von Plehve, the Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg, is said by the same authority to have organized a press campaign with headquarters in Paris, his object being to begin a pro-Russian agitation that will in time put a new light upon such matters as the Russification of Finland, the Czar's manifesto, and the massacres of the Jews in Kishineff. It would appear, if the London daily above mentioned is correctly informed, that the Russian Government suspects the existence of an anti-Russian propaganda in France, and from this point of view it interprets the attacks upon Russia made by the eminent economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Européen* (Paris). M. von Plehve has therefore arranged for the publication of pleas in Russia's behalf in various Parisian organs, the *Temps*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *Figaro* being named as organs susceptible to the peculiar influences which M. von Plehve is able to exert. Be all this as it may, the *Figaro* has opened its columns to anonymous "replies to Russia's detractors," from which it appears that certain unnamed enemies of mankind have resolved to poison the mind of France against the nation which has the warmest feeling of friendship for her. Russia, we read, is the land of noble enthusiasm for right and truth, but the present French republic is blind to this. We quote:

"It would seem that the unity of the French republican party is at present based upon a heated campaign against Russia and upon the agitation of popular passions. In France, an attentive ear is given to all rumors inspired by hatred of Russia or colored by exaggeration of everything that relates to Russia. The Finns, the peculiar enemies of the governmental system of the empire, and the Russian revolutionaries comprise the only interpreters of Russian policy who gain the approval of the influential elements in the third republic. At the same time the men who by their position are called upon to rule and enlighten the masses in France are totally ignorant of Russian affairs."

A similar state of things led to the downfall of that French Government of which Napoleon III. was the head, observes the writer, who asks himself if the present prejudice against Russia in certain circles be not the prelude to catastrophes similar to Sedan. After expressing his regret at the misinformation and ignorance which are capable of supposing that the men in power throughout Russia are actuated by low motives, the writer says:

"Russia has never abated her right of sovereignty in Finland. Russia's rulers, by confirming, upon their advent to the throne, the autonomy of the grand duchy, never meant to impose limits to their own autocratic rights. Consequently, the complaints of the Finns regarding the vague promises alleged to be broken rest upon no foundation whatever and constitute a political triviality. The promise alleged to have been given can not be discussed by any irresponsible individual among the Finns, but only by the person who made it, that is to say in the present case by the Russian sovereigns, who have all not only affirmed but even exercised their autocratic rights in Finland."

Having assured his readers that the banishments, suppressions of newspapers, and abolitions of popular assemblies were necessities of the situation in Finland, the same writer asserts that the campaign against Russia in the press of some European countries is not so much a manifestation of sympathy for the Finns as a symptom of hatred of the Czar and his realm. Furthermore, there is a movement in Germany to draw the Scandinavian countries within the influence now dominant at Berlin. For this reason, the faith of the writer in French perspicacity sustains a shock. He continues:

"France, under the third republic, renews the errors that marked the period of decadence of the second empire. It is generally recognized that the forces working for the disorganization of the French state in the time of Napoleon III. had compelled the Emperor to pursue the phantom of a union of his people and a solidification of political parties in adventures beyond the frontiers. France, consequently, busied herself with the internal affairs of her neighbors, she constituted herself the judge of their policy, she gloried in being the mouthpiece of liberty and civilization. She encouraged, in a word, all subversive movements in the other states of Europe. The famous principle of nationality was but a lever by means of which the rulers of France endeavored to destroy the unity of other nations in the hope of weakening them. France refrained from but one thing; minding her own business. . . . The result was the encouragement of that element in the population which is ever disposed to shout, and which shouted, 'Hurrah for Poland!' first, 'To the Crimea!' next, then 'Berlin!' sending thus thousands upon thousands of brave men to death. . . . A similar state of things is observable in the present political life of France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN CRITICISM OF WILLIAM II.

CERTAIN newspapers in Germany have for some little time past criticized the Emperor William with more freedom than could, perhaps, have been expected. Thus the radical paper, the *Weser Zeitung* (Bremen), speaks of "the dangers lurking in the personal entry of the monarch into the arena of debated opinion," and it adds:

"It has often been urged with great force that such a habit on the part of the monarch should be kept within limits, for a conflict between himself and a victorious opinion may be a possibility. The monarch personally should be withdrawn from every possibility of defeat, he should always be the head of the nation. This is possible only when reserve is maintained, as was done, for example, by William I., except in a few extraordinary emergencies like the inauguration of the new era and the carrying out of the military reconstruction. This is an attitude seemingly alien to the mental constitution of his grandson."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, champion of the military, autocratic, and uncompromising Germanism of the army officers, heartily seconds these views for reasons which it thus expounds:

"It is undeniably the right of the present Emperor to rule in a manner different from that of his grandfather, and to bring his own personality forward. We recognize, moreover, the great gifts of the present Emperor, the many-sidedness of his interests and his energies. Yet we can not suppress the opinion that the practise of constantly interfering in almost every domain of human activity constantly pales that advantageous halo surrounding the crown in former years owing to its distance and aloofness from every-day affairs. We fear that present methods have too much accustomed public opinion to discuss all questions as if it were on equal terms with the Emperor in dealing with the interests that affect the land. Criticism is heard regarding the ruler as a result of his appearances and activities in public, and this criticism we fear is not calculated to enhance the authority of the throne in the long run. It is quite possible that the imperial idea has been popularized in a sense by the many speeches and public appearances of William II., but we fear it has been also—democraticized. That this fact may well inspire dread in this age will scarcely be disputed. Thanks to the unsettling of the feeling for authority resulting from the Social-Democratic propaganda, the masses of the people are approaching a condition that may well inspire

dread of a state catastrophe in certain circumstances. Nor is there any lack of persons, as is well known, who are not wholly reassured regarding the army itself and regarding the possibility that the old spirit of unconditional obedience may remain wholly uncontaminated. When in a time such as all this would indicate, the prestige of the throne is lowered, thus forwarding the movement for doing away with the 'outworn' monarchy and substituting for it a republic upon the American or French model, a perspective is opened up which must fill every lover of the fatherland with gloom."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PERIL FOR THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA.

WHEN the policy of Russification had attained its acute stage throughout Finland, the press of the Scandinavian peninsula indulged in outspoken criticism. It was declared that the practical extinction of Finland as a sort of buffer state between the Czar's realm on one side and Norway and Sweden on the other, involved considerable peril to the Scandinavian countries. The *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm) gave much space to the subject and made much of the sympathy that must be felt for a nation whose liberties were in process of extinction. The *Tidningen* (Stockholm) went even further, and devoted space to denunciations of the reign of terror over the border. It went so far as to say that Norway and Sweden were in peril from a Power that was so unscrupulous in its dealings with the weak, and it affected to regard the treatment of Finland as a ruthless conquest of a helpless people. Recently, however, there has been a change of tone in the Scandinavian press, or at least in that portion of it which is amenable to official pressure. Denunciations of Russia are becoming rarer, and the *Aftonbladet* is characterized by reserve in its editorial utterances regarding the Finnish situation.

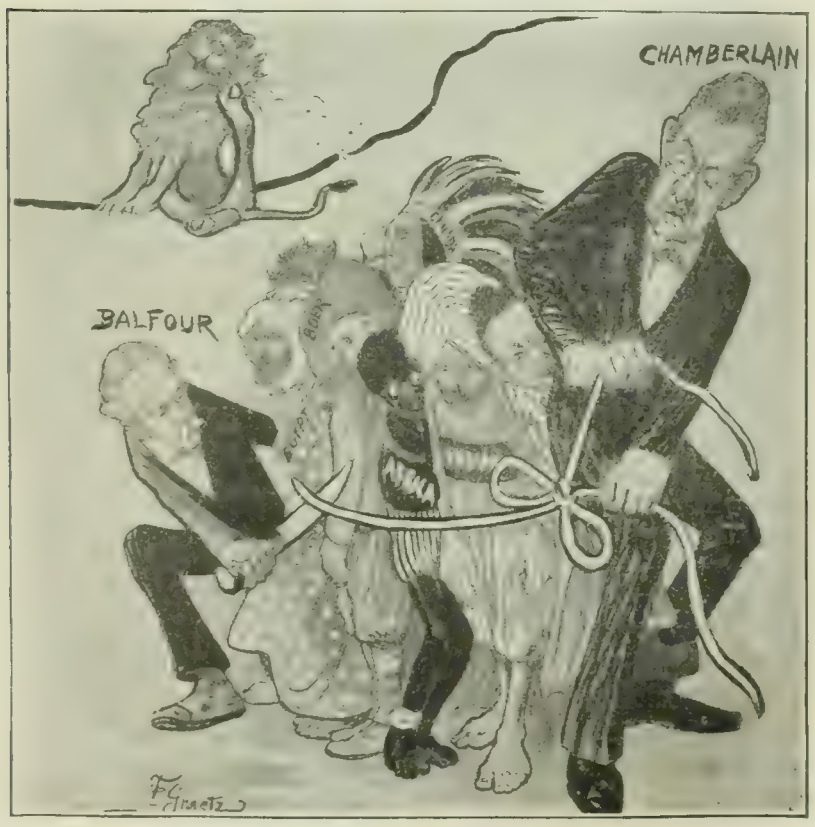
This change of attitude is attributed by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) to the alarm inspired in Scandinavian official circles at the prospect of Russian reprisals. The Berlin paper sees reason to conjecture that pressure of some kind was brought to bear by St. Petersburg for the purpose of hindering the formation of a Finnish junta at Stockholm. Finnish refugees, including prominent journalists from Helsingfors, were conducting a warm anti-Russian campaign in the Scandinavian press. This campaign, notes our authority, has abated its vigor of late. It adds:

"In Scandinavian official circles very little reflection was required to make it evident that a systematic press campaign against Russia portended grave perils in the future. Consequently the more official organs were given plain intimations that the agitation due to the presence of the Finnish refugees could not be allowed to go any further. The exiled patriots were told that the columns of leading Scandinavian dailies would no longer be at their disposal. . . . The Swedish papers, or the more influential among them, even intimated that the Scandinavian peninsula had not at any time had relations with Finland intimate enough to warrant incurring grave national peril for the sake of a region that is, after all, an integral portion of the Russian empire."

In the light of these revelations, according to the London press, must be interpreted the present attitude of the conservative *Vort Land* (Stockholm), which warns the Finnish refugees in Sweden not to carry their press campaign too far, lest the Russian Government "make demands" which it would be embarrassing to have to consider. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times*, recently expelled from Russia, is said to have given great offense for having, among other things, declared that the extinction of Finland's official status would in due time imperil the international position of the Scandinavian countries.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE IMPRISONED PRINCESS.—"Once again it is our painful duty to draw attention to the extraordinary drama which surrounds the personality of the former Crown Princess of Saxony," says *The Daily News* (London). "It will be remembered that at the time of this unfortunate lady's flight with M. Giron, we stated our conviction that she had been threatened by that most terrible of all fates—incarceration—by order of a family decree, in a madhouse. We warned the public to expect that, if once the Princess were inveigled back to German territory, this would be her inevitable fate unless public opinion intervened. The fact that she returned to her mother's castle did not in the least reassure us, but, before commenting further, we were content to await the birth of the little daughter whose entrance into the world has been so full of tragedy. Now, however, there is every reason for calling upon the friends of this Princess to set her free from every threat of 'reclusion,' or 'seclusion,' or, as it should be called, penal servitude for life, whether in 'sanatorium,' convent, or any other place that ought to be called a prison."



THE MODERN SISYPHUS (AFTER HOMER).

Blithely with words does Chamberlain bind up the nations, yet the clever Balfour speedily cuts them all loose. —*Der Floh* (Vienna).

FOILED.

"Birmingham Joe," the highwayman, fails in his attempt on the free-trade coach. —*Punch* (London).

CARTOONS ON THE CHAMBERLAIN IDEA.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Bible."—John E. Remsburg. (The Truth Seeker Company, New York, $1.25 net.)

"Thompson's Progress."—C J. Cutcliffe Hyne. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Karma."—A Story of Buddhist Ethics. Dr. Paul Carus. (Open Court Publishing Company, $0.75.)

"Dogs of all Nations."—Conrad J. Miller. (J. D. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Out of Kishineff."—W. C. Stiles. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.20 net.)

"In Quest of the Quaint."—Eliza B. Chase. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia, $1.50.)

"Fundamental Problems."—Dr. Paul Carus. (Open Court Publishing Company.)

"The Surd of Metaphysics."—Dr. Paul Carus. (Open Court Publishing Company.)

"A Few Remarks."—Simeon Ford. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Evolution of Industrial Society."—Richard T. Ely. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"An Encyclopedic Dictionary and Reference Handbook of the Ophthalmic Science."—R. H. Knowles. (Jewelers' Circular Publishing Company, New York.)

"Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-hand."—Gertrude Atherton. (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"Hints to Golfers."—Niblick. (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1.25 net.)

"Young Ivy on Old Walls."—Verses by H. Arthur Powell. (Richard G. Badger, Boston.)

"The Pleasure of Death."—Dr. Ofloda. (The Dolfe Company, Toledo, Ohio.)

"A Field of Folk." Poems.—Isabella H. Fiske. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.)

"The Mothers."—Dramatic Poem by Edward F. Hayward. (Richard G. Badger, $0.75.)

"April Twilights."—Poems by Willa R. Cather. (Richard G. Badger, $1.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Evolution.

By H. ARTHUR POWELL.

Far down the years I remember a time
When Nature's colors were all sublime,
And Nature's beauty sank into my heart.
The red blood leapt as a swift-launched dart;
The tossing of horses' manes,
The gleam of a tiger's tooth,
The muscled arm—were sights most fair;
I was wild with the draft of the unseen air.
And the madness that hurtled through my veins
Was Youth; was Youth.

A change crept over the world's fair face—
'Twas fair with a sweeter, a nobler grace.
A Being dawned, and I gazed entranced;
It swayed my soul as it danced or glanced;
It sang, and my heart did thirst.
It languished. "Oh, Heav'n above,

A CORRECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1st, 1903.

PUBLISHERS LITERARY DIGEST, NEW YORK CITY.

Gentlemen:

It is due the President to say to your readers, in explanation of our advertisement which appeared in your issue of June 27th, that while he commended our enterprise most cordially from an educational and religious standpoint, nothing which he stated can be construed as in the remotest degree endorsing it financially, and it was not our intention that the advertisement should convey such an impression. We regret there should have been any misconstruction of the advertisement and we wish you to give this notice a prominent place in your next issue. The President's name will not hereafter be connected in any way or shape with this company.

[Signed] *Jerusalem Exhibit Company,*
St. Louis, Mo.

FOR THE SAME MONEY.

WE are not advertising any single brand of cigars which may, or may not, strike your fancy; but we absolutely guarantee to suit you. We offer you your choice of a great variety of brands and blends of cigars, which we successfully sold through the Jobber-Salesman-Retailer method for many years, shipping them to you by the box, all charges paid, at exactly the same prices we formerly charged the jobbers who bought in case lots. Undoubtedly we can suit you; if not,

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Having suited all but a very few out of our enormous list of customers, the result of a little over a year's work, we feel very confident of our success with you. The original cigars we hope to ship you and every cigar that follows this shipment is absolutely guaranteed to please you, to confirm all of our claims, or we will cheerfullyexchange cigars or

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PAYING ALL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES,

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While we do not claim to make "the best cigars on earth" we claim we can suit you, and this we guarantee to do while making the one-half saving for you, which saving does not come out of the cigars or out of us; simply cuts away the unnecessary in-between profits and expenses. The best cigar for you is the one which suits you best, and that is what we guarantee to furnish you. The basis of our business is absolute and complete good faith, which has accomplished for us our success. With this guarantee before you, why should the old-time methods be considered? We are at your service, we urge nothing upon you which will not meet your exact liking, we give you your choice of our many brands and blends, and you, the consumer, constitute our exclusive and entire patronage. You can look us over easier than inspecting retailers' show-cases and at much less expense, probably at once being able to make your selection and save for other uses

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We will at first send you assortments from which to make selections. For **60c.** an assortment of 12 cigars, showing ten cent and two-for-a-quarter values; for **35c.** twelve high-grade fives; for **$1.00** a trial box of 25 cigars, showing fifteen ten cent values and 10 straight five cent cigars for **$1.25** an assortment of 25 ten cent and three-for-a-quarter values, each separately wrapped and described, showing you how two-for-a-quarter and ten cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25 and 50 for from four to six cents each; others from two to three cents each.

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In Hot Weather. No bruising the skin. Antiseptic. No more embarrassing failures to wear nose glasses. **FIT** any **NOSE** or **NOSE GLASSES.** Send us description. Can fit them on glasses yourself. Send for a pair; money order or cash. 14k. Filled 65 cts. Solid Gold $1.50.

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By W. E. B. DuBois

A REMARKABLE BOOK that is provoking much discussion because of the wonderful eloquence with which the author pleads for right and justice to his people. In these days of increasing agitation over the "negro problem" this passionate human document can neither be overlooked nor ignored. Aside from its remarkable presentation of facts it holds the reader—prejudiced or not—by its fascination of style and overpowering pathos.

Some of the Chapter Headings follow:

OF OUR SPIRITUAL STRIVINGS.
OF THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.
OF MR. WASHINGTON AND OTHERS.
OF THE MEANING OF PROGRESS.
OF THE TRAINING OF BLACK MEN.
OF THE BLACK BELT.
OF THE SONS OF MASTER AND MAN.
OF THE FAITH OF THE FATHERS.
OF THE PASSING OF THE FIRST-BORN.
OF ALEXANDER CRUMMELL.
OF THE COMING OF JOHN.
OF THE SORROW SONGS.

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For Country Comfort **Burlington Venetian Blinds**

Fit your Veranda with

WHEN lowered the slats may be closed to make a perfect screen, or they may be opened wherever desired, to admit light and free circulation of air, and permit one to enjoy the view, at the same time cutting off the direct rays of the sun. In every way they are superior to awnings or rustic shades and many times more durable.

We make Venetian and Sliding Blinds for windows. Better by far than folding blinds. Also wire window and door screens. *Write for illustrated catalogue P.*

Burlington Venetian Blind Company,
Burlington, Vermont.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who wish to earn $40 per week or more. Give age, experience, references. DODD, MEAD & Co., New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville. N. Y.; Etc

Kill me," I cried, "but spare that life!"
In vain; its bosom sheathed Death's knife.
And the bubble that formed, and charmed, and burst,
Was Love; was Love.

The frost of Winter is on my hair;
My cry of Passion is turned to prayer.
The veil has dropped from my yearning eyes;
The lesson's learned, and the plan all-wise
Revealed to my marv'ling soul—
Revealed by Affliction's rod.
I give to others what cheer I may,
For the peace I give is my own rich pay.
And the sacred calm that has made me whole
Is God; is God.

—In July *Bookman*.

In Memoriam.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

By LLOYD MIFFLIN.

"Sit tibi terra levis."

Farewell! O Poet of a purer time,
Whose lips the Muses touched with sacred fire;
Master of trenchant prose, and tenderest rime,
Our Nestor of the lyre,

A long farewell!—Now age hath lost its dread;
Eyes that were dimmed with honored toil of years
Shall see the long line of illustrious dead—
And there shall be no tears.

Perchance in radiant worlds athrill with Song
Thou hear'st angelic voices, passing sweet;
Or, toward thee harping, some celestial throng
Wends down the Golden Street.

Whatever shores ethereal thou dost roam
Rest thou hast found, and peace, and labor past:
As some faint carrier-dove, storm-tossed from home,
Reaches her home at last.

O lifeless Presence! mute, unknowing clay!
Accept from us our sorrowing hearts' behest,
As, with a sigh, we reverently lay
The laurel on thy breast.

NORWOOD, May 13, 1903.

—In July *Critic*.

The Busy Child.

BY JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

I have so many things to do
I don't know when I shall be through.

To-day I had to watch the rain
Come sliding down the window-pane.

And I was humming all the time,
Around my head, a kind of rime;

And blowing softly on the glass
To see the dimness come and pass.

I made a picture, with my breath
Rubbed out to show the underneath.

I built a city on the floor;
And then I went and was a War.

And I escaped; from square to square
That's greenest in the carpet there.

Until at last I came to Us,—
But it was very dangerous.

Because, if I had stepped outside,
I made believe I should have died!

And now I have the boat to mend,
And all our supper to pretend.

I am so busy, every day,
I haven't any time to play.

—In June *Harper's Magazine*.

Slavery as an Industrial System
Ethnological Researches by Dr. H. J. NIEBOER
xvii+474 pp., 8vo, $4.00
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114 Fifth Avenue, New York
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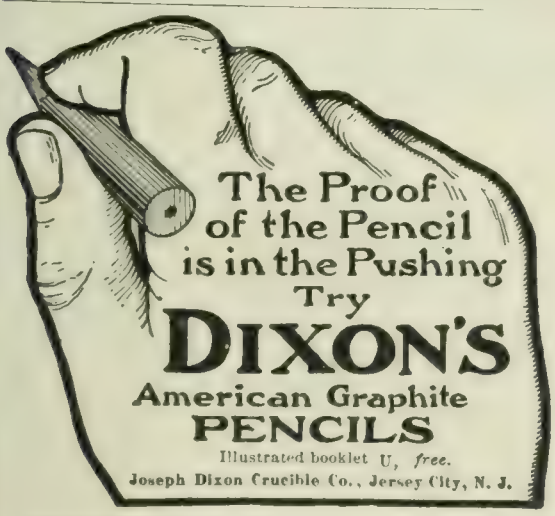
Send two-cent stamp for booklet.
F. A. Stallman, 4 W. Spring Street, Columbus, O.



Ab uno disce omnes.

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PERSONALS.

Salisbury's Absent-Mindedness. Many stories have been told about Lord Salisbury's absent-mindedness and strange mistakes identifying well-known people, combined with a supreme indifference for all persons with whom he finds himself in company. The latest of these stories, telling of an incident which occurred recently at the King's levee, is repeated in a London despatch to the New York *Sun*.

Lord Salisbury was present and was standing, apparently wrapped in thought, among a crowd of distinguished men, when the Bishop of London approached and greeted him. To the surprise and chagrin of the latter Lord Salisbury failed utterly to recognize him, and the Bishop was forced to explain who he was and to recall to the former Prime Minister the fact that he had appointed him Bishop of London in 1901.

Later on when the bishop was conversing with the King he expressed regret that Lord Salisbury was apparently unable to recognize his friends, and told his Majesty what had happened. The King laughed heartily and said:

"He has treated me worse than that. Not long ago, while having an audience with me, he gave a beautiful example of thinking aloud. On a table close to his lordship stood a photograph of myself. Lord Salisbury, taking it up, gazed at it for a few moments, and then remarked, 'Poor old duffer; I wonder if he is as stupid as he looks?'"

This is not the first time that Lord Salisbury has failed to recognize Bishop Ingram, who is one of the best known and most popular divines in England. A few weeks after he had appointed him bishop, Lord Salisbury met him at a great London house and had a long conversation with him. At the close of this talk the then Prime Minister of Great Britain went to the hostess and asked her who the intelligent young ecclesiastic was with whom he had just been talking.

Last summer, at a great annual garden party at his country estate, Hatfield House, Lord Salisbury was seen to approach an obscure country member of Parliament and greet him warmly. He led him off by the arm and kept him in earnest conversation for a long time. The country member of the House finally rejoined his friends beaming with pride, while Lord Salisbury was carried off by his daughter, Lady Gwendolen, to perform his duties as host. The Premier explained to her that he had just been having a most important conversation with Lord ——, mentioning the name of a member of his own cabinet.

When Roosevelt Was Scared. — President Roosevelt is usually pictured as proof against fear, but the New York *Times* tells of an occasion when he admits that he was badly frightened.

It was on the evening of his first diplomatic reception as President, and the long and brilliant line headed by ambassadors, foreign ministers and attachés, and distinguished army and naval officers in gorgeous uniforms was passing slowly before him. In this procession was a lady who knows the President quite well, and who confidently expected a hearty greeting. To her surprise, Mr. Roosevelt merely inclined his head over her hand, and bowed her on with the throng.

An hour later she met the President in the reception-room, and he spoke to her in the friendliest way.

"Why didn't you come in time for the reception?" he asked.

"I did," she replied, "and you did not even recognize me!"

"Impossible!" exclaimed the President, "but," and he set his teeth together hard and whispered, "to tell you the truth, Mrs. ——, I was so fearful I wouldn't do the right thing I could not think of anybody except myself!"

John Wesley's Vigorous Methods. The Wesley bicentennial is bringing out various incidents illustrating in America the character of the

THE publisher tells me that LITERARY DIGEST subscribers are all honest, and that I can afford to make them an exceptional offer.

I have had more orders than I expected from my two previous advertisements in these columns; but what has surprised me is the large number of letters wanting "to know more about my cigars." These letters I am glad to get and answer, but in order that I may, if possible, answer a question before it is asked, I am going to make a new offer to LITERARY DIGEST subscribers, and that is: I will *upon request* send to a subscriber of the LITERARY DIGEST one hundred of SHIVERS' PANETELA cigars, express prepaid, on approval. Smoke ten of them—if you don't like them return the other ninety, at my expense—no harm done. If you like the cigars and keep them, you, of course, agree to remit $5.00 for them within ten days.

My business is manufacturing cigars, and I sell the entire product of my factory direct to smokers by the hundred and thousand at wholesale prices.

It costs me something to sell a man his first hundred—after that he orders of his own volition. The cost of selling is thus practically eliminated, the wholesalers' and retailers' and traveling men's profits and salaries entirely so. I can and do give the major portion of these profits to my customers.

The publishers of this periodical will not insert offers of this sort from bogus concerns, and its appearance here is an evidence of good faith on my part.

Please bear in mind that I am selling you cigars at wholesale—and at wholesale prices. Ordinarily it costs more to sell than it does to make cigars. Figure it out a moment and you will see that this must be so. Then think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer—one-tenth of my cigars—all of them should some unworthy take advantage of me, and expressage both ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out poor stuff—cigars that would not stand the test.

Write me if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers, 44 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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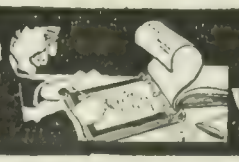

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famous founder of Methodism. *Everybody's Magazine* relates the following:

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

He Got Even.—WIFE: "Oh, John, you've waked the baby!"

HUSBAND: "Serves him right. He kept me awake all last night."—*Smart Set.*

Very Forgetful.—BACON: "That family next door is the limit for borrowing things."

MACON: "What have they been after now?"

BACON: "One of their lady guests at dinner on Sunday forgot her teeth, and they came over to borrow my wife's."—Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

Not His Purpose.—RUBE (to Dan, who has just come out of the water into which he had fallen): "How did you come to fall in the river?"

DAN: "Didn't come to fall in the river—come to fish."—*Smart Set.*

No Longer Bothered.—"I thought I'd drop in and tell you what your hair-restorer did for a friend of mine," said the visitor. "When he started using your elixir there were only a few hairs on his head, but now its completely covered."

"Indeed?" exclaimed the patent medicine man.

"Yes, by six feet of earth."—The Philadelphia *Press.*

A Pertinent Query.—FARMER SUMMERGRASS: "Dod blinged if I'd ever believe it ud be so foggy in New York 'f I hadn't seen it. What's the matter with your machinery anyway?"

NEW YORKER: "What do you mean?"

FARMER SUMMERGRASS: "Why you talk so much about your skyscrapers—now why don't the blamed things work?"—*Four Track News.*

Poor Excuses.—TEACHER: "Tommy, next time you are late, bring an excuse from your father."

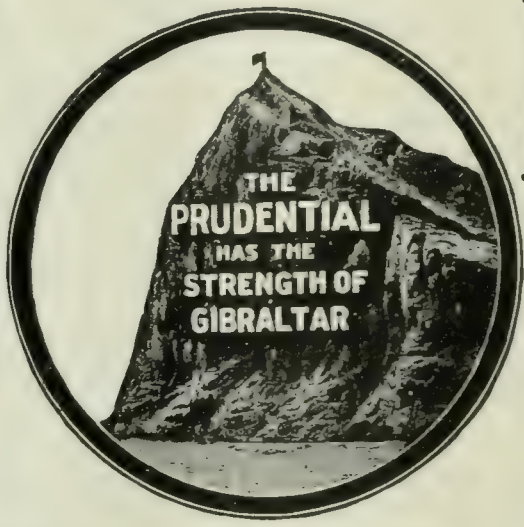
TOMMY: "Who? Father? Why, he ain't no good at excuses. Ma always finds him out."—*The Lyre.*

Behind the Scenes.—"They are calling for the author. What shall I do?"

STAGE MANAGER: "You had better get out the back door as quick as you can."—*Life.*

Your Fortune Told

not by aid of magic, nor occult science, but the principles of thrift and foresight induced through Life Insurance. The man who secures an Endowment Policy now lays the foundation of future competence.



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No Wick. No Smoke. No Odor.

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Saves Gas Bills. Saves Trouble. Saves Patience. Saves Time.

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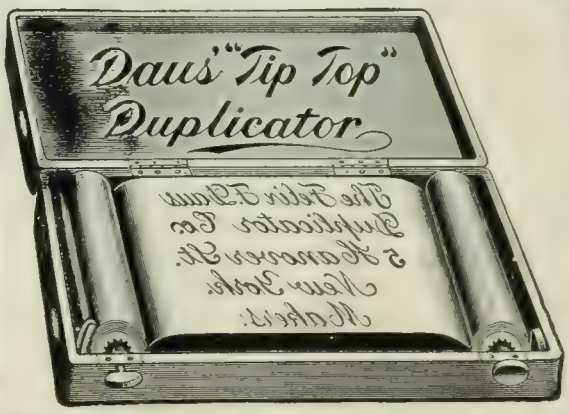
VAPORIZES KEROSENE AND BURNS IT LIKE GAS



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Pears' is pure; no free alkali. You can trust a soap that has no biting in it, that's Pears'.

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FOR THE EYE because it lends itself to attractive forms.

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Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

Size.—"Let my sighs plead for me!" The beautiful wretch looked up at him wonderingly. "Why, you're no bigger fool than any of the others!" she exclaimed, naïvely.—*Puck.*

All Ears. BROWN: "I tell you, you have to be careful what you say at our place. Our youngsters are all ears."

JONES (absently): "I noticed 'em, me boy, I noticed 'em."—*Judy.*

An Advertisement.—Secgrohic! Something entirely new! The greatest discovery of the age! A revolution in breakfast foods! All the wood that's fit to eat! Secgrohic is the sawdust of second-growth hickory. It sells at the same price as do the ordinary breakfast foods made of dead and down timber. Why not have the best when it costs no more. Every package sterilized.—*Puck.*

History Revised.—SCHOOL TEACHER: "Now, tell me, Johnny, who it was that felt so glad when Christopher Columbus announced that he had discovered America."

JOHNNY: "Pierpont Morgan."—The Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

His Preference.—WIFE: "John, I wish you would mind the baby for an hour or two. I'm going downtown to have a tooth pulled."

HUSBAND (inspired): "You mind the baby, my dear, and I'll go downtown and get a couple of teeth pulled."—The Chicago *News.*

A Soliloquy.—A married editor soliloquizes thus of the gentler sex: "There is gladness in her gladness when she's glad, and there is sadness in her sadness when she's sad; but the gladness of her gladness and the sadness of her sadness are nothing to her madness when she's mad."—The London *Tit-Bits.*

Rather Dull.—BOARDER BROWN: "Mrs. Jones, I can't cut with this knife. Doesn't the scissor-grinder ever pass your house?"

MRS. JONES: "Oh, yes. Mary, pass Mr. Brown a pair of scissors."—Baltimore *Herald.*

There are Others.—MIFKINS: "You have used the word 'donkey' several times in the last ten minutes. Am I to understand that you mean anything of a personal nature?"

BIFKINS: "Certainly not. There are lots of donkeys in the world besides you."—Chicago *News.*

His Sarcasm.—FARMER HORNBEAK (in the midst of his reading). "Wa-al, I'll say for him, the editor of *The Plaindealer* can be the sarcasticest feller I ever saw when he tries."

MRS. HORNBEAK: "What makes you say so, Ezry?"

FARMER HORNBEAK: "Why, in this week's issue, the department entitled "Local Intelligence" is only about three inches long.—*Puck.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

June 30.—Bulgaria calls out 3,000 reserves to prevent atrocities in provinces on the Turkish frontier.

July 1.—Bulgaria appeals to the Powers to force Turkey to withdraw troops from the frontier.

July 5. Ten Bulgarians are killed and two Turks are wounded in a fight near Vodena.

The Porte denies Bulgaria's accusation of the concentration of Ottoman troops on the frontier.

SERVIA.

June 30.—The Servian Skupschina is dismissed by King Peter.

July 2.—King Edward congratulates the King of Servia, but diplomatic relations are not resumed.

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OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 29.—M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, is summoned to a conference of Russian officers on the Manchurian situation.

The House of Commons advances the Irish Land bill, accepting several clauses with little alteration.

One hundred bodies are taken from the wreck of the Bilbao train, in the Nijerilla River, in Spain.

June 30.—Prince Ching returns to Peking to discuss the commercial treaty with Minister Conger.

The United States squadron sails from Kiel, bound for Portsmouth, England.

News of the defeat of the Mad Mullah, on May 31, by Abyssinians, is received.

July 1.—President Loubet declines in advance to receive the British Catholic delegation in London, whose members wished to protest against the French expulsion of religious orders.

July 2.—Cuba signs treaties with the United States, ceding to the latter two naval stations, and disposing of the government of the Isle of Pines, over which Cuba is said to have sovereignty.

Jenatzy, a member of the German team, wins the James Gordon Bennett cup in the international automobile race in Ireland.

July 3.—The Pacific cable is completed at Honolulu.

The British Board of Agriculture prohibits the landing in Great Britain of American hogs and New England cattle.

The Russian Foreign Office intimates that the presentation of the Jewish petition regarding the treatment of the Jews in Russia would be slighted.

July 4.—The Pope is suffering from pneumonia and is in a critical condition.

July 5.—The Pope's condition becomes extremely critical; the last sacraments are administered in the presence of all the cardinals and other dignitaries.

Russia's conditions as to the value of the tael, in computation of the indemnity to the Powers, is accepted.

Domestic.

POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

June 29.—Three more indictments are found against A. W. Machen and the Groff Brothers, charging bribery.

July 2.—Postmaster-General Payne considers the statements bearing upon the contract between the Post-Office Department and the General Manifold Company.

July 3.—The Post-Office Department discontinues the contract for purchasing time indicators from the Postal Device and Improvement Company, with which concern the name of Representative Loud was connected in alleged irregularities.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 29.—Between 12,000 and 15,000 Christian Scientists visit Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy at Concord, N. H.

Rabbi Silverman, at the Central Conference of Rabbis in Detroit, praises the course of President Roosevelt regarding the Kishineff massacre.

June 30.—Over two hundred are killed by an explosion in a coal-mine near Hanna, Wyo.

The fiscal year of the Government closes with a surplus of about $53,000,000.

William E. Corey is appointed assistant to Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, to perform the active duties of the president.

The *Reliance* leads the *Columbia* and *Constitution* in the second race to windward and return off Newport.

July 1.—The Iowa Republican State Convention indorses a protective tariff and advocates regulation of the trusts; A. B. Cummins is renominated for Governor.

Several important government bureaus are transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

July 2.—Secretary Root orders an inquiry into the contract for army gloves, in which, it is alleged, Congressman Littauer was interested.

Booker T. Washington speaks at Louisville on lynching.

July 3.—Congressman Littauer writes to Secretary Root, offering to aid in the investigation of army glove contracts.

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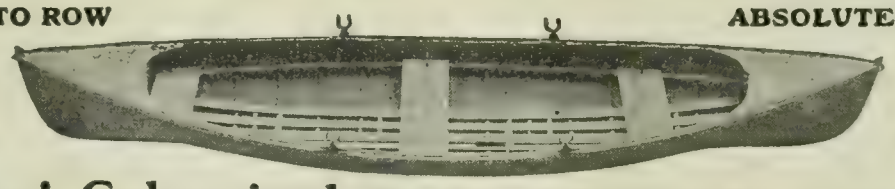

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July 4.—The first message is sent over the new Pacific cable by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay to Governor Taft.

July 5.—Representative Cannon announces himself as being opposed to currency legislation.

About one hundred persons are drowned in a cloudburst and flood at Jeannette, Pa.

CHESS.

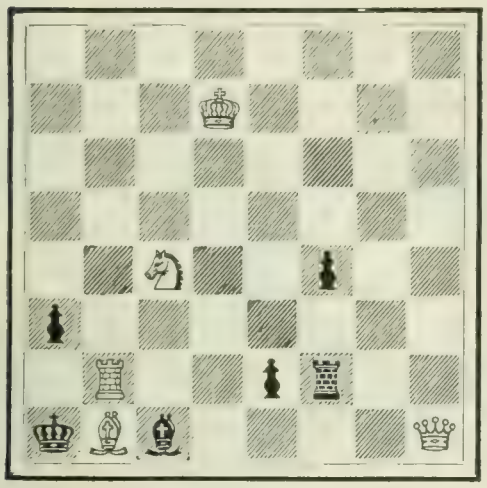
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 843.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.

Second Prize, "King-in-the-Corner" Tourney, *Norwich Mercury.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

8; 3 K 4; 8; 8; 2 S 2 p 2; p 7; 1 R 2 p r 2; k B b 4 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 844.

By PROFESSOR ANDERSSEN.

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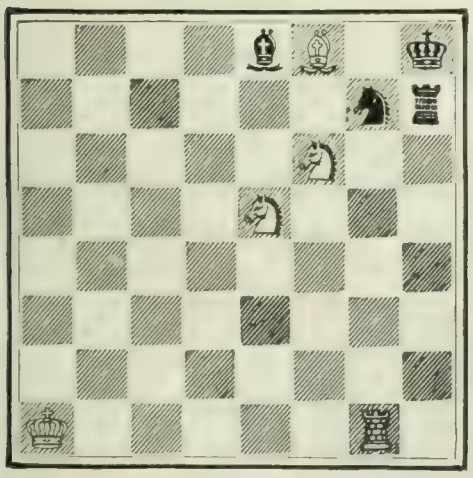
Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

4 b B 1 k; 6 s r; 5 S 2; 4 S 3; 8; 8; 8; K 5 R 1.

White mates in three moves.

A Problematical Mate.

Maximow is the distinguished Russian problematist.

MAXIMOW. *White.*	ANDREYN. *Black.*	MAXIMOW. *White.*	ANDREYN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	9 B—Q 3	P—K R 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	10 P—K R 4	P x B
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	11 P x P	Kt—K sq
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	12 K—Q 2	B x Kt P
5 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2	13 Kt x B	Q x Kt
6 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	14 R—R 5	Q—B 3
7 B—Q 3	P x B P	15 Mate in five.	
8 B x B P	Castles		

Marshall's Fine Chess.

Frank Marshall, in the Vienna Gambit-Tourney distinguished himself not only in taking second prize, but, also, in winning both games from the

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YOU are doubtless aware of the claims I have made through this magazine for my method of reconstructing the human body. No reasoning person can doubt the straightforward and easily traceable evidence I have submitted.

Perhaps you, like many patients now being treated, have from time to time recognized the necessity of placing yourself under my care, yet have postponed action for some reason; possibly because you could not come to a full realization of the remarkable benefits resulting from A PROPER COURSE OF TRAINING in natural methods. You may think your case different from, or one not as easily cured, as the cases mentioned in the many indorsements laid before you. Let me assure you, however, that the cases treated cover a wide range of complaints, embodying almost every known condition. At the same time, there are many cases which have passed beyond the stage where restoration to health is a possibility. If after a thorough investigation I find the disease beyond human power to remedy I will not undertake the case at any price.

I HOPE YOUR CASE IS SUCH THAT I CAN UNDERTAKE IT.

The longer you delay the matter of taking the special course of training under my care, the longer you will suffer and the harder it will be for you to get back into harmony with nature. You should therefore write me at once, explaining fully your condition, and let me advise you. It will cost you ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, and I will tell you frankly what I think of your condition.

If you had a pet animal, say a dog, and it was not in good condition, you would not neglect it as you are now neglecting your own body.

If you did not read the evidence submitted in the June 13th issue of the LITERARY DIGEST you should do so at once. It records many wonderful cases.

My complete System of Vibratory Exercises, fully illustrated, which has just been published, is given free to each and every patient. Copies will also be sent gratis to any of my former patients, upon request.

Julian P. Thomas M.D.

Dr. Thomas' Vibratory Exercises.—Exercise No. 1. Take above Illustrated position. Raise the chest. Breathe deeply and regularly, using the diaphragm.

Clinch the fist very tightly and vibrate the hand and forearm very rapidly up and down. See arrows. Continue the exercise ten seconds. Relax muscles thoroughly. Then exercise the left arm in the same manner.

THE EFFECT of this exercise is to concentrate the thought, strengthen the mind, force out all impurities from each cell composing the front and back muscles of the arm, thus making room for new food to develop them. The above effects occur PROVIDED the individual is properly fed, watered, ventilated, exercised and rested.

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Knight's Gambit.

MARSHALL. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P-K 4	P—K 4	19 Kt x Q	Q x R ch
2 P—K B 4	P x P	20 K—Q sq	Q x Kt ch
3 Kt—K B 2	P—K Kt 4	21 K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
4 B—B 4	B—Kt 2	22 B—Q 2	Q x R (c)
5 P—K R 4	P—K R 3	23 Q—K 3	R x B ch (d)
6 P—Q 4	P—Q 3	24 Q x R	B—Q 2
7 Q—Q 3	P—Kt 5	25 Q-Kt 5 ch	K—B sq
8 Kt—Kt sq	Q—B 3	26 B—B 5	P—Kt 3
9 P—B 3	P—K R 4	27 Q-Kt 8 ch	K—Kt 2
10 Kt—Q R 3	Kt—K 2	28 B x B	Kt x B
11 Kt—K 2	Kt—Kt 3	29 Q—Q 5 ch	P—B 3 (f)
12 P-K Kt 3(a)	P x P	30 Q x Q P	R—Q sq
13 R-K B sq	Q x R P	31 P-Q 5	R—K B sq
14 B x P ch	K—Q sq	32 P x P ch	K—R sq
15 B x Kt	P—Kt 7 ch	33 P x Kt	R—B 7 ch
16 R—B 2	R—K B sq	34 K—Kt 3	Q x P ch
17 B—K 3	B—R 3	35 K—R 4	Resigns.
18 B x B (b)	P—Kt 8(Q) ch		

Comments.

(a) A bold move, but a fine move. At first sight it looks as if Black had altogether the best of it. Marshall evidently looked a number of moves ahead, before he played this.

(b) Another surprise, giving up two pieces, and submitting himself to what looks like a overpowering attack.

(c) Pillsbury's Queen is again in the corner, and entirely out of play. Marshall proceeds to play his game.

(d) Can't stand the threatened check by Q—Kt 5.

(e) Very fine, keeping the Bishop out of play.

(f) Has White anything better than a Draw if Black plays K—Kt sq?

(g) The winning move.

(h) If P x P; 32 P x P, and the position is not changed. The text-move is an attempt to a counter attack, and White had one square of safety.

Bishop's Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	30 Kt—B 5	P—Kt 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	31 Kt—K 4	P—K B 3
3 B—B 4	P—Q 4	32 Kt x B	R x Kt
4 B x P	Q—R 5 ch	33 K—Kt 4	B—K 6 ch
5 K—B sq	P—K Kt 4	34 K—B 5	R—Kt 8
6 P—K Kt 3	Q—R 3	35 R x R	B x R
7 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	36 P—Q 6 ch	P x P
8 P—Q 4	Kt—B 3	37 Kt x B P	B x P
9 K—Kt 2	B—Q 2	38 Kt-Kt 8 ch	K—Q 2
10 P—K R 4	R—K Kt sq	39 Kt x P	B x P
11 Kt—B 3	P x R P	40 K—K 4	K—B 3
12 Kt-K 2(a)	P—R 6 ch	41 P—Q 4	P—Kt 4
13 K—B sq	P x P (b)	42 Kt—B 5	P—Kt 5
14 B x Q	P—Kt 7 ch	43 Kt-K 7 ch	K—Q 2
15 K—Kt sq	B x B (c)	44 Kt—Q 5	P—R 4
16 Q—Q 3	Kt—K Kt 5	45 K—Q 3	K—B 3
17 R x P	B—K 6 ch	46 K—B 4	B—B 8
18 K x P	Kt-B 7 dis.ch	47 Kt-K 7 ch	K—Q 2
19 R—Kt 3	R x R ch	48 Kt—Q 5	K—K 3
20 K x R	Kt x Q	49 Kt—Kt 6	B—Q 7
21 P x Kt	Kt—Kt 5 (d)	50 K—Q 3	B—B 6
22 R—K B sq (e)	Kt x B	51 K—B 4	B—K 8
		52 Kt—Q 5	K—B 4
23 P x Kt	K—K 2	53 Kt—Kt 6	K—K 5
24 Kt—K 5	R—Kt sq ch	54 Kt—B 8	P—Q 4 ch
25 K—B 3	B—R 3	55 K—B 5	P—R 5
26 R—K R sq	B—Kt 4	56 Kt-Q 6 ch	K—Q 6
27 R-K B sq	B—B 4	57 Kt—Kt 5	P—R 6
28 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	58 Resigns (f)	
29 Kt—K 4	P—K R 3		

Notes from the Brooklyn Eagle.

(a) White can not play R x P, on account of 12.., R x P ch, followed by R x Kt ch, etc.

(b) This might have been expected from such a daredevil player as Marshall. The combination is of the highest order of brilliancy.

(c) Threatening a deadly check at K 6 and then Kt—Kt 5 ch.

(d) It is strange that the players should emerge from such a mix-up with equal forces. The position, however, greatly favors the Brooklynite and he proceeds to make good use of it.

(e) B x Kt P would not improve the situation, as Black has a satisfactory reply in R—Kt sq.

(f) P—Kt 6 can not be averted. Marshall's handling of the game was masterly.

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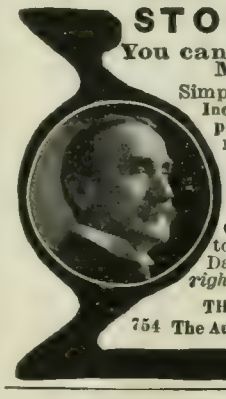

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PASSING OF LEO XIII.

JUDGING from the interest evinced by the American press in the illness of Pope Leo XIII., there can be no doubt that the papacy is still a great religious, social, and political force in the world. On the merely personal side, the character of the venerable occupant of the Vatican would seem to have attracted the affectionate regard not only of the Roman Catholic Church but of all Christendom. As the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"None of the valiant old men of his generation—neither Gladstone nor Bismarck—made such a wonderful impression as has the latest of the popes. It may indeed be doubted if any of those who had before worn what Dante calls the *gran manto* of the papacy ever succeeded in captivating the imagination of the civilized world in the way of Leo the aged. At ninety he was able to astonish even a Frenchman, the painter Benjamin Constant, by the brilliancy of his intellect. Yet with serene poise and strength he pressed on for three years more to his jubilee, retaining for twenty-five years that papal power which, it was supposed, was given for only a short period to a feeble old man in 1878. Leo XIII.'s tenacity and vigor in old age make one credit the stories about that other strenuous nonagenarian of Italy, Dandolo."

But it is, of course, as the official head of the Roman Catholic Church, "the most remarkable organization of any kind the world has ever known," and as the shepherd of upward of 250,000,000 souls, that Pope Leo has won his world-wide distinction. "None will question his greatness," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "just as none can question his essential goodness, and the world has made no mistake in recognizing him — quite aside from any question of religion—as one of its greatest men in the centuries in which he was called upon to affect the affairs which fell to his charge." The Boston *Transcript* endeavors to estimate the real significance of Pope Leo's public policy as follows:

"Leo XIII. succeeded Pius IX. at a time when the papacy seemed on the verge of a swift decline. The Italian Government had been for eight years in possession of Rome as the capital of Italy. It was backed by the Italian people, who have always regarded Rome as their capital, despite protests of popes and councils that it was the capital of the Pope as a temporal prince. . . . With Italy, in the political sense of the term, he did not make peace, but he did not make war. With other Powers he kept on friendly terms to an extent that occasioned criticism among the extremists in clerical circles.

"The ultramontanes would have had Leo go far and fast, whereas fair and smoothly was his motto. In fact, Pope Leo's policy of working for the good of the papacy with civil governments has been the distinguishing characteristic of the court of the Vatican almost from the beginning of his tenure of power. It has been peculiarly emphasized in the case of France, where the Pope not only refused to throw the influence of the Church against the republic, but declared that he was for peace with the existing Government of France. Wisely did the Pope realize that the time of Hildebrands had gone by; that clerics who undertook to overawe civil governments were inviting their own humiliation, and that the sentiment of citizenship resents the intrusion of the priest in the domain of politics. Even 'the law of associations,' much as it must have tried the Pope's patience, did not draw from him any declaration at all satisfactory to that element of the French clericals who desire to see the Church openly arrayed against the republic.

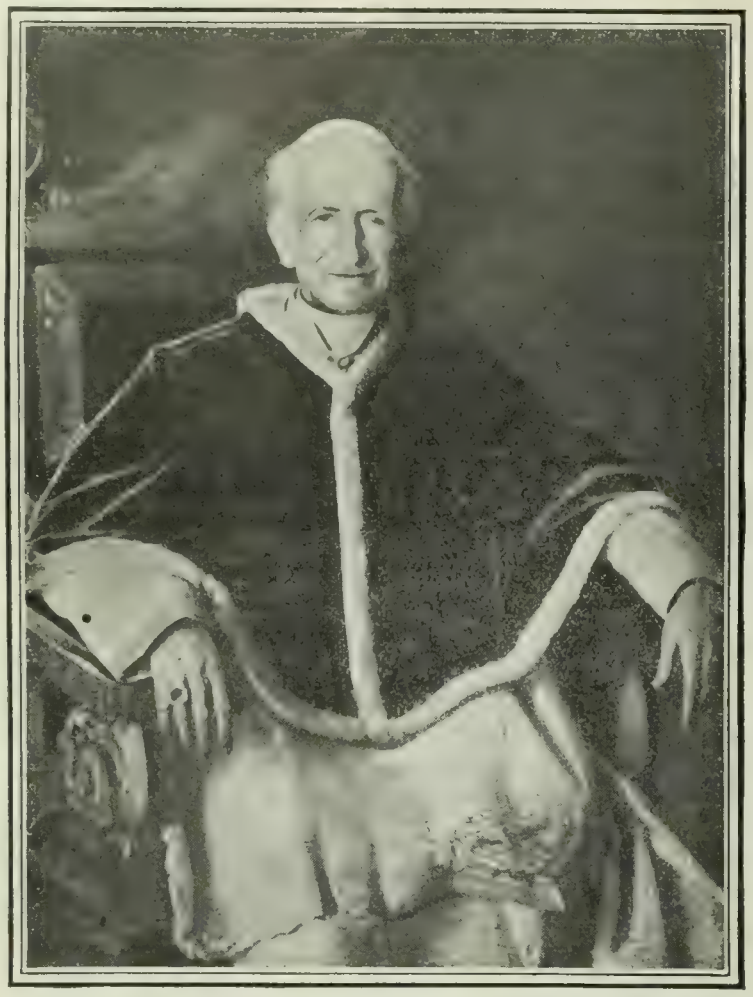
"The temperance and tactfulness of the Pope were again illustrated in his dealings with our own Government on 'the friar question' in the Philippines. He did not commit himself at the outset and to the end that the friars were and had been blameless as a body; and he coincided, in his subsequent action, with the sentiment that American priests should be given the prestige of the Vatican's approval in an American possession. The Pope thus succeeded in preserving his prestige without committing himself to the doctrine that the friars could do no wrong. He was dealing with a great Protestant Power, and he acted in as friendly a way as tho the people of the United States gave him their spiritual allegiance. . . . . .

"Emphatically the papacy has been strengthened in his long reign; and the papacy is a fact that always has in it the potentiality of great power. From 'the scientific standpoint' the papacy seems an anachronism, but that is the standpoint of very few of the myriads of men who follow any branch of the Christian faith. The spiritual strength of the Church of Rome lies in the unhesitating readiness with which it replies to the questions that trouble the soul of man. It answers 'Yes' or 'No'; not 'perhaps' or 'possibly.' Its voice is that of authority, and the Pope is the head of the Church of Rome. Macaulay's vision of the New Zealander who shall find London ruined and the papacy flourishing was no mere rhetoric, but was founded on knowledge of how earnestly and at the same time skilfully the Church of Rome addresses itself to the 'complaining millions of men' to whom 'the scientific faith' brings no comfort."

The New York *World* says:

"Leo XIII. at the age of ninety-four and in the shadow of death reading the 'Ars Poetica' of Horace, while Europe and America are turned to the Vatican to catch the latest news of the dying Pope, presents a picture so unusual, so different from all popular conceptions of the ruler of the most powerful church in Christendom as to compel attention and suggest revision of many notions of the papacy heretofore held as fixed by many who consider themselves intelligent and well-informed. . . . . .

"The well-balanced physical, moral, intellectual, and spiritual man—that and an iron will and indomitable energy make this extraordinary man, nearly one hundred years old, a striking illustration to the world of the higher type of human excellence. That such a man, with the consciousness, humble as it may be in ex-



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CHARACTERISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF POPE LEO.

pression, that he has played well his great part on the world stage, careless of self and ready at any time to make his exit, should find solace, tho in the shadow of the beyond, in reading the works of one pronounced even by the austere Wordsworth as—

> Above all rivals fit
> To win the palm of gaiety and wit—

is not, after all, so surprising. Innocent cheerfulness is not only one of the best solvents of age, but it is also a promoter of longevity, through imparting an equableness of temper pleasing and grateful as the shade in noontide heat. Ready to depart upon his journey at a moment's notice, Leo XIII. is harassed by no anxious thoughts of all he soon in the course of nature will have to quit, and he is equally calm and confident of his destination. In these circumstances, like a traveler waiting for the starting of his train from the station, he despatches messages, talks to friends, and at odd moments picks up a favorite volume and enjoys again, for perhaps the hundredth time, one of the authors with whom for a long and studious lifetime he has enjoyed a delightful intimacy. It is a pleasant and inspiring picture on the whole, even tho with something of inevitable somberness, the world has been looking upon in the Vatican the past week."

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH RAPPROCHEMENT.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S visit to England, following closely upon King Edward's visit to France, is regarded in this country as an event of good augury for the peace of nations and for human liberty and progress. "It is by far the most important, socially and politically, of all the calls which have been made by one head of a great state upon another in the past year or two," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The same paper goes on to say:

"In the wars of Europe from the time of the Norman conquest until the Crimean conflict, England and France usually were on opposite sides. They were for many years on opposite sides in the wars of India and America. The alliance of France with England in the war of 1854-56 against Russia was a fine stroke of politics for Louis Napoleon. By diverting the attention of the French people from troubles at home to glory abroad, the Anglo-French feud from Crecy to Waterloo was forgotten and the French usurper's tenure of power was lengthened.

"When President Loubet landed at Dover yesterday he brought a closer *rapprochement* between France and England than had been seen since the passage of the Alma and the attack on Sebastopol. Many times in the half-century which separates the Crimean war from to-day the allies of that conflict have seemed to be on the eve of war one against the other, but a collision in each case was happily averted. In Asia and Africa they have been rivals in recent years, notwithstanding the marvelous freedom from serious controversies between the Powers in the partitioning of the latter continent. Moreover, the Franco-Russian alliance which was entered into half a dozen years ago seemed for a time to be a menace to England.

"But sanity has characterized the republic in most of its foreign politics as in its strictly domestic concerns. President Loubet has proven to be a wise and progressive executive. As has been fitting, some of France's best statesmen and diplomats have been selected during the recent days of the republic for the British mission. England all along has had some of its strongest and most popular men at the court of Paris. Those two countries have especially potent reasons for the preservation of the peace with each other. The visit of a head of the French state to England is a rare spectacle. It is a fine tribute not only to the good sense of the French republic and its executive, but also to the personal popularity and progressiveness of Edward VII. These are epochal days in the annals of France and England."

In some quarters it is assumed that President Loubet's visit indicates a tendency on the part of France to alienate herself from Russia and to cooperate with England. "It ought to be plain," thinks the New York *Times*, "that the interests of the French people and their prosperity will be better observed by drawing near to England than by drawing near to Russia, an autocratic and military Power, with which they have very little in common. . . . The United States would view with great satisfaction a new dual alliance in Europe." The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, takes the view that the importance of such international visits is apt to be exaggerated. "Of late especially," it says, "these amenities have been almost common and by no means necessarily imply even the least modification in political relations."

HAS THE PRESIDENT MADE A DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER?

THE feeling is expressed in many newspapers that diplomatic relations between this country and Russia have been severely strained by the President's course of action in regard to the Jewish petition of protest against the Kishineff massacre. It seems to be admitted that there has been a difference of opinion between Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hay in regard to the whole matter, and in some quarters the President is charged with vacillation and "bad statesmanship." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"Mr. Hay, according to the impression received by all close observers in Washington, was not in favor of the step which the President has taken regarding the Hebrew petition. . . . In his answer to the Hebrew delegation which visited him at the State Department on June 15, Secretary Hay offered remarks which can be interpreted in no way other than as deprecating official action. 'You will have observed,' he said, 'that no civilized Government in the world has yet taken official action—this consideration alone would bid us to proceed with care. The Czar of Russia is entitled to our respect, not merely as the ruler of a great and friendly nation, but as a man whose personal character is even more elevated than his exalted station. We should not be justified in assuming that this enlightened sovereign, who has given so many proofs of his devotion to peace and religious tolerance, has not done and is not doing all that lies in his power to put a stop to these atrocities, to punish the guilty, whether they belong to the ignorant populace or to high official circles, and to prevent the recurrence of the outrages which have so shocked humanity.' Now the petition to the Czar . . . does assume, substantially, that the Czar needs to be reminded of his duty, and of his obligation to punish the guilty and prevent the recurrence of the outrages. Secretary Hay said we should not make that assumption—at least, that our Government, as a Government, would not be justified in working on a hypothesis so offensive to a friendly sovereign. . . . .

"The conclusion one is forced to, regardless of the expediency or the inexpediency of the President's course, is that he has for the first time rejected the advice of his Secretary of State in an important matter of foreign policy. Hitherto Mr. Roosevelt had understood the desire of the Republican party that our foreign relations should be left in the hands of Mr. McKinley's chosen foreign minister, and he had respected the desire. The time has evidently come, however, when, fresh from his popular triumphs on the Western tour, and with his nomination assured, Mr. Roosevelt must personally run the State Department as well as the other branches of his Administration. The young Kaiser did not hesitate to retire the old Chancellor, Bismarck; and why should Mr. Roosevelt longer submit entirely to the guidance of Mr. Hay? That this is the situation the evidence strongly affirms."

COUNT CASSINI, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

Whose return to Russia at this time is regarded as significant.

The situation has been still further complicated by the publication, on July 2, of what is regarded as "an extraordinary semi-official statement," which is said to have been authorized by President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, without consultation with Secretary Hay, who was at Newport. This statement censures Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, for attempts to convey, though the press, the impression that Russia would refuse to receive the Jewish petition, and goes on to say:

"It seems somewhat strange, to say the least, that the Russian Government should choose this particular method of making a statement to the American people at the very time when, by methods which are certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States, it has sought to make China join in breaking its plighted faith to all the Powers as to the open door in Manchuria and has endeavored to bar our people from access to the Manchurian trade."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks that the words quoted "may be perfectly true, but are not at all pertinent to the Kishineff incident." Rather they "suggest the bunching of Russian illdoings, whether they concern us or not, to stimulate a popular dislike of Russia." And the Chicago *News* (Ind.) says: "To Americans who have thought that American diplomacy was nothing if not straightforward, this sort of retaliation is rather astonishing, and they are not prepared to say they like it." The New

ONE LITTLE MATCH MAY FIRE THE WHOLE BUNCH

The Minneapolis Tribune

CZAR—"Excuse me, I am too busy weeping over the Delaware dead."

The Brooklyn Eagle.

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

York *Sun* (Rep.) deems it "almost incredible" that the President is responsible for "this disquieting performance." Later reports, however, would seem to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt has abandoned any disposition to associate the Manchurian question with the Kishineff incident. And Secretary Hay emphatically declares that he has no intention of retiring from the Cabinet. Says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"Secretary Hay's contradiction of the rumor that he was about to retire from the Cabinet of President Roosevelt must have been received with relief and gratitude by all who have watched the Secretary's official career. . . . That the State Department should have maintained so high and continuous a tradition, in spite of the changes and chances of our politics, is one of the many wonders of our political history. But it is simple justice to Mr. Hay to say that he has not only maintained but has elevated this tradition. Within his time the department has had entirely new and very complicated questions with which to deal. Every one of them has been adequately met and dealt with, insomuch that the credit of American diplomacy throughout the world stands higher now than it has ever stood before. Mr. Hay's description of our foreign policy as based on 'the Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine' has been recognized and accepted not only at home but also abroad. Especially with a President of the generous impulsiveness of Mr. Roosevelt is the balance-wheel provided by the Secretary of State needful almost to the point of being indispensable. Informed and considerate Americans have come to regard the Secretary of State as eminently 'a safe counselor in the affairs of this nation.' They would learn, not merely with regret but with alarm, that he meant to retire from the Cabinet. They learn with relief that he has no such intention."

OUR "BARBAROUS" FOURTH OF JULY.

"THERE is no blinking the fact that, in American cities, the annual celebration of the Fourth of July has degenerated into an annual nuisance—a carnival of hoodlumism instead of a festival of patriotism." This sentiment is voiced by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, and is echoed by newspapers all over the country. "The prevailing fashion of celebrating Independence Day," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is barbarous. There isn't a particle of common sense or fitness in it. It would have some meaning in China or perhaps in Central Africa. In other matters we are past the firecracker and the tom-tom stage of civilization. How long do we propose to linger there in this?" The Chicago *Tribune*, which makes a specialty of collecting statistics of crime and casualties, has published an estimate of the dead and wounded caused by the havoc of Fourth of July celebrations. The record this year shows that 52 persons were killed and 3,665 injured. The loss of property by fire amounted to $400,625. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"It appears that the celebration this year was of an exceptionally destructive character. The classification of accidents makes a strong case against the toy pistol, which injured 559 persons, but shows that gunpowder as it is used in home-made bombs and fireworks is a still greater source of danger, claiming 768 victims. Firearms, carelessly handled, injured 562 persons, probably as many as are hurt in hunting accidents during an entire year. Skyrockets caused 206 injuries, cannon 319, and runaways 81, while 'fireworks,' unclassified, brought disaster to no less than 1,170. Evidently the efforts made in many places to secure a more quiet and dignified observance of the anniversary did not meet with conspicuous success."

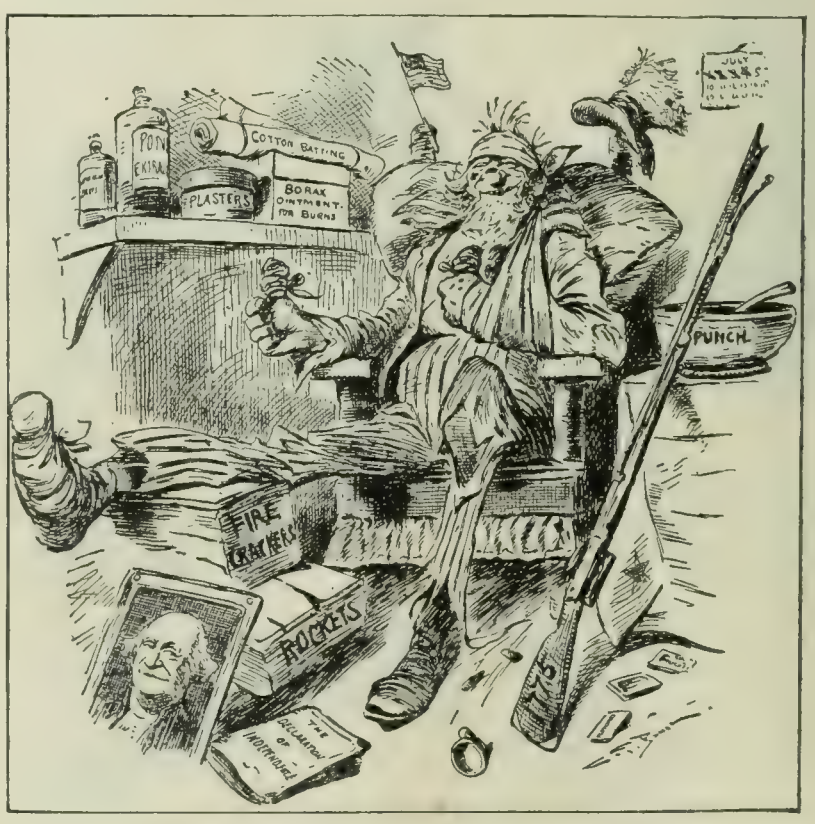
The New York *Tribune* comments:

"American independence was the most precious thing ever secured by this nation. It deserves all possible remembrance and fitting commemoration. But it is not fitting that the celebration should cost more than did the thing itself. Yet we suppose there were few battles in the Revolutionary War more costly, in the consumption of money, in the destruction of property, and in the loss of limb and life than was yesterday's celebration; and it would not be rash to reckon that the aggregate of losses in Fourth of July celebrations during the century and more has been greater than that in all the battles of the Revolution. Such a record may to some unthinking ones denote a high degree of patriotic ardor. To the judicious mind it rather denotes a low degree of patriotic common sense."

The Springfield *Republican* is leading a newspaper crusade against Fourth of July "perversion," and offers some definite suggestions for a saner and more appropriate celebration of the day. It proposes to limit the "carnival of noise" to the morning hours, between four and nine, and to allow the pleasure-giving fireworks—"the rockets, the candles, the brilliant bursting bombs"—to have right of way in the evening. The afternoon, suggests *The Republican*, might be devoted to suitable sports and patriotic exercises. *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) says:

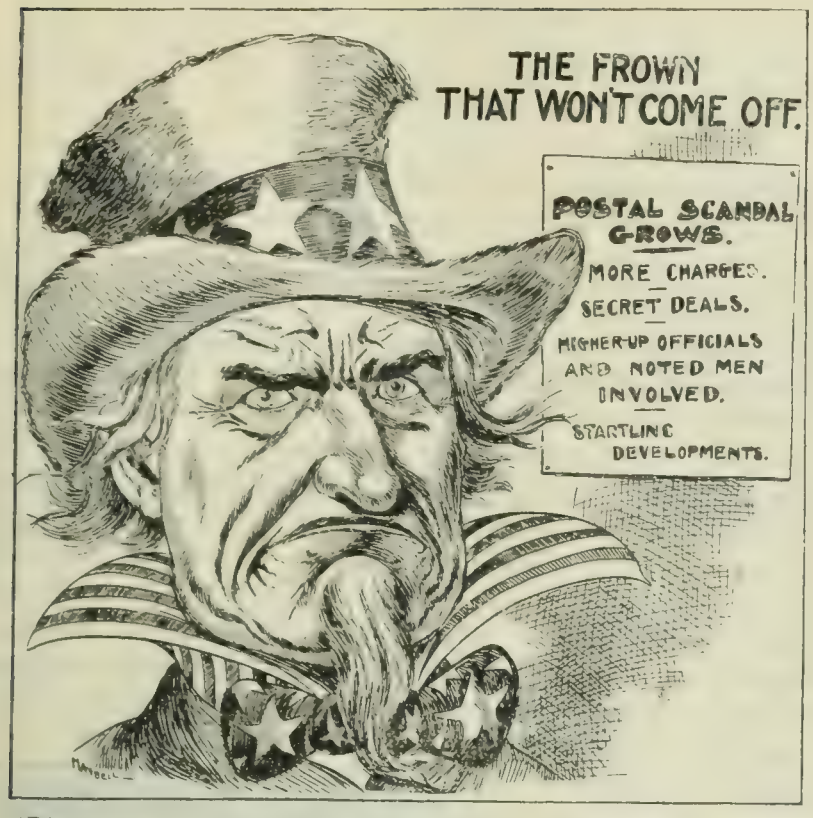
"The reform needed here is a return to the old-fashioned method of observance, with patriotic oratory, music, processions, and other features designed to make the day a happy and memorable one, as well as to awaken in the minds of young and old a deep

"THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH."
—*The Seattle Times.*

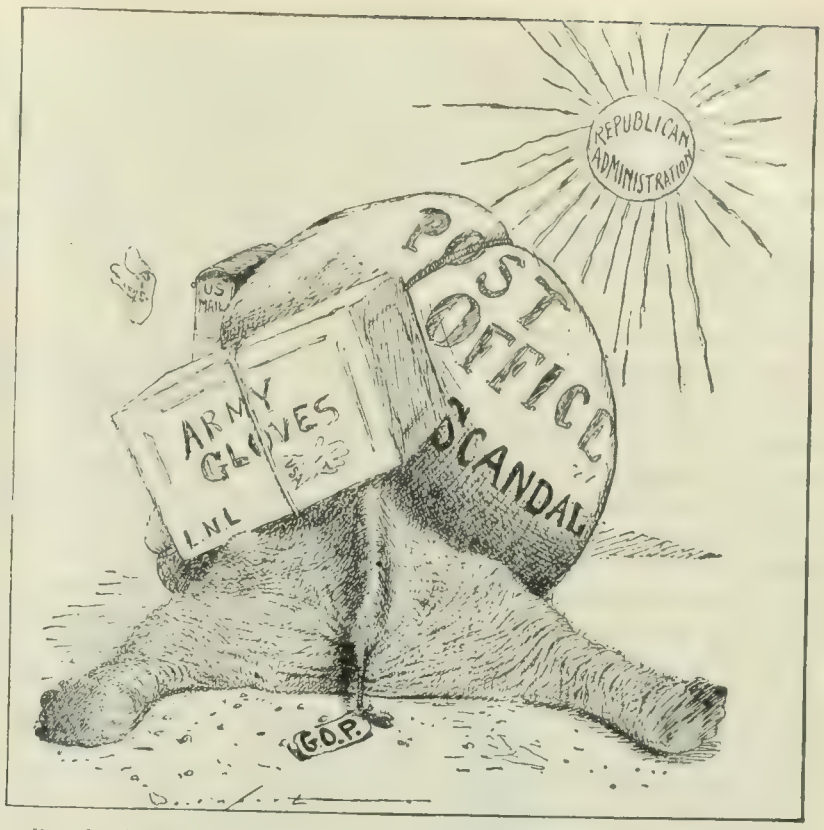


UNCLE SAM—"It was wu'th it, b'gosh."
—*The New York World.*

FOURTH OF JULY CARICATURES.



"Dishonesty is the greatest crime against the nation a man can commit."—Roosevelt's Fourth of July speech.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



People should be careful how they burden animals in hot weather.
—*The New York American.*

CARTOONS OF THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

and genuine love of country. Observed in this spirit and with this end in view, and Independence Day will become again what it was in earlier days, and what it should be in the future, the most joyful and the greatest festival in our holiday calendar."

THE PREVAILING "EPIDEMIC OF LAWLESSNESS."

IT is calculated that since the first of the year there have been forty-five lynchings in this country. In thirty-nine cases the victims were negroes. Forty of these lynchings occurred in the South, and five in the North. In addition, an unusual number of "race riots" have recently been reported from States as widely separated as Delaware, Alabama, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and Massachusetts. The latest of these riots, which took place in Evansville, Ind., and resulted in the loss of a dozen lives, the wounding of scores of persons, and the wholesale destruction of property, has attracted national attention. The episode is described by the New York *Sun* as follows:

"Friday afternoon [July 3] an Evansville negro killed a policeman who was trying to arrest him. When a white man kills a policeman the law is allowed to take its course. There is no public frenzy. Negroes belong to the widening jurisdiction of Judge Lynch. The long series of hangings and burnings of negroes has put the 'suggestion' of lynching into the mind of the crowd. So a mob sprang up in Evansville. It had no thought of waiting for the courts. It had no notion of leaving to their orderly inquest and process the determination of the guilt and punishment of this negro. It did not know or care whether he had resisted arrest lawfully or unlawfully. His original and unpardonable sin was his color. He was a negro. He must be put out of the way. The mob and the hysteria of the mob grew fiercer from Friday to Monday. By Sunday night riot ruled. Monday night the county jail was stormed. The militia company called to its defense by a sheriff equal to his duty was fired upon. It answered, and seven lawbreakers and would-be murderers were killed and four wounded dangerously.

GOVERNOR DURBIN, OF INDIANA,
Who is commended for his firm handling of the race riots in Evansville.

"Governor Durbin showed none of the weakness of so many public officers who are afraid to injure their political prospects by interfering with a few thousand of their fellow citizens, insane with negrophobia. He sent a battery company and some Gatling guns to the jail, and threatened to come at once and declare martial law if order was not restored. Evansville needed martial law Monday night. The mob broke into the firearms stores. Crazy speeches were made. For thousands of men the rule of law had ended temporarily.

"A good deal is said by the apologists of lynching about negroes as 'the wild beasts.' Is there any wilder beast than that many-headed beast the mob? The appetite for hanging, torturing, and burning negroes grows with what it feeds on. Each lynching begets new ones, for more trivial causes."

In the voluminous comment evoked by this and other similar instances of mob violence, a great unanimity of feeling is to be observed. Papers of every political hue, within and without the States affected, agree that there is only one remedy for this "epidemic of lawlessness"—to quote the phrase of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. That remedy is the stricter enforcement of law. Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"No matter how rapid may be the growth of a mob, there is a point at which the evil may be fully met by the law officers on the ground. If this is not done these officers are to blame for all that follows; their failure to perform their functions promptly and bravely is the greatest cause of lawlessness which we have to-day. This applies to all mobs and to police officers as well as sheriffs.

"But where the ordinary peace officers fail to do their duty and the mob increases in size and fury till law and order appear to be entirely subverted, the duty of the State is very plain. It was performed by Governor Durbin when he called out the militia. It was performed by Captain Blum when he ordered his men to defend the law and property and human life by firing into the mob. It was further performed by the governor when he instructed the militia not to jeopardize the safety of the Evansville jail with half-way measures.

"It is to be hoped that the militia at Evansville has taught the

mob everywhere a lesson. It has been a most severe lesson, but we can contemplate the stern manner of its teaching with far more approval than we can look upon a continuation of scenes which have disgraced us of late in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

"And may we hope also that the sheriffs and police of the country now realize that in their hands rests the power to nip lawlessness in the bud, to kill the mob at the beginning, to make the law respected, to protect property, and, most important of all, to save human life?"

The Indianapolis *Journal* adds:

"We are drifting into a very dangerous notion that any particular crowd of men, possessing strength either through numbers or wealth, may with impunity set themselves up as superior to the law. It is time that we, as a people, should bring ourselves up standing and think on these things. The laws are our laws all the time, not our laws when we like them and the other fellow's laws when we don't. If enough of us do not like them, there is an orderly and regular way for changing them. But while they are laws they must be enforced, not in a few places, but in all places; not against some that come in conflict with them, but against all that violate them; not in a halting, hesitating, quibbling fashion, but promptly, sternly, relentlessly, by men who are blind to everything but grim, cold, passionless justice. Friend or foe, weak or strong, if he violate the law, let him suffer the full penalty imposed by the law, with deliberate, unswerving action of the whole machinery of justice. It is only thus that respect for the law because it is the law can be inculcated and maintained, and without such respect for the law—which is but the orderly expression of the popular will—no man is safe in life or property."

A CONTINUAL HIT EVER SINCE.
"Mr. Roosevelt made the hit of his life in reopening the negro question."—Depew in Paris.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Atlanta *Constitution*, voicing Southern sentiment, says:

"The trouble about the lynching business, as *The Constitution* has often pointed out, is that it has gone beyond 'the usual crime' and is now looked upon more as a matter of economy than vengeance. The argument too often accepted by the incipient mob is that 'we have got the right fellow and we know he is guilty; let's string him up and save the expense of feeding him and trying him perhaps some years to come!'

"And that is not all of the story. The sworn officer of the law have learned by bloody experiences in many cases that the question they have to decide is either to give up the prisoner or die with him—to sacrifice one's own life and not save the culprit's life. Only a few days ago a sheriff in Alabama was almost fatally shot down in the presence of his family for resisting a mob. . . . . .

"It seems plain now to everybody with a grain of common sense that the cure for lynchings must be two-fashioned. It must first apply itself to driving it into the heads of the negroes that the raping of white women must be stopped! If the negro leaders have not power to convince their race of that necessity, it will be hard for the whites to apply the other part of the cure—protection for the accused and swift, fair trial of his case."

COMPLETION OF THE AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE.

WHILE the American Pacific Cable, which was completed on July 4, is not the first submarine line to span the Pacific, its completion is looked upon as an event of special significance. Altho the project had been discussed for about thirty years, definite steps were not taken until 1899, when President McKinley, in a message to Congress, urged the necessity of the cable. In response to the President, Congress took up the question, but the Senate and the House could not agree on a plan of construction, and for two years the project was tossed back and forth, each branch favoring now one method of construction and now another. Finally, in August, 1901, the late John W. Mackay, at that time President of the Commercial Cable Company, came forward and offered to carry out the work as a private enterprise, to which Congress agreed. The laying of the cable was begun as late as last December, when the steamship *Silvertown*, with 2,413 nautical miles of cable on board, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu. Soon after, other ships began laying other sections. The cable is 8,000 miles long and was laid in four sections, three of which are each longer than the cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. It touches at San Francisco, Hawaii, Midway Islands, Guam, and Luzon. On July 4 the first messages were sent over the new cable, passing between President Roosevelt, Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, and Governor Taft. A message from Mr. Mackay at New York to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay was flashed around the world in nine minutes and a half. Governor Taft, in his reply to the President's greeting, declared that the cable "will certainly lead to a closer union and a better mutual understanding" between the Filipinos and the American people, and took advantage of the occasion to plead "for the reduction of the tariff on Filipino products."

MR. CLARENCE H. MACKAY,
President of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company.

The Chicago *News* makes the following observations on the completion of the cable:

"It foreshadows that vast development of Pacific commerce which is now seen to be a certainty, and in promoting that development it will play a part scarcely secondary to that of the proposed isthmian canal. For the first time the world is completely girdled by a fairly direct line of telegraphic communication, and of the 25,835 miles of telegraph wire or cable strand more than 14,000, or over half the total line of communication, is owned by Americans and is under American control. . . . . .

"So far as concerns facilities of communication, Hongkong and San Francisco are now practically in as close touch as New York and London. The world's traders and merchants will benefit enormously from this quickening of the means of conveying intelligence from port to port, and for none should it be of greater benefit than for the merchants of this country. Aided by the most direct line

of communication from the New World to the Orient, and also by control of an isthmian canal through which commerce from the Atlantic States can be sent direct to the Far East, American supremacy in the Pacific should be assured. For sentimental as well as practical reasons, also, the new cable promises to be of no little political importance as regards our relations with the island colonies in the Pacific. Washington has been brought into much closer touch with Manila. The 'unplumbed, salt, estranging sea' will lose some of its estranging power now that Uncle Sam can communicate across it directly and without depending on foreign telegraph systems in foreign lands. In making use of his first message from the Philippines to ask that the United States grant tariff concessions to the Philippines, Governor Taft appealed to a sentiment of colonial federation which the new cable is likely to strengthen.

"Americans have reason to be proud of this new achievement and of the splendid energy and ability of the men who made it possible."

THE MULATTO PROBLEM.

As if we had not enough problems of various tints already, Mr. Alfred Holt Stone comes forward with a new one—or at least one with a new name—the mulatto problem. Mr. Stone's idea is that the mulatto problem excludes the negro problem; that there is no negro problem: it is the mulatto who has been making himself a problem, and our confusion of negro and mulatto has caused much of the perplexity on this subject. The real negro "is docile, tractable, and unambitious," harbors no malice, does not yearn for the ballot, prefers a car of his own, and never distresses himself over any "problem" except the food problem. The men like Booker T. Washington who are trying to elevate the race, and the other men who are stirring them up to mischief, are mulattoes; and we have been attributing the good and bad qualities and possibilities that appear in these mulattoes to the negro race.

Mr. Stone, who lives in Greenville, Miss., "has made valuable studies of the negro in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, and is a member of the committee of the American Economic Association appointed to investigate the condition of the American negro." So we are told by the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, in whose magazine Mr. Stone's article appears. Mr. Stone says:

"When we recognize the very simple and very patent fact that the intermixture of white and black races has given us a hybrid that is neither the one nor the other; when we get far enough along to separate this type from the negro masses in our efforts at determining what may be best for the latter; when the South is willing to lay at the white man's door many of the failings of the mulatto type and much of the meanness which he too frequently exhibits, and Northern opinion is sufficiently candid and honest to persist no longer in ascribing all his virtues and accomplishments to the negro,—I think we shall have made a distinct gain in race-problem discussion."

We are all familiar with the frequent references to Douglass, Washington, and other "negroes" as examples of the possibilities inherent in the race. Mr. Stone points out that these famous men are mulattoes, and declares that their achievements prove nothing at all in regard to the capability of the negro. To quote:

"Such is our looseness of expression in discussing this question that to challenge either the wisdom or correctness of such views is to hear, as their sole support, a recital of the achievements of 'famous men of the negro race,'—while, as a matter of fact, the names brought forward are merely those of well-known mulattoes—from Murillo's favorite pupil, down to Crispus Attucks, Benjamin Banneker, Douglass, Bruce, Lynch, the late Sir Conrad Reeves, Du Bois, Washington, Chestnutt, and others. I am well acquainted with the exceptions that may be urged here, but this is a plea for greater scientific precision in laying the foundations of race-problem study and treatment, and the student of negro ethnology knows that these exceptions are more apparent than real."

It is the mulatto who is stirring up dissatisfaction among the negroes and urging them to deeds of violence:

"The negro, like the white man, responds more readily to bad influences than to good, and the example and precepts of a hundred men like Washington and Du Bois may be easily counteracted by the advice and influence of men of whom the mulatto type unfortunately furnishes too many examples. Booker Washington may in all sincerity preach the gospel of labor; he may teach his people, as a fundamental lesson, the cultivation of the friendship and esteem of the white man; he may point out the truth that for the negro the privilege of earning a dollar is of much greater importance than that of spending it at the white man's theater or hotel; yet all these lessons must fail of their fullest and best results so long as the negro's mind is being constantly poisoned with the radical teachings and destructive doctrines of the mulatto of the other school."

And at the same time it is the mulatto who is working for the betterment of the negro race:

"The varied tragedy of human life furnishes few more pathetic spectacles than that of the educated mulatto who is honestly seeking the welfare of a race with which a baleful commingling of blood has inexorably identified him,—who is striving to uplift to

UNCLE SAM'S BURDEN.

AMERICAN NEGRO—"Lift me up, too; I was here first."
—*The Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

his own level a people between whose ideals and ambitions and capabilities and his own a great gulf has been fixed by nature's laws. Frequently inheriting from the superior race talents and aspirations the full play of which is denied him by his kinship to the inferior—through no fault of his own he is doomed to be an anachronism in American political and social life. A general mind should not too sweepingly condemn his occasional outbursts of bitterness, but rather wonder that they are not more frequent than they are. Just in proportion as their numbers diminish or increase, and their great influence be potential for good or for evil, will the problem of the future become the problem of the color-line. But that of the present, whatever it may be adjudged to be, is still the problem of the negro. While it so remains, let us treat it as such, by considering it in its simplest terms; and in seeking the real good of the real negro let us invoke the aid of the best and wisest of that class with which he has so long, and to so little purpose, been confused."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

In several sections of the country the rule appears to be: "In case of doubt, kill a few negroes."—*The Boston Herald.*

The new 30-cent stamp is not the only thing in the Post-office Department that looks that way.—*The Washington Post.*

There are good and bad trusts. Mr. Morgan is of the opinion that the bad ones are those that don't pay good dividends.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS ART A PRODUCT OF DISEASE?

"A FRIEND of mine," writes Mr. Bliss Carman, "a man of far more than ordinary culture and depth of thought, said to me recently that he didn't believe the healthy normal man would write poetry; that in health the strong, rational human being is so happy that he does not need to find expression in any of the fine arts; to be alive and to do some useful, necessary work is enough for him." Mr. Carman, after reference to the well-known theories of Lombroso and Nordau, and to a suggestion of Stevenson's that "art, after all, may be the result of a diseased condition," goes on to argue to a directly opposite position, namely, that art is "the product of great sanity and normal health." First he examines the aims of writing and the fine arts, and the conditions under which they are produced. We quote (*The Literary World*, July):

"Now roughly speaking the aim and business of the fine arts is to represent life. Not merely to reproduce the most exact image or picture of life, but to reproduce it with something added. That something is the personal quality of the artist himself, his thoughts and feelings about life. If, then, we consider the whole body of art, all the product of the literatures and fine arts of all peoples, we may say that it is a very fair representation of life, and in every case a fair representation or revelation of the different races as well. Not only will each nation record the life of the world as it existed then and there; it will also reveal its own bias of judgment and emotion about that life. Also the art of a nation will fail here and there, just as life fails, but in the long run it will not fail; it will form a faithful counterpart and picture, so far as it goes, of the life of that nation.

"Now the question arises, How can anything so trustworthy be the product of insanity? Sanity surely implies a capacity for seeing things as they are, and if art is born of insane conditions, it must in the long run represent things as they are not. If the fine arts are the product of insanity, then truly is man following a vain shadow.

"For the fine arts have always embodied for men, not only reflections about life, but aspirations and ideals. Art has held the mirror up to nature; but it has always been a magic mirror, a mirror of the artist's own make, in which we might behold the world truly and accurately, but with a certain glamour or bloom added. It has shown us very truly what life is, but it has also shown us what life might become. There has ever been a prophetic quality in art. It has always been able to foreshadow standards of conduct and culture; and civilizations have always tended to make themselves over, to grow and develop, on the lines of progress laid down by their poets, seers, and artists. How then can we possibly admit that art is sprung from insanity? Would it not be nearer the truth to say that art is one of the most sane and normal things in the world?

"This being so, if it be so, what excuse have we for saying that genius is touched with insanity; that the artist is never quite a normal being; or that art is the product of disease, and the healthy man would, after all, never wish to write or paint or make music? Can there be the least foundation for such a conclusion?"

Mr. Carman admits that there is art which is born of unwholesome conditions, but denies that the best writing and the best art are so produced. He admits, moreover, that influences bear upon the artist tending to make of him an abnormal type. To quote again:

"Any of the arts requires in those who profess it an amount of technical skill which is very exacting. Naturally, therefore, all art, or at least every fine art, very easily tends to specialization. . . . Now there is, of course, in such specialization an element of danger. The man highly specialized is a variant, not a normal type. We should logically conclude, then, that the artist or the writer who is too exclusively engrossed in his art is not the person from whom the best work is to be expected. His art may be so overladen with technique that the great human emotions may be lost. The man has been swallowed up in the artist.

"I believe a critical consideration of art and letters, with this point in view, would bear out the conclusion. We should find that the great works of art and literature, the works which the world has cared to preserve with loving gratitude, have been produced by men whose interest in life was greater than their interest in their art. They were men first and artists afterward. Technically speaking there have been many English poets far superior to Shakespeare.

"The truth is, therefore, that art is not the product of a diseased condition in the individual, but rather the product of great sanity and normal health; at the same time the overzealous and ill-regulated devotee of art may very easily run himself into an abnormal state bordering on disease."

These conclusions, as Mr. Carman admits, lay a heavy obligation upon the artist:

"The man must be greater than the artist; and when this is not so only a second-rate art can be the result. So that if you are a writer or a painter or make music your mistress, it is of the utmost importance that you should be something of an athlete and a philosopher as well. For the art of a people must provide the moral aims and esthetic ideals for that people; it must, therefore, be the product of the very best spirits and minds of the race.

"Upon no other class in a community, then, does the obligation of noble living rest with so unremitting a strain as on its artists, its writers and painters, its architects and music-makers. Great sanity alone can give birth to great art. Sanity of mind, sweetness of temper, strength of physique; an insatiable curiosity for the truth at all costs; an unswerving loyalty to manly goodness in the face of all difficulties; and an unashamed love of beauty in every guise; these are some of the prime qualities which go to make an artist.

"It almost seems that to be an artist one must first attain a perfect personality. That is difficult. But then art is a difficult matter; it is the embodiment of perfection."

A DEFENSE OF FINE WRITING.

A POPULAR critic's rebuke to a young novelist for a tendency in his work to "fine writing" has called from Elia W. Peattie a plea for the encouragement in our literature of the very thing the critic deprecated. Mrs. Peattie urges that our modern Anglo-Saxon worship of matter-of-factness and our instinctive distrust of anything "pronounced" tend to drag literature from her place among the arts. We quote from Mrs. Peattie's paper (in *The Critic* for June) as follows:

"Now we must beware lest we decorate our ideas, we dare apostrophize nothing, we are inoculated against passion, and fantasy is as out of favor as embezzlement! It is not thought quite sane to be enthusiastic about anything; to be ardent is as great an offense as to be unsophisticated, and any one who is eloquent may expect the sardonic lifting of brows at his expense. . . . . .

"I do not say, of course, that the Continental Europeans are as heavy and self-conscious as all this, for really M. Maeterlinck seems more or less indifferent to public opinion, and probably would not apologize tho he were caught in the very act of passionately and eloquently uttering a lovely truth; and quite a number of Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Norwegians, and Russians are still unashamed when they depict some great character, portray weird or splendid scenes, or present a moving play. It is only we Anglo-Saxons who are so stiff, so ugly, and so shy. Can it be that we are afraid that we shall become artists and therefore disreputables? The danger is slight. Or it may be that we fear a soulful outburst may proclaim us provincials. But, after all, souls are not exclusively suburban affairs.

"If the creative literary worker is so circumscribed, try to fancy in what cramped quarters the critic must abide! He is allowed but one activity—that of throwing cold wat r. His praise is often as dampening as his fault-finding. Pronouncing upon an earnest and eager book, he says, perhaps 'The author appears to be unduly agitated about his subject. He should learn to take well-known facts and his own none too lofty fancies with more calmness.' Or, speaking of a glowing biography, he utters this easy cynicism: 'The author has permitted himself to become an advocate for his subject. The book is eulogistic, and not to be classed with serious works on this theme.' A new poet appears and the

critic is distinctly annoyed. 'We fancy,' he writes, 'that we discern the influences of certain Victorians in this young man's work. This is well enough, and we commend the tidiness of his versification; but we suggest more caution in simile and phrase, and look to a moderation of adolescent enthusiasms.'

"In the class-room it is no better. There are exceptions, of course, but the average instructor in English is the Discourager of Genius, the Slayer of Talent. It is a common thing for originality to be held up to ridicule before a class, and anything like passion of utterance would be considered fit subject for professorial mirth. It is not in such places, surely, that inspiration will be found. It is not here that the writer will learn to express himself with unreserve and delight. . . . . .

"The question is, How is the Anglo-Saxon to accustom himself to beauty? Could he, by the wearing of smoked glasses, mitigate the glare till his eyes became strengthened sufficiently for him to look at loveliness without blinking? Since he is an idealist in the matter of morals, may we not hope that he will presently cease to be a literalist in matters of art? If his imagination is appealed to by the wizards of modern mechanics, the practical masters of physics, the captains of commerce, can it not be touched also by the impassioned and spiritual artist? Must the delineator of life forever feign that he finds the mortal experiences of men and women commonplace, snug, smug, and trivial? If the geographer is permitted to tell tremendous tales, may not the poet be permitted to do as much? If the machinist sets the pulses throbbing with his colossal engines, may not the novelist be allowed to rival him?"

THE LITERARY INFERIORITY OF AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATES.

A NEW basis for honors in literature has been recently proposed at Harvard, one that is designed to reconcile the advocates of the classical and the modern languages and encourage undergraduates to combine the reading of both. "It is desired to emphasize in this way the underlying unity of literary study, and especially the interdependence of classical and modern literature." This new basis, so it is asserted by Irving Babbitt, in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (June), is significant as being perhaps the first attempt that a college faculty has taken to insist on the necessity of correlating the study of the ancient and the modern languages; "it is the first attempt, in short, not merely at a truce between ancients and moderns, but at a cordial cooperation in the interests of a broader and sounder literary training."

The president's report for 1901-02 showed that the students at Harvard who elected modern languages outnumbered five to one those who elected ancient languages—a fact that seems to Mr. Babbitt to indicate the not far distant relegation of the study of the classics to a few specialists, with the result of a serious disaster to the interests of culture. The solution of the problem presented, he suggests, lies in concessions from both sides. He puts it thus:

"Obviously the only hope at present for the classicist who would hold his own is to join a breadth of reading to a depth of reflection that will enable him to bring his subject into manifold contact with modern life and literature. It is equally true, tho perhaps less obvious, that the modern languages can hope to rank as humanities with the older literatures only on condition of recognizing their indebtedness to them; they will be saved from the suspicion of being a cheap, flashy substitute for the traditional discipline, only when taught with due reference to their classical background, by men who are themselves good classical scholars."

Mr. Babbitt points out that the new honors have some analogies with the examinations for classical honors at Oxford, and resemble the Oxford honors in encouraging the student to independent reading; in subordinating philology to literature; in testing primarily the student's powers of assimilation, and in not requiring even so much research as is represented by a thesis. Theoretically—in coordinating the ancient and modern fields—honors in literature represent an important advance on anything at Oxford; but practically "neither this nor the other honor schemes at Harvard are likely soon to rival Oxford either in the standard of assimilative scholarship they attain or in the number of students they attract." In support of this latter statement he says:

"The average educated American usually knows that a pass degree in the English universities is easy to get; he is often ignorant of the far more important fact that a large majority of the students at Oxford, for example, take not a pass degree but a degree with honors. Thus, with approximately the same number of students completing their course at the two institutions, Oxford granted last year 335 degrees with honors, as compared with a total of 20 honor degrees at Harvard. If we take only the first two classes in the Oxford honor schools as corresponding strictly to highest honors and honors at Harvard, the honor degrees at Oxford still outnumber those at Harvard in the proportion of about nine or ten to one. Three men received classical honors at Harvard in June, 1902, as compared with 130 at Oxford (78 of whom received a first or second class). Another large honor school at Oxford is that in modern history, which counted last year 124 successful candidates (63 in the first two classes) as compared with one man who received honors in history at Harvard. The discrepancy becomes more striking still if we take into account the fact that Oxford honor examinations are as a rule very much more difficult than the corresponding examinations at Harvard. Of course for the average Harvard undergraduate a college education does not mean honor work at all, but only too often a mere patchwork of large elementary courses supplemented by professional or semi-professional study toward the end."

The serious effect of this inferiority in assimilative scholarship is discernible, we are told, in the whole tone of our national life. Mr. Babbitt continues:

"In spite of the immense stir we have been making of late about higher education, publishers assure us that for years past the demand for good reading has been decreasing rather than increasing. Honors in literature are intended to cultivate not only a taste for good reading, but the habit of doing this reading relatedly. The highest ambition of the friends of college as opposed to university ideals should be to make of this scheme the beginning of a popular honor system. The building up of such a system of honors may prove, after all, the most practical means of rehabilitating the Bachelor of Arts degree, of giving it the meaning and seriousness which it is so rapidly losing. It would hardly be going too far to say that the American college, with most of the things it has traditionally represented, is threatened at present with utter extinction. The Bachelor of Arts degree is menaced not merely by the curtailment of the term of residence, but even more seriously perhaps by the widening out of the conditions on which the degree is granted until it ceases to have any meaning."

A PLEA FOR INDISCREET BIOGRAPHERS.

WHAT should be the attitude of the biographer toward his subject? Should his motto be "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," or should caution and reticence be his guides? In one form or another these questions have lately been much discussed, particularly in connection with the Froude-Carlyle controversy. Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing in *The Cosmopolitan* (July), pleads frankly for more indiscretion on the part of biographers, and quotes Mr. Asquith's dictum that "it is not the function of a biography to be a magnified epitaph or an expanded tract." Of the tendency of modern biography, Mr. Gosse writes:

"There is a terrible fear that this or that touch, of a homely, vivid kind, will lessen the dignity of the subject, will make us treat him less respectfully, and so he is presented to us as tho he spent his whole life standing, dressed in a tight frock-coat, with a glass of water at his hand and one elbow on a desk, in the act of preparing to say: 'Ladies and Gentlemen!' I have been glancing through a number of comparatively recent lives of illustrious Americans, and I am struck by the lack of anything like anecdotal impropriety which surrounds them all. Each man is presented to us as if the readers of his 'life' were a class and he was the professor, with something definite to teach and no opportunity for displaying the smallest individuality of behavior."

The writer goes on to urge that "the first theoretical object of the biographer should be indiscretion, not discretion"; and that

"the aim of all portraiture ought to be the emphasizing of what makes the man different from, not like, other men." To quote further:

"It is not possible to write a biography of any man, and still less of any woman, which will at once be valuable and amusing and yet palatable to every one who knew or was indebted to the subject. Cervantes wittily says, in one of his 'Exemplary Novels,' that you can not catch trout and yet keep your breeches dry. The adventurer in biography has to make up his mind to the commission of certain sins of indiscretion. He need not attempt to tell his story, if his only solicitude is to give nobody cause of offense. I will go further, and say that his anxiety should be, not how to avoid all indiscretion, but how to be as indiscreet as possible within the boundaries of good taste and kind feeling. He should start determined to reveal as much as possible, to drag his coy and retreating subject as far as can be done into the open light of day. We have all become so ultra-refined nowadays that we pursue the opposite course; we conceal this, and we tell lies about the other, and we make such a pother about reticence and professional secrecy, that when a trait of nature does struggle to the light, as it is bound to do now and then, we scream with horror at the solecism of it. . . . . .

"Half the lives of great and good men, which are published in England and America, are expanded tracts. Their object is to 'do good,' and they think to attain this end by emphasizing all the merits of the deceased, and by gozling over or omitting everything which is not directly to edification, as tho a portrait can be a picture at all if its shadows are left out, or if its modeling is all kept of a waxen smoothness and evenness. . . . The modern biographer does not believe his tale at all; or, rather, he continues in that muddled state of the intellectual conscience in which a man can not distinguish truth from fiction, but convinces himself that if a lie is told 'for the best' it will, in the course of evolving itself, turn into a sort of truth. This is a fallacy. It merely corrupts into a particularly dusty and foolish emptiness. If pious biographers could only persuade themselves to believe Spinoza when he says that truth can not be contrary to the real interests of humanity!

"A belief in the uniformity of human character is one main cause of dull and false biography. You label a man 'good' or 'great,' and you are bound to present him as great or good all through and upon every side. But not only was this theory refuted centuries ago by the Puritan general, Lambert, when he said—so excellently—that 'the best of men are but men at their best,' it ignores that subtle law of human ethics which decrees that a sensitive person shall be 'all things to all men.' The complexity of human nature in its attitude to other specimens of the race is the stone upon which the majority of novelists stumble. They clap a ticket on their heroine, and make her act under identical impulses upon all occasions. But if a woman is not a wax-work dunce, she is under the superficial control of many minds, and, tho she is essentially one and the same, she is 'nice' to this person and 'horrid' to that one. But the novelist rarely realizes this, and the biographer perhaps more rarely still, so that what was the result of some caprice or of some prejudice is laboriously explained away until all sense of spontaneity is gone."

Mr. Gosse concludes:

"Let the biographer be tactful, but do not let him be cowardly; let him cultivate delicacy, but avoid its ridiculous parody, false delicacy. There should be a very clear image presented to his own mind before he begins to set this portrait down on paper. That image, if it is worth anything at all, must have its shadows as well as its lights. When he has convinced himself that he knows his man, he must ask himself how far it is proper and desirable to detail his faults, the errors of his conduct, the disadvantages of his position. He is bound to preserve the decencies, he is required to consider the feelings of survivors. But his first consideration, his first duty, is to truth. If he undertakes to give a portrait at all, he must give one which, as a man of honor, he believes to be faithful. . . . And he must not be afraid of being called indiscreet. He must snap his fingers at the criticism which says: 'Oh, it is all quite true, I dare say, but was it wise to say it? Is it not likely to have an unfortunate effect upon somebody or other's way of looking at something or other?' Such vague surmises gibber, like ghosts, along the pathway of the honest biographer, but he must not attach too much importance to them. . . . .

"So far from cultivating an overweening terror of the charge of want of discretion, it should be the business of the biographer to start with being as indiscreet as possible. That is the point from which he should approach his subject, not the point of reticence and a superfine obliviousness. Every cranny, every cupboard, of his subject's secret existence should be known to him as far as possible; and, in defiance of all that people of sentiment have said to the contrary, I affirm that it is as much, and not as little as possible, of what he finds in them, which we expect him to set before us in his portrait."

PLACE OF THE NOVEL IN MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE.

IN the domain of French literature, states M. Paul Bourget, the nineteenth century was preeminently the age of the novel. The explanation of this fact he finds in two apparently contradictory yet actually coexistent features of French society resulting from the Revolution. These are a prevailing state of material contentment and well-being and an equally prevalent condition of unrest in the world of morals. Most concisely are they described by M. Bourget (in *The Booklovers' Magazine* for June):

"The first of these features is the increasing general development of small properties, or, more strictly, of small fortunes. The Civil Code, by introducing definitely into families the apparently equitable principle of an equal division of inheritances, has created a greater number of little fortunes in France than exist elsewhere, and as a consequence more very narrow but secure lives, in a state of prosperity very petty but enduring. The extension of the governmental service, always growing in a nation excessively centralized, has still further increased the number of these middle-class and comfortable existences. This makes an enormous total of moderately well-to-do people whose lives are without great ambitions or important events, and of not unpleasant monotony. And it also makes a vast number of readers all ready for the novel. The novel, in fact, gives them precisely what they lack—a little adventure, unexpected events, and the portrayal of passions and their daring to those whose lives are almost always prearranged; a 'possible history'—the expression is Goncourt's—to those who have no history. The less a man acts, the greater his taste for description of energetic and active life. It is just this charm of contrast which caused in France the tremendous success of the romantic style at a time when in actual life there was less and less romance.

"At the same time that the regulation of private life thus became more and more established in the society subject to the Civil Code, a contrary spirit of agitation and unrest was taking place in the world of morals. This is the second feature of which I spoke just now. The violent overthrow of a state of things several centuries old gave rise from the very close of the Revolution to a disturbance of reason and emotion which has been called the 'disease of the century.' Even after a hundred years this restlessness is not allayed. When we seek to define it, we find it has consisted, and still consists, chiefly in the necessity every young Frenchman feels on entering life of forming his own personal opinions and conclusions regarding religion, politics, social questions, and, in short, all subjects. The profound unity of souls has vanished with tradition. A kind of intellectual and sentimental anarchy is installed in its place, which is found also, altho to a lesser degree, among all peoples influenced by democracy. This characteristic restlessness of conscience is, as I have said, very much out of tune with the characteristic monotony of life arising from the system of small fortunes and occupations. Herein lies a contradiction we are forced to accept as a fact, and as one more proof of a law which seems to be quite general, namely, that divorce between thought and act is with civilized man a constant phenomenon."

The relation of the first-mentioned of these two social features to the success of the novel as an art-form is made clear in the above quotation. In regard to the second feature, M. Bourget reminds us that every novel, "whether it will or no, suggests problems of thought, of conscience, of emotion," and therein caters to the spirit of moral unrest.

In conclusion, the writer suggests that changes are impending in this form of literature. For almost sixty years the French novel has been divided into two schools, "the novel of manners

and morals which attempts to portray characteristics common to such and such a social group," and "the novel of analysis which attempts to lay bare the various idiosyncrasies of such and such a person." According to M. Bourget, both these formulas are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and "we may say with certainty that in the fulness of time another form of novel must emerge." What the characteristics of the new form will be he considers it still premature to guess.

SHAKESPEARE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WORKING CLASSES.

MR. ERNEST H. CROSBY, the well-known social reformer who has done much to promulgate Tolstoy's teachings in this country, publishes a pamphlet in which he aims to prove, by internal evidence which he finds in the plays, that Shakespeare's mental attitude toward the working classes was an aristocratic and reactionary attitude. "A glance at Shakespeare's lists of *dramatis personæ* is sufficient to show that he was unable to conceive of any situation rising to the dignity of tragedy in other than royal and ducal circles." "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the one play in which he has given up the whole stage to "servants, citizens, and populace," is "one prolonged gird at citizens." Mr. Crosby marshals a formidable array of quotations and references in support of his contention, but he perhaps makes his point most ingeniously when he compares Shakespeare's portrayal of Coriolanus with Plutarch's treatment of the same hero, to show that Shakespeare colored the portrait in accordance with his personal bias. We quote:

"Shakespeare took his material for the drama of Coriolanus from 'Plutarch's Lives,' and it is significant that he selected from that list of worthies the most conspicuous adversary of the commonalty that Rome produced. He presents him to us as a hero, and so far as he can, enlists our sympathy for him from beginning to end. When Menenius says of him,

> His nature is too noble for the world (Act 3, Sc. 1),

he is evidently but registering the verdict of the author. Plutarch's treatment of Coriolanus is far different. He exhibits his fine qualities, but he does not hesitate to speak of his 'imperious temper and that savage manner which was too haughty for a republic.' 'Indeed,' he adds, 'there is no other advantage to be had from a liberal education equal to that of polishing and softening our nature by reason and discipline.' He also tells us that Coriolanus indulged his 'irascible passions on a supposition that they have something great and exalted in them,' and that he wanted 'a due mixture of gravity and mildness, which are the chief political virtues and the fruits of reason and education.' 'He never dreamed that such obstinacy is rather the effect of the weakness and effeminacy of a distempered mind, which breaks out in violent passions like so many tumors.' Nor apparently did Shakespeare ever dream of it either, altho he had Plutarch's sage observations before him. It is a pity that the great dramatist did not select from Plutarch's work some hero who took the side of the people, some Agis or Cleomenes, or, better yet, one of the Gracchi. What a tragedy he might have based on the life of Tiberius, the friend of the people and the martyr in their cause! But the spirit which guided Schiller in the choice of William Tell for a hero was a stranger to Shakespeare's heart, and its promptings would have met with no response there."

Mr. Crosby goes on to point out that Shakespeare, in his attitude toward the lower classes, "was running counter to all the best traditions of our literature":

"From the time of Piers Plowman down, the peasant had stood high with the great writers of poetry and prose alike. Chaucer's famous circle of story-tellers at the Tabard Inn in Southwark was eminently democratic. With the knight and the friar were gathered together

> An haberdasher and a carpenter,
> A webbe, a dyer and tapiser,'

and the tales of the cook and the miller take rank with those of the squire and lawyer. The English Bible, too, was in Shakespeare's hands and he must have been familiar with shepherd kings and fishermen-apostles. In the very year in which 'Hamlet' first appeared, a work was published in Spain which was at once translated into English, a work as well known to-day as Shakespeare's own writings. If the peasantry was anywhere to be neglected and despised, where should it be rather than in proud, aristocratic Spain, and yet, to place beside Shakespeare's Bottoms and Slys, Cervantes has given us the admirable Sancho Panza, and has spread his loving humor in equal measure over servant and master. Are we to believe that the yeomen of England, who beat back the Armada, were inferior to the Spanish peasantry whom they overcame, or is it not rather true that the Spanish author had a deeper insight into his country's heart than was allotted to the English dramatist? Cervantes, the soldier and adventurer, rose above the prejudices of his class, while Shakespeare never lifted his eyes beyond the narrow horizon of the court to which he catered. It was love that opened Cervantes's eye, and it is in all-embracing love that Shakespeare was deficient. As far as the common people were concerned he never held the mirror up to nature.

"But the book of all others which might have suggested to Shakespeare that there was more in the claims of the lower classes than was dreamt of in his philosophy was More's 'Utopia,' which in its English form was already a classic. More, the richest and most powerful man in England after the king, not only believed in the workingman, but knew that he suffered from unjust social conditions. He could never have represented the downtrodden followers of Cade-Tyler nor the hungry mob in Coriolanus with the utter lack of sympathy which Shakespeare manifests. 'What justice is there in this,' asks the great Lord Chancellor, whose character stood the test of death—'what justice is there in this, that a nobleman, a goldsmith, a banker, or any other man, that either does nothing at all or at best is employed in things that are of no use to the public, should live in great luxury and splendor upon what is so ill acquired; and a mean man, a carter, a smith, a plowman, that works harder even than the beasts themselves and is employed on labors so necessary that no commonwealth could hold out a year without them, can only earn so poor a livelihood, and must lead so miserable a life, that the condition of the beasts is much better than theirs?'

"How different from this is Shakespeare's conception of the place of the workingman in society! After a full and candid survey of his plays, Bottom, the weaver with the ass's head, remains his type of the artisan, and the 'mutable, rank-scented many' his type of the masses."

SOME ONCE FAMOUS NAMES.

WE not infrequently meet with paragraphs emphasizing the dramatic contrast, in the case of certain English authors, between the wide acclaim with which they were greeted during their lives, and the complete oblivion into which their works have now fallen. A name often quoted in this connection is that of Martin Tupper, author of "Proverbial Philosophy." In *The Literary Collector* Mr. Joel Benton recalls a number of American men and women of letters who have suffered from the fickleness of fame. He writes:

"If you pick up any anthology of authors, and particularly of poets as far back as the 40's or 50's of the century just past, the one surprising thing about it will be how much like absolute strangers many of the names enrolled upon its pages will seem. But they were not unknown once. Their literary work was in all the magazines. A few of them wrote books handsomely put forth, and occasionally illustrated, and their perennial remembrance could not then have been a matter of doubt.

"Perhaps the women authors have suffered most in this eclipse, for who reads now Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Miss Embury, and Mrs. Sara Josephs Hale—the last-named being the author of 'Mary Had a Little Lamb'—with an innumerable amount besides. . . . . .

"Among masculine authors whose work is indubitably good, who have faded from notice without apparent cause, Fitz-Greene Halleck and John G. Saxe are certainly the most prominent. . . . Halleck at one time was the peer in fame of Bryant and Irving.

His 'Marco Bozzaris' was in all the school books, and thousands still live who declaimed it on Saturday forenoons when they were boys. How proudly indeed they went into the peroration which closed with

> For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's,
> One of the few, the immortal names,
> That were not born to die.

. . . If wit and humor are preservative, why should the halo have fallen from Saxe's head? Nobody's verses were so sure to be widely quoted as his verse was once, typical ones going the entire rounds of the press."

After references to Elihu Burritt, known as "the Learned Blacksmith," James Gates Percival, whose verse gained him distinction during his lifetime, and William Gilmore Simms, a Southern novelist whose vogue was once considerable, Mr. Benton closes his list with the name of N. P. Willis, of whom he writes:

"Previous to the Civil War his was one of the great literary names. He was editor, essayist, and poet, and had the immense advertisement of being a favorite in society—a notable star in urban circles. He really did some service in giving our once conventionalized and often lumbering English a Parisian lightness and accent. Pretty little conceits and airy nothings were prettily expressed and toyed with by his facile pen. Even if he had next to nothing to say in his 'Letters from Under a Bridge,' or in his 'Pencilings by the Way,' he said it so airily that it all seemed captivating. In his brief lyrics, like 'Thirty-Five' and 'Saturday Afternoon,' he touched tender notes with undeniable gracefulness, while in religious verse he was once supposed to have no superior. That he should have somewhat faded when so many new voices have entered the literary arena is not a wholly strange thing, but why has he passed so utterly from notice?"

NOTES.

It is announced from Elsinore, the home of the immortal Prince of Denmark, that a statue of Shakespeare is to be erected in that little town to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the production of "Hamlet." The statue is to be the work of Louis Hassebrüs, a Danish sculptor now living in Rome.

Commenting on Mr. Churton Collins's criticism of the free-library system in England, which was to the effect that the system created and catered to, through the medium of light and sensational literature, a class of literary inebriates, the Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that even this tendency may not be an unmixed evil. It claims that "the free library's mission is to encourage the reading habit among all classes of the people—to direct that reading where it can, but always to make and hold the public with books which will satisfy the crude as well as the higher taste, in the hope of permanently widening the culture circle."

Dr. Kuno Meyer, an eminent German Celticist, in an address delivered in Dublin under the auspices of the Gaelic League, aroused wide attention by his plea for the establishment of a school for Irish history, philology, and literature. He is reported to have said: "Here is the oldest vernacular poetry and prose of western Europe, handed down in hundreds of manuscripts, very few of which have been edited—many of which have hardly been opened for centuries—while the majority have only been hastily glanced at. What a task for generations of students! Who can say what revelations await us, what revolutions in our knowledge may be in store here."

TWO STATUES STILL UNPLACED.

The Dejected Goethe (to Frederick the Great)—"We have tickets, but our seats are not ready." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT MUSCLES TIRE SOONEST?

In answer to this question most people would say: "Those that are most used." This, however, is not the conclusion to which M. A. M. Bloch is led by an investigation of the subject, described at length in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 6). It appears that not the most-used muscles, but those that remain longest under tension, tho doing no work, are the ones that feel the first and greatest fatigue; and the writer urges us to exercise the arms and legs less and the back, loins, and neck more; for on these often comes the greatest strain. M. Bloch's method of investigation was to send out questions to be answered by men of a great variety of occupations. To quote the *Revue:*

"He asked every one these same questions: When you have worked much, where do you feel tired? Before you were trained, did fatigue show itself in the same regions?

"The author has just communicated to the Society of Biology the preliminary results of this investigation, which is not yet completed.

"These results are remarkably concordant and enable certain conclusions to be drawn. We shall see that some of the answers are very odd, even paradoxical, but on reflection they appear reasonable and are explained by a physiologic law that may be formulated thus: It is the muscular groups that remain still during contraction that are tired, while the muscles that contract and relax incessantly, even in excessive toil, accomplish their task with much greater ease. In most cases the immobilized muscles are the auxiliaries, the aids of professional work; in others, they are the principal elements of action; but in both cases the result is the same, as we shall see in the following examples:

"The baker who has worked all night, keeping himself bent over while he kneads with his arms the heavy mass of dough, complains of fatigue in his legs.

"The wood-sawyer who has the top of the long saw, who stoops and rises in cadence, making an effort in both directions, says that he is tired in the calves of his legs. The sawyer who holds the lower end, who stretches out, holding his arms above his head and scarcely bending his body, feels the fatigue in his loins.

"The road-repairer, who digs in the road with great effort, is tired in his legs.

"The blacksmith who works on the anvil is tired, not in his arms or shoulders, but in his back and loins.

"The ditcher who hauls up rakefuls of mud is tired in his legs.

"The shoemaker who uses his hammer or draws his thread for long hours complains of pain in his loins or in the muscles of his abdomen.

"The young soldier, after a march, is tired especially in the back of the neck, even if he has carried no knapsack.

"The practised horseman is tired in the adductor muscles of the thigh. He could not, to quote a riding-master, break an egg between his thighs. . . . . .

"The artilleryman, seated on a caisson, forced to hold himself in a cramped position so as not to fall, suffers in the neck and loins after a long march.

"The partly trained violinist speaks of a painful tension in the neck after he has played for some time. The consummate artist complains of his left hand, which he has held contracted on the neck of the instrument. The violoncellist has the same sensations in the left hand; after a long sitting the thumb of the right hand, which is held immovably on the bow, becomes numb and painful. The amateur pianist feels tired in his chest and back, but when well trained and supple he feels so no longer.

"An expert fencer says that after a long bout he feels tired in the right shoulder.

"The oarsman who is in perfect training and good form gets tired in his calves and insteps after prolonged exercise.

"The preceding information shows evidently the predominance of fatigue in the immovable muscular groups—accessory, as with the baker and the wood-sawyer; or principal, as with the horseman or the violinist. But the scientific interest attaching to these observations, which are as clear as if they were from laboratory experiment, is not the only result of M. Bloch's investigation. We get from it practical information in pedagogy and in military science. We should exercise as much as possible the auxiliary muscular groups of professional movements, and break as often as

possible during the muscular exercise itself the permanence of the contractions, whether auxiliary or effective. Young recruits, as in Germany, should be given exercises to render the neck and back supple. Horsemen should practise respiratory exercises and should walk or run on foot at intervals, besides exercising the adductor muscles of their thighs by appropriate movements. In general, we should advise teachers of gymnastics to devote to the lumbar, dorsal, and cervical muscles, which are weak and in frequent use as auxiliaries, a considerable part of the time now used for exercising the arms and legs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO SEND PHOTOGRAPHS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE problem of "seeing by telegraph" has engaged the attention of many wise men, and from time to time newspaper reports will have it that the solution has been found; but these solutions fail to materialize. The nearest that we have come to the realization of vision at a distance is the reproduction, at a distant point, by electric transmission, of photographs or of pictures made from photographs. Some of the latter have been used commercially and give good results, tho the pictures are rather rough. In a more recent apparatus, that of Professor Korn, of Munich, a photographic negative is printed at a distance in positive, and the result is an actual photograph, not a half-tone or other reproduction. Dr. L. Cailletet, of the French Institute, in a descriptive article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, June 20), tells us that Korn's device, like others of similar aim, depends on the curious properties of selenium, which has a very slight electric conductivity in the dark, but becomes a good conductor in varying degrees according as it is more or less strongly illuminated. Says Dr. Cailletet:

"Professor Korn's apparatus is composed, at the sending-station, of a hollow glass cylinder *AA*, which turns on its axis, while moving parallel to the direction of this axis. On this transparent cylinder is fastened the photographic negative film. The rays of light emitted by the source *S* are condensed by a lens *BB* on a point of the negative, which they traverse and then strike the selenium battery *DD*, placed in the interior of the cylinder.

"An electric current, *P*, passing through the selenium, whose conductivity changes at each instant under the action of the more or less intense light that it receives, passes over the line *F* to the receiving-station.

"At this point the current passes through a D'Arsonval galvanometer *G*, with a light aluminum needle *l*. At *b* is a vacuum-tube similar to a Geissler tube, entirely blackened save at the lower extremity, where there is a little aperture *C*, situated close above a revolving cylinder *a*, covered with a sensitive photographic film.

"When the galvanometer moves under the action of the very feeble current transmitted by the line, the curved ends of the needle, m_1 m_2, approach or recede from a metallic piece *f*, which causes currents of high frequency (Tesla currents) to illumine the interior of the vacuum-tube *b*. The light rays escape by the orifice *c*, and the photograph is thus reproduced point by point, as a positive image.

"The clearness of this image would be equal to that of the negative if the concentration of the light at *C* was a point, without size; but as itis necessarily a small circular spot, its diameter limits the definition of the image, as we see in the proofs obtained by M. Korn, specimens of which we reproduce.

"The ingenious device just described solves, as has been seen, only one part of the problem, since it enables us only to transmit a specially prepared negative.

"We may be permitted to hope that serious progress beyond this may shortly be made, and that the image formed in a camera may be caused to leave its impression on the sensitive film without previous photography; but this image, which will always be reproduced in successive points, will be but an incomplete interpretation

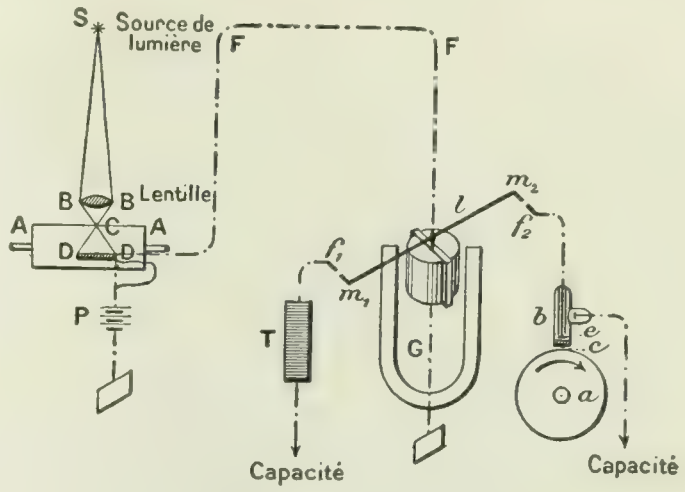


DIAGRAM OF KORN'S APPARATUS.

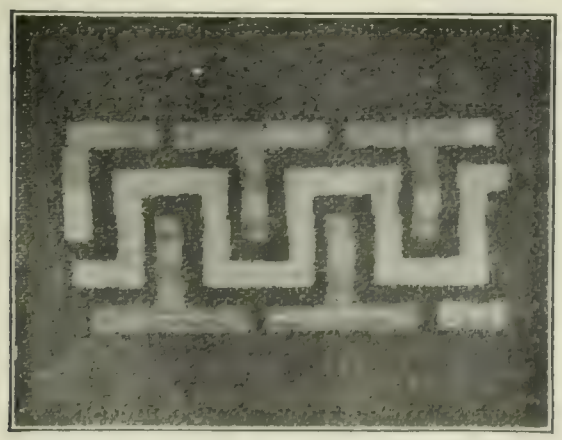
of nature, and we shall receive only black and white images that the apparatus will successively transmit.

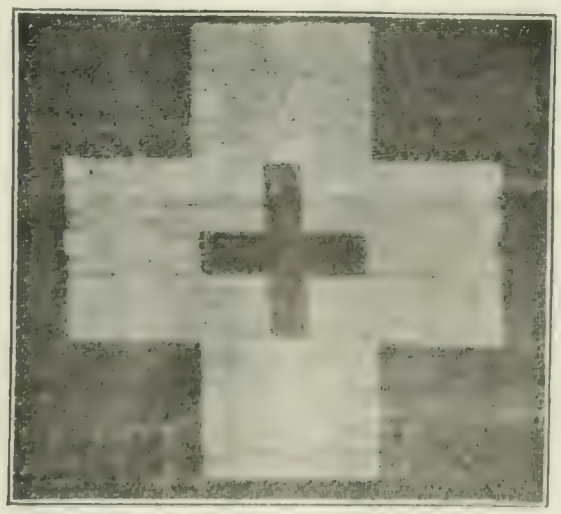
"This is much, but not enough; for we wish to see an animated scene pass before the eyes, with all the brilliancy of its natural colors, as we see it on the ground-glass of the camera obscura.

"Have we the necessary resources at present to solve such a problem? Does science furnish us the means to do it? Or will it be necessary to have recourse to some new form of energy yet unknown, whose discovery will enable us to reach our goal? It is truly difficult to say, and only the future can tell us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Why the Egyptians Made Bricks with Straw.—That the straw in the ancient Egyptian bricks was used for the sake of the tannic acid in it, which imparted strength to the clay, is asserted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* by F. A. J. Fitzgerald. Says this writer:

"In attempting to manufacture graphite crucibles with certain American fire-clays, instead of the German clays usually employed for this purpose, Mr. Acheson found that the former were greatly lacking in the necessary plasticity and strength. He made several experiments to determine, if possible, the cause of plasticity in clays, and finally found that, by treating clays with dilute solutions of tannic acid, the plasticity was greatly increased. Carrying the experiments still further, he found that clays treated in this way had a much greater tensile strength when made up into forms and baked, that less water was required to get the clay into working condition, and hence the cracking during baking was much de-





SOME PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSMITTED BY PROFESSOR KORN'S APPARATUS.

creased and a less porous article produced. Altho several experiments have been made with this process, they are not sufficiently advanced as yet to permit the publication of their details.

"It occurred to Mr. Acheson, in making the experiments with tannic acid, that possibly the reason why the Egyptians added straw to their bricks was to obtain the great strength that would be given to the clay by treatment with an extract of straw. He made an extract of straw and repeated his experiments, with the result that the straw extract produced effects quite as satisfactory as the tannic acid; these effects being sufficient in value to have justified the Egyptians in the use of straw. It is no longer necessary to assume that the benefits derived by them was due to the presence of the straw fiber, but rather to this, as yet, mysterious effect of the extract. The experiments were further extended and demonstrated that similar effects could be derived from quite a large class of vegetable extracts. Searching for a term to designate clay treated in this manner, it occurred to Mr. Acheson that it might be appropriate to recognize this early Egyptian work by terming the product 'Egyptianized clay.'"

A NEW CROP OF RADIATIONS.

THE French physicist, M. Blondlot, has found that *x*-ray tubes emit not only the Roentgen ray but also ordinary light of high refrangibility and conspicuous penetrative powers. This phenomenon has already been noticed in these columns. Under the heading given above, *The Electrical World and Engineer* refers to still more recent work of M. Blondlot, who has been investigating the radiation of a Welsbach mantle, using a tiny spark as indicator as in the previous research. Says the journal above named:

"Rubens found by the bolometric method certain presumably infra-red waves of very great wave-length in radiation from this source; and following up this line with his sensitive spark, Blondlot found not Rubens's rays, but four other groups of rays having indices of refraction between 2.0 and 3.0 in quartz and possessing remarkable penetrative power as well as very sharp and decisive action on the spark used to detect them. They passed with ease through thin material—wood, rubber, and the like, but with difficulty through rock salt, water, or even wet paper. They seemed in this particular to resemble ordinary infra-red rays of very great wave-length, yet were very highly refrangible."

More recently still, Blondlot has extended his investigation to the radiation emitted from an Argand flame, and from incandescent silver, in both of which he finds allies of the new rays, in the latter case strongly polarized. To quote again:

"It should be reiterated that these new and remarkable rays are unmistakably light, altho their exact wave-lengths have not yet been determined. They are reflected, refracted, and polarized by the usual means, are brought nicely to a focus by a quartz lens, and are totally reflected at the incidence required by their refractive indices. Yet they penetrate most opaque substances almost as freely as the *x*-rays and produce a most powerful effect on electrical discharges. They work up to a longer distance from the source than the penetrative radiations usually studied, and are not under the least suspicion of being ions, electrons, emanations, effluvia, auræ, or any other queer and unusual things. The discovery of this group of rays seems to us of a very high order of importance. Their study will be a revelation in the general theory of radiation, and their unusual properties will serve to broaden the current conceptions of transparency and opacity, as well as the view of the interrelations between radiant energy and electrical actions. These are days when an immense amount of information is being steadily collected, all bearing on the fundamental questions of the structure of matter and its relation to radiant and other forms of energy. But the aggregate is far from homogeneous; it has been collected by various methods, under various working hypotheses, and it is a confused heap of facts, apparently very difficult to marshal in any semblance of order. The peculiar value of M. Blondlot's discovery lies in its dealing with things which bear a direct and comprehensible, even if unclassified relation to the general theory of radiant energy. It gives a safe ground on which to stand in further investigations; and in particular it gives hope of throwing new light on the subject of highly penetrative rays and of reducing them to simpler terms than at present."

IS THE ATLANTIC COAST SINKING?

ACCORDING to recent surveys, the coast at and around the city of Boston is sinking into the sea at about the rate of a foot a century, having lowered 0.71 feet in the past seventy-two years. That the fate of Boston is to be shared by the whole Atlantic coast is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal.* He says:

"The slow sinking of the Atlantic coast is a fact well known to American geologists, but the definite measurements of the rate of that subsidence is a matter of scientific interest. As long ago as 1868, the late Prof. George H. Cook, state geologist of New Jersey, investigated this matter very fully, collecting numerous observations indicative of the encroachment of the sea on the New Jersey shore. Later investigations, made by the United States Geological Survey, have demonstrated that this is no local occurrence, but a condition characteristic of the entire Atlantic seaboard.

"In other parts of the world similar observations have been made. Along the eastern coast of England the sinking of the land relative to sea-level has been a serious matter during recorded history; villages lie buried under the salt marshes and the waves now sweep over submerged forests. On the other side of the North Sea, the Norwegian coast is rising rapidly, that is, geologically speaking. Observations show that the Scandinavian coasts are being elevated at a mean rate of 2.5 feet per century; the maximum rate, at the North Cape, being nearly twice as much. The Pacific side of South America is rising rapidly, Charles Darwin, when on the *Beagle*, having been one of the first to draw attention to the raised beaches on the coast of Chile, where plaited reeds and other evidences of human handiwork were found buried among marine shell deposits at a height of 85 feet above tidewater.

"Such observations as these, usually disregarded by the non-scientific, become impressive to the average man when he finds, by the evidence of landmarks, that the ground under his very feet is unstable. It brings home the great facts which underlie the study of geology, and suggests that even the apparently catastrophic events of geologic history, as written on the pages of rock and stone, are the result of quiet forces acting with that unwearied patience 'which hardens the ruby in a million years.' When Sir Charles Lyell saw the stupendous folds and inversions of strata which characterize the Swiss Alps, he remarked that all such apparently violent results might well have taken place without any interruption of the habitable state of these mountains, had man been then in existence, which he was not. Considerations such as these enlarge the imagination and serve, as astronomy does, to illustrate the poetry which lies often buried deep in dust, amid the dry pages of science."

Speed of a Floating Object.—The assertion of a contributor to *The American Machinist*, noted recently in these columns, that a floating object may move down stream faster than the current, is ridiculed by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review*, who attempts to disprove it by a *reductio ad absurdum.* It will be remembered that the communication referred to was suggested by a passage in the letters of Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham. Says the editor of *The Review:*

"We will assume that Sir Samuel's premise is correct, and that the vessel does move faster than the water. Let us replace the wooden vessel by a block of ice having the same shape and the same weight as the vessel. There seems to be no reason why this should not move with the same velocity as the wooden vessel, since it will displace the same volume of water, and will be attracted toward the earth with the same force. Now let us assume that the block of ice has melted, and the resulting water has reached the same temperature as the river water. It will still occupy the original space in the river, and still have the same weight, and it therefore should continue to move down stream at a greater rate than the water surrounding it. This conclusion

seems absurd, and to the objection that the fluid may behave differently from a solid, we can assume the water to be surrounded by a weightless membrane, retaining it in its original shape. We will still be occupying the untenable position that a certain body of water within the stream is urged forward with a greater force than that of the water surrounding it. It is not correct to state merely that the floating body is drawn down the stream by the action of gravity. The body is forced forward by the resultant of the force of gravity and the upward push of the river, which push is equal to the weight of the water displaced, and is normal to the surface of the river, and therefore has a component acting down-stream. Every particle of water in the stream is acted upon by a similar force, and there can therefore be no tendency to drive a floating object forward at a speed greater than that of the surrounding water."

The writer closes with a suggestion that as air resistance undoubtedly retards the surface water somewhat, the maximum speed of flow will be found somewhere below the surface, which might account for the results obtained by Sir Samuel.

SOME BIG THINGS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE West, and especially California, is popularly regarded as the abode of big things—huge plants, fruits, trees, and animals. That this reputation is not altogether the result of any boasting propensity of the inhabitants of that region is maintained by Charles F. Holder in *The Scientific American Supplement*. Says Mr. Holder:

"There are certain peculiar conditions that hold on the Pacific slope that justify the story-teller. The West has the largest trees in the great Sequoias, which rear their lofty heads two or three hundred feet in air. It possesses the giant redwoods, which possibly rank next in size and usefulness, great forests extending all along the fog-laden country of Northern California. In Alaska we find the highest mountains in America and the largest and most numerous glaciers, beginning with Muir and Malaspina, the latter the most remarkable glacier in the world. The stroller through the markets of San Francisco will find the Western representative of the New York weak-fish—a huge creature ranging from eighty to one hundred pounds—and will be told that a similar fish is caught in the Gulf of California weighing two hundred pounds. In the Italian quarter of this city will be seen the octopus, or devil-fish, hung up for sale, a terrible array of arms or tentacles; not the little creature a foot or two across common in the East, but a veritable monster with a radial spread of perhaps twelve or fourteen feet. Along the upper coast these animals have been found with a radial spread of twenty-five feet—well named the spider of the sea. Along the coast will be seen a bass which often tips the scales at five hundred pounds; and at Monterey has been taken a mackerel weighing nine hundred pounds—suggestive that even fishes grow large in Western waters. In Alaskan waters is found a monster clam, the 'geoduck,' one of which would afford a meal for several persons; not so large, however, as the great tridacna and its species, which weighs, with its two valves, five hundred pounds, the animal alone weighing thirty. This shell, tho common in California, is from the equatorial regions of the Pacific, where, buried in the soft rock, its viselike jaws partly open, it is a menace to the natives who wade along the reefs searching for shells.

"In Southern California the vegetation is often remarkable for its size. At Santa Barbara is a grapevine which covers several hundred square feet, the vine itself resembling a tree, said to be the largest vine in the world, tho this is open to doubt, for some of the old vines of Spain are of enormous size. Whether it is due to the newness of the soil and the fact that it is not yet exhausted by successive farming is not known, but nearly everything here grows very large and rapidly. The tree known as the Australian black wattle will attain a height of fifty or more feet in five years, palms the same height in less than twenty years, and eucalyptus one hundred feet in less time; so that it is a common saying in Southern California that barren ground can be taken and made to look like a place fifty years old in five years. The extraordinary growth of flowering plants and shrubs in Southern California is noticed. The Eastern heliotrope grows in the form of a vine reaching twenty feet upward, covering the fronts of houses, in some way resisting the frost if at all protected by overhanging roof. In the city of Pasadena many remarkable examples of large growth are seen, one being a potato, which was trained to grow upon a trellis and assumed the form of a lusty vine over twelve feet high, producing an extraordinary number of potatoes.

"Some of the photographs of fields of pumpkins taken in the fall in Southern California might well be considered open to suspicion, so enormous are the productions. One pumpkin exhibited . . . in Los Angeles was so huge that a calf was held in the interior while a photographer took its picture. . . . Another colossal pumpkin raised in 1901 weighed two hundred and thirty pounds,

A COLOSSAL CALIFORNIA PUMPKIN.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York).

and when dug out after the jack-o'-lantern fashion afforded a playhouse for the rancher's little daughter, if we may judge by the picture. In the old days California pears were famous all over the civilized world for their size, but to-day this reputation applies to all fruits. Strawberries grown here are sometimes so large that three or four would fill a plate. Sweet potatoes are often mammoth—four feet in length—while the oranges, the immense navels which sometimes hang upon the trees for a year, probably excel in size any similar fruit anywhere. In a Pasadena garden in the summer of 1902 could be seen string beans with pods three feet in length, presenting an extraordinary spectacle, and as tho the vine was hung with green snakes. But this extraordinary growth can not be attributed to the soil of Southern California, as the seeds are said by Mr. Charles Richardson to have come originally from China, the growth not being abnormal, tho doubtless when the wonderful plants are distributed over the State some patriotic Californian will claim that the bean is due to the remarkable soil and climate of California."

To Store up the Rainfall.—Those who assert that forests do not materially restrain flood water, and those who deny that storage-reservoirs for the same purpose would be practicable, are evidently both discredited by *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which speaks editorially as follows of the recent heavy floods:

"The wholesale wanton destruction of forests is doing its work, and each decade seems to show greater fluctuations in the water-supply. A distinguished Australian engineer, in speaking recently

of the flood danger in this country, strongly advised an attack on the Mississippi problem, not with levees near the mouth, but with reservoirs at the headwaters. If the flood water is merely kept in the channel, it may be prevented from doing any positive harm, but it is lost and with it an immense amount of possible benefit. The great Assouan dam controlling the flow of the Nile is an example of what intelligent engineering can do toward modifying the natural order of things. To be sure, the valley of the Mississippi proper stands in small need of irrigation, but many of its tributaries on the western side flow through an arid country, which could be saved by a wise use of the water now available by judicious impounding. A series of artificial lakes thus formed would serve a triple purpose. First, they would tend to modify the climate in the direction of greater uniformity; second, they would furnish a vast store of water for irrigation; and, finally, the use of the waste head for generating electric power would furnish a source of revenue which would go far toward putting the work on a sound financial basis."

RELATION OF DIET TO BODILY SIZE.

THAT the requirements of the body, in the way of nourishment, are proportionate, not to its weight but rather to the extent of its surface, has now been established as a physiologic law, says a writer in *The Medical Times*, citing *Modern Medicine* as his authority. He goes on to say:

"The surface of a small person is much larger in proportion to his weight than is that of a larger person. The smaller the individual, the more important this fact becomes. Careful measurements of the surface by an ingenious device have shown that a man weighing 180 pounds has a skin surface of approximately 20 square feet. By means of the following simple formula the surface of a person of any weight may be closely approximated: $180 : W : 203\text{-}2 : S3\text{-}2$. In the above formula, W represents the weight of the individual and S the surface. In a person weighing 180 pounds there is practically one square foot for each nine pounds of weight, or 16 square inches for each pound. By means of the above formula we ascertain that the surface of an infant weighing 10 pounds is practically 3 square feet, or 43 square inches to each pound of weight. The surface of the child in proportion to its weight is, then, more than two and two-thirds times that of the man weighing 180 pounds.

"The weight of the child is one-eighteenth that of the adult. If we determine its food by its weight, its daily ration would be about one and one-fourth ounces; but the first requirement of food for the infant is to enable it to maintain the loss of heat which is taking place from the surface of its body. Hence the amount of food ought to be determined by the extent of its surface, and as it is two and two-thirds greater in proportion to its weight than that of the adult, the ration must be proportionately increased. This would give us three and one-third ounces instead of one and one-fourth ounces (1.25×2.66 equals 3.53). The child also requires food for increase in weight. A normal infant doubles its weight within twenty-two weeks of its life. Suppose this increase to be ten pounds in twenty-two weeks, this would amount to 1.04 ounces a day. This amount at least must be added to the ration. It is thus apparent that the ration must be much more than might be supposed. Instead of being one-eighteenth that of a person weighing 180 pounds, it must be one-fifth, or three times as much as would be estimated if the weight alone were taken into consideration."

Walking as an Exercise.—That the amount of walking for exercise is still as great as ever, in England at least, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Hospital*, who says that it appears not to have been affected at all by the rise and popularity of cycling. That walking is a satisfactory form of exercise, especially when supplemented with the use of the golf-club, is maintained by this writer. He says:

"The chief demerit of pedestrianism is that it gives no exercise for the arms and shoulders, and not much for the loins. The kind of walking which fulfils every end of exercise is that which one takes, with a golf-club in hand, round a links. The swing of the body in wielding the club is a variety of muscular exertion which is too seldom practised, and can not be too much prized. A golfer will sometimes have remarked that certain groups of his muscles must be comparatively unexercised in ordinary, from the stiffness which he feels in them after his first day's play following a long interval; and among them are the muscles of the loins and flanks. It may be said to be a sound principle, needing no proof, that the better the condition of the muscular walls, the safer the state of the organs contained within them."

How to Take Care of Milk.—The following instructions for the home care of milk are issued by a committee of the Chicago Medical Society, as reported in *The Medical News*:

"No milk should be accepted unless bottled and sealed, and delivered from wagons with coolers. The bottle should be taken from the hand of the deliverer (not be left to stand in doorways and halls) and placed immediately upon ice. In the absence of ice, the cold bottle should be wrapped loosely in paper, old newspapers, and kept in the coolest corner. Never put the cold bottle under the faucet; a sample paper wrapping will, if dry, keep out the heat for many hours. Never remove more milk or cream from the bottle than is needed for immediate use, replacing the cover at once. The cover should be handled with a clean fork. If cream is needed, remove carefully by pouring from the top layer. If whole milk, shake the bottle before unsealing. If properly stoppered, it can be inverted repeatedly till thoroughly mixed. When small quantities of milk or cream are needed at short intervals, it is better to order two or more small bottles than one large one, allowing the reserve supply to stand wrapped, sealed, and undisturbed. It should be borne in mind that every contact of the milk with cups, spoons, feeders, or even the air, increases the danger of contamination by germs, from which no household is free."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT fish, cold-blooded as they are, can be frozen and thawed back to life if not exposed to the sun or not allowed to get more than twelve to fourteen degrees below the freezing-point is asserted in *The Medical Times* on the strength of a series of experiments recently made by the Washington State Fishery Commission. "If exposed to a temperature of zero they will not survive. Fish can be brought from the Columbia River and the Alaskan waters in a frozen condition and resuscitated in our own rivers and lakes, or carried to any part of the world under the same conditions with the same results."

"MODERN express engines are capable of attaining great speed, but it is doubtful if any advance in speed has been made since the first decade of the railroad era," says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*. "Seventy miles an hour was frequently made by British express engines before 1840. A Crampton engine built by Norris at Schenectady in 1849, with one pair of seven-foot drivers, had an authenticated record of 76 miles an hour hauling eight passenger-cars. The difficulty with the early fast locomotives was that they were short of heating surface and therefore of steam-making capacity. They could not maintain fast speed."

THE value of paint made from aluminum powder has been thoroughly demonstrated, and such paint now forms one of the standard articles of commerce, says *The Metal Industry*. "The materials previously used for the purpose of making a white metallic paint were zinc, tin, and silver. The zinc is open to the objections of tarnishing and not giving the dead white color so much admired in the aluminum paint. Tin, while not readily tarnishing, does not remain in a particularly bright condition, but soon forms a dead surface over the entire article which gives it an unsightly appearance. Silver, of course, is too costly for general use and soon tarnishes. Aluminum, then, appears to be particularly suited for this use, and its color and non-susceptibility to atmospheric influences place it in the front rank of metals for paint. In fact, it is only surpassed for this purpose by gold itself."

"WHEN a singer is up before an audience, he or she can tell whether the effect of the voice is pleasing or not by watching the countenances of the listeners," says Thomas A. Edison in *Popular Mechanics*. "When, however, one sings into a dead instrument like the phonograph, without the slightest recognition as to whether the voice is properly tuned and pitched, the singer becomes rather nervous. I know some very capable singers who can sing splendidly before an audience, but when it comes to getting their voice into the phonograph, they are dumb. I have brought people of great note out to the works, and paid them handsomely for their vocal efforts, only to find, when I came to reproduce these attempts on the phonograph, that the records were utterly worthless. One must have, indeed, a regular phonograph voice in order to make a good record. Some people can sing well into a phonograph who could not get up before an audience to save their lives; and again, as I have said, some people can sing before persons, but they can not perform before a phonograph."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN ENGLISH VICAR'S PROTEST AGAINST RITUALISM IN NEW YORK.

REV. R. C. FILLINGHAM, vicar of Hexton, England, "had no idea of making a commotion," to quote from his letter to Bishop Potter, when he attended "not the worship of God but of a senseless bun" at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York City. What he saw, however, prompted him to write to the bishop that "the whole service was a flagrant defiance of Protestantism." "What was openly and cynically termed high mass was performed." "Vestments were worn, incense was burned, genuflections were made." The writer concluded with a hope that "it may not be my duty, on my return to New York, to protest publicly, with a band of friends," the hint being, as the vicar put it, one of "forcible action."

THE REV. R. C. FILLINGHAM.

He threatens to come to New York next autumn and "protest forcibly" against ritualism.

"You call yourself a clergyman in the Church of England, but I doubt it," replied the bishop. "That you are a lunatic is much more likely. . . . The rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin possesses my respect and confidence. . . . I have advised him, therefore, to apply for a detail of police and have instructed him, in case you or your followers venture in any way to interrupt or interfere with his services, to direct the police to throw you and your associates into the street." To which the Rev. Mr. Fillingham replied: "I note that you condone and are privy to the illegalities and idolatry practised by the rector of St. Mary the Virgin." The English vicar then sailed away from New York, after remarking in public letters that he would return next spring and take "forcible measures." "To me," he wrote, among other things, "there seems an infinity of distance between holding that the divine Intelligence was in some mysterious way present in a human intelligence and holding that it is present in a biscuit. Surely there is an infinite distance between a man and a cake." Which prompts *The Mail and Express* (New York) to comment:

"In his letter to the English clergyman Fillingham, who has evidently come to this country to try to make trouble for the ritualistic churches, Bishop Potter distinctly transgressed the Scriptural command: 'Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou be like unto him.' The Rev. Mr. Fillingham's raid is based on the notion that the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is somehow a state institution, like the English Church, and is open to the resistance of any crank who may come along to make protest on the ground that his constitutional Magna-Charta-guaranteed rights to see just such and such vestments and no other, to hear just such and such tunes and no other, are being violated. This is not the basis on which the American church is run. . . . America is the true home of religious liberty—because the religion of one man or of one congregation is not the business of any other man or congregation. . . . There is, of course, a possibility that events and tendencies may some time produce an American Catholic Church, which shall include the Catholic wing of the Episcopal Church and the 'Americanist' wing of the Roman Church in this country. But if such a church does arise, it will come about by a natural realinement and through no violent division of any sort. Meantime the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and other congregations of similarly minded churchmen, will probably continue to worship God according to their own consciences, undisturbed either by bishops or by outside interference."

"An impertinent meddler," says the New York *Tribune*, in characterizing Rev. Mr. Fillingham; "the conduct of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin is none of his business. . . . It no more concerns the vicar of Hexton, England, than it does the Pope of Rome or the Grand Llama of Tibet." The New York *World* says: "The trouble with Mr. Fillingham is that he has not learned the difference between an established church and one based on voluntary association. The Church of England is subject to the laws of England in doctrine and discipline. In this country the churches make their own laws and pay their own way. If we do not like our neighbors' religious observances, we keep away from them." The Springfield *Republican* asks: "Is he [Mr. Fillingham] going to convert the Episcopalians in this country to consistency? Let us pity Fillingham—and the Protestant Episcopal Church." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says:

"Rev. Fillingham and his prototype, John Kensit, are extreme examples of that curious intolerance which looks upon the worship of God as a secondary consideration and upon the worship of God after the manner and form which it dictates as of prime importance and as the only means of salvation. This foolish spirit of bigotry has been responsible for more misery and bloodshed than almost any other influence in the world. It is based on the assumption that one man or one set of men know definitely and in detail the exact manner of worship that will be acceptable to God, whether according to ritualistic forms to which almost all the churches are tending, or in a riot of feeling and a whirlwind of noise such as is seen at a negro revival where under the excitement of the moment or the access of divine grace the soul is cleansed and sublimated and the individual asserts himself in his own way. It is human nature to believe that our own choice is the right way and that all others are false. The howling dervish esteems the dancing dervish a pagan. The worshiper who spins the prayer-wheel is a devout Buddhist, but he looks upon the dervishes with contempt. Those who pray standing up feel a sense of pity for those who get down on their marrow-bones, and those who kneel experience a like sensation when they see worshipers prone on the ground or crawling about as tho condemned with the serpent in Eden. Yet each thinks his the only way, and to his way he would have all others conform. Vanity of the ego, selfishness, and maybe sincere religion cause people to feel that way. Hence for 'forms of faith,' both graceful and graceless, zealots fight—to paraphrase Pope.

DR. G. M. CHRISTIAN,

An Episcopalian pastor whose ritualism is termed "a flagrant defiance of Protestantism."

"Human intelligence has its limitations, but one need not go on very long excursions to discover that it is not given to human intelligence to know what form of worship God prefers, or if He has any choice. That form is best in which the soul can best express itself. That form is best that furnishes the best medium of communication. An humble and a contrite heart, a soul lifted out of and above the body in ecstasy is worship. The earnest worker is a worshiper. The man recumbent on a fragrant clover-bed, look-

ing into the mysteries of the heavens, listening to the night winds, spanning the vastitudes separating the stars, and contemplating the wonders of creation is a worshiper. The man who battles against his own infirmities and who, tho defeated a thousand times, rises to battle again, is a worshiper. . . . Faith is the gift of God, while form is factitious, man-made, a mode of expression, and an expression of such as fashion or follow it or feel the need of it. As long as people differ there will be different forms of worship. There will be high church, and low church, and no church, chapel and cathedral, services severely simple and poignantly plain, and services pompously imposing and elaborately magnificent. There are impostors and charlatans and pharisees in all churches, but these do not keep up churches. The majority of church-members are sincere and earnest, and they will follow that form of worship that most appeals to them and that is most satisfying to them, in spite of all the foolish Fillinghams in the world."

INFLUENCES WORKING FOR DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

A PLAN of denominational union embracing the Congregationalists, the United Brethren, and the Methodist Protestants has been formulated by a representative gathering of the three bodies. Action is to be taken next year, and in the mean time every minister of the denominations concerned will be invited to lay the matter before his congregation for decision. *The Independent* (New York), whose editor, Dr. William Hayes Ward, was one of the union committee, puts the case as follows:

"The three bodies mentioned are not yet ready for corporate union, but are looking toward it later; at present they hope to get ready for it, to take some steps toward it. They will, for a while, keep their separate identities and machinery, but will form one general council, which will plan for further union of their missionary bodies and look to complete union. At present their differing methods of church government can not be easily adjusted. In ecclesiastical matters, as in manufactures, it is the old machinery that delays improvement. People hate to throw old but fairly useful machinery into the scrap heap, for the sake of putting in better. The good is ever the foe of the best."

It must be borne in mind that something more than mere federation is contemplated, according to *Christendom* (Chicago):

"It was therefore concluded that the first thing to do would be to bring the bodies together in a national organization to be known as 'The General Council of the United Churches.' In this council each of the denominations is to be proportionately represented, and this council is to have a general advisory supervision over the work of all the denominations uniting in it, and is to furnish a basis for cooperation. Each of the denominations is to preserve, for the present, its own state and district organizations, and the national bodies are to meet at the same time and place with the meeting of the general council, recesses to be taken at the general meeting for the transaction of the business of the several denominations. The purpose is, however, that as rapidly as possible the merger of these separate interests shall be made, and that there shall be a complete consolidation of the consulting bodies. A committee consisting of five members from each of these bodies was appointed to work out the details of the organization of the general council. All this action is, of course, provisional; these proposals must be submitted to the national meetings of the several bodies, and must be ratified by them."

The same paper notes that the representatives of the Christian Connection found themselves unable to take part in the arrangement, altho their cooperation had been asked. "The people of the Christian Connection are firm in their opposition to all doctrinal symbols, and they could not therefore accept the basis of agreement upon which the others united." *Christendom* is further impressed by the fact that this important movement in the direction of denominational union is affecting other Christian churches throughout the land. *The Independent*, already quoted, remarks: "There are many other denominational unions that ought to be formed. They must be considered by families, those governed congregationally, presbyterially, and episcopally." We quote further:

"Union on the part of some of these seems comparatively hopeless. Thus the Christian Connection will unite with no body which will take any name except *Christian*, or which will pay any sort of allegiance to any statement of faith. The Disciples, or a large part of them, are still in the military stage, and could not possibly make any concessions. The Lutherans are not ready for any union with Christians of other names until they have settled the divisions among themselves, of which there is some hope. . . .

"Next in number come the churches that are episcopally governed, including the great Methodist denominations, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the United Brethren, and a number of smaller bodies, for in this review we do not include the powerful Catholic Church. Why the white Methodist bodies can not unite among themselves, and the colored Methodist equally, passes the comprehension of outsiders. There must be strong antagonism that keeps Northern Methodists and Southern Methodists apart, as Northern and Southern Baptists and Northern and Southern Presbyterians. . . . . .

"Somewhat more hopeful are the prospects of union in the third body of churches, those presbyterially governed. The Northern and Southern Presbyterians are still kept apart by a foolish pride of consistency. During the Civil War the Northern Presbyterians voted to support the Government. The Southern Presbyterians declared that this was a political and not a religious utterance, and, therefore, illegitimate. Accordingly they still refuse in their General Assembly to express themselves even on a question of temperance which enters into politics, and they demand that the Northern Church rescind all its utterances on public questions as a condition of union. . . . . .

"For the next twenty years union will be the note of the Protestant churches in this and other lands. Their mission work requires it, their progress at home requires it. We shall see in each of the three divisions we have named a pious rivalry in this good work, and no better service can be done by those who love their Christian faith than the effort to secure Christian unity by denominational union."

The secular press is now paying almost as much attention to the subject as is the religious press. We read in the Kansas City *Times*:

"The existence of one hundred and fifty different Protestant denominations in the United States must impress the most ultra-non-conformist as unfortunate. The dissidence of dissent is carried to an extreme. With its needless competition, its friction, its proselyting, it frequently becomes unchristian. Even where church-building societies do not scramble to supplant rivals in home mission-fields, the existence of so many independent ecclesiastical machines means a tremendous waste of efficiency. Work is duplicated, there is no coordination of effort, and energy is dissipated.

"The first definite step toward consolidation, therefore, is a matter of greater importance than might at first appear, for it represents a modern tendency that is likely to show far-reaching results. Yet probably few persons knew the last week of April that a conference looking to the consolidation of four denominations was in progress in Pittsburg. While the union was not effected at that time, the results achieved were significant enough to warrant general attention. . . . Possibly this action taken at Pittsburg may grow into a general movement to end the scandal involved in the existence of so many needless divisions of the Protestant Church."

In an editorial dealing with the Presbyterian outlook for denominational unity, the New York *Sun* points out that the Presbyterian family of churches "is now divided into twelve branches," adding:

"We shall not attempt to define the differences in doctrine and practise between these many divisions of Presbyterianism, but will merely say that generally they do not go to the essence of religion. The greatest of the branches, the Northern and Southern, are divided by a geographical line only, as if they belonged to distinct countries. . . . . .

"The Reformed Church, once known as the Dutch Reformed, with a membership of 376,540, is also a branch of the Presbyte-

rian family. The Congregationalists, with a membership of 634,-835, are widely apart from it in their church organization, of course, but in doctrine the two are so closely in accord that ministers of each often pass from pastorates in the one church to the other. Into such a union, or confederation, as is proposed, the Lutherans, now numbering 1,696,268 in their twenty-one different branches in this country, might be brought, appropriately, for the difference of doctrine which once caused their separation has become comparatively trivial in these days of loosening doctrinal conviction. The trouble now is not due to the obstinacy of people in their special religious beliefs so much as to their tendency to fall away from all religious belief.

"If the Presbyterian family, or the denominations of the Reformed faith, as it is still denominated, could be brought together it would make a consolidated body of imposing numerical proportions, as our statistics of the membership of the many different branches bear witness, and would tend to strengthen the cause of Protestantism, now so rudely attacked.

"The plan of union proposed omits, however, the one great consolidation which ought to be made. It is a reflection on American Christianity that powerful churches like the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Presbyterian should be divided into Northern and Southern churches at a time when every good reason for the separation has been removed. They ought to come together as brethren in religion and as patriotic citizens of a common country."

TURKISH OBJECTIONS TO THE EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.

OBJECTIONS are made by the Turkish Government to the wording of 1 Thess. i. 7, 8, and hopes of the American Bible Society are accordingly somewhat disturbed. Moreover, according to the London *Mail*, the censorship at Constantinople reserves temporarily other objections to the New Testament. The King James version of the text in question reads: "So that ye were ensamples to all that believe in Macedonia and Achaia. For from you sounded out the word of the Lord not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but also in every place your faith to Godward is spread abroad; so that we need not to speak anything." The word "Macedonia" does not please the Turks, who would substitute for it another geographical expression. Says the Louisville *Courier Journal:*

"The 'unspeakable Turk' is probably a person with little sense of humor, but he is capable of being very funny sometimes in an unconscious way. For example, the Turkish censor at Constantinople is embarrassing the American Bible Society by setting up a claim to edit the copies of the Scriptures intended for circulation in the Turkish dominions. He particularly objects to the insertion of the word Macedonia, which is a Turkish dependency and gives the Sultan a good deal of trouble.

"One may well understand the objections of the Turks to the passage in Acts xvi. 9, which reads as follows: 'And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; there stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us.' It happens that the men of Macedonia are still lifting up their voices and asking the people of other countries to come and help them. It is true that the help asked of Paul was to be given by preaching the Gospel, while the modern Macedonian wish is help to shake off the Turkish yoke, but distinctions of this sort are probably too fine for the mind of the Turkish censor.

"The censor at Constantinople wishes Macedonia stricken out and 'the vilayets of Salonica and Monaster' substituted. The censor is probably quite incapable of perceiving that to put the words here suggested into the mouth of a man of the first century would be a gross absurdity, since the Turks themselves did not come to Europe till the fifteenth, and the division of the country into villayets was made afterward. In Paul's day there was no Salonica, tho the old name of Thessalonica was pretty close to it. But even if the modern vilayets were substituted for the ancient name, it is not at all clear that this would remove the objection to asking outside help.

"The objections of the Turks to the Bible are not altogether political, but sometimes religious. For example, some time since objection was made to the expression, 'Christ came to save sinners.' It was pointed out that Mohammedan sinners must be exempt from Christian salvation, and it was suggested that the line be changed to read: 'Christ came to save Christian sinners.' This difficulty was compromised in some way, but the whole controversy shows how amusing the Turk can be without being at all conscious of it."

AUSTERITY IN THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

AMERICAN thought and morals have been dominated by the austere character shaped in New England and by New England Puritanism, concludes Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University. Writing in *The International Quarterly* (Burlington, Vt.), he says that this austere character has stood fearlessly, he is tempted to say relentlessly, for all the ten commandments, not excepting those referring to graven images and Sabbath observance. We quote further:

"Its geographical distribution is along a well-marked zone extending from New England to Kansas. Throughout this Northern belt of States it has continuously antagonized all amusements that are by the common consent of mankind demoralizing, and, until recently, it has been almost equally uncompromising in its opposition to the diversions of dancing, card-playing, and the theater. The rationally conscientious type of character is the offspring of the austere. . . . The rationally conscientious character is usually found combined with an intellect that approaches, if it is not completely of, the scientific quality. It is at least critical, always scrutinizing the premises as well as the logical processes of thought. The austere character is, on the whole, correlated with deductive or speculative habits of reasoning—with a certain dogmatic cast of mind. With the convivial character is usually associated a lightly emotional nature and a habit like that which has been attributed to the Latin peoples, of arriving at judgments or of accepting beliefs upon external suggestions rather than through speculation, and yet without critically weighing evidence. This combination may be described as an ideo-emotional type of mind. The austere character and the habit of deductive reasoning constitute the dogmatic-emotional mind. The scientific habit of thought in combination with the rationally conscientious character makes the critical-intellectual mind. An overwhelming majority of the American people is of the ideo-emotional and dogmatic-emotional types. The evidence in support of this assertion can not be repeated here. It is found in the composition of the people by nationalities, in their religious preferences, and in their intellectual achievements."

DR. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS,

who thinks there is a fanatical element in our national character, derived from New England Puritans.

Four great types of character may be observed in every people, according to Dr. Giddings—the forceful man, the convivial man, the austere man, and the rationally conscientious man. "In the United States these character-types have been exhibited in a large way, with less of restraint upon their perfect expression and unfolding than anywhere else in the world." "The forceful man will yet survive in a thousand dangerous callings," and of the convivial man we are told:

"The convivial character at its best, stripped of objectionable features and displaying to advantage its most engaging ones, was

developed on a large scale in the Southern white population of the plantations before the Civil War. There was a hospitality, a beauty, and a graciousness of social life, which unhappily we are not likely to see again in this land for many generations, if ever. The convivial character that is developing here to-day is of a far less engaging sort. It is that of the luxury-loving classes in the great cities, reckless in their expenditures of wealth and vulgar in its display. In the less well-to-do stratum it is that of a middle- and working-class public, fond of cheap theaters and concert-halls, a public which will not soon be transformed by more refining influences."

The austere side of the American character, considered in connection with the New England Puritanism that is responsible for its original shaping, is thus traced through a series of events in American history:

"It is generally recognized that the New Englander of the older stock is emotionally more somber than the lighter-hearted people of the South and the frankly natural, unrepressed people of the West. It is a serious question whether the temperamental gloom which undeniably was a characteristic of New England Puritanism, and which has been in a measure diffused throughout the population that moved westward through New York, Ohio, Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Illinois, and on into Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, has not been correlated with the pathological phenomenon which is known as American nervousness, and especially with the susceptibility of American women in the Northern States to 'nervous prostration.' Certain it is that the so-called New England conscience is less a fact of morals than of temperament. It is a disposition to look too much upon the evils of life and the shortcomings of mankind; to be less kind to virtue and blind to faults than infallible in discovering sin. Naturally with this temperamental quality the people of Puritan blood and traditions in their emotionalism have tended somewhat toward fanaticism. The spontaneous expression of human feeling can not habitually be repressed, and the world can not habitually be looked at in a spirit of condemnation, without creating forces which at times will burst forth in destructive activity. To one familiar through his historical studies with the teaching and the practise of New England Puritanism two hundred and fifty years ago, it is wonderful, not that the witches of Salem should have been burned, or that the Baptists and Quakers of Massachusetts should have been expelled, but rather that there should not have been extensive persecutions, accompanied by great cruelty and widespread criminality. It speaks volumes for the average good sense and the high intelligence of the people of New England and their descendants that the fanaticism which undoubtedly they have exhibited at one and another time has been relatively mild and harmless, and that it has almost without exception been called out by evil conditions that right-feeling men could not fail to abhor. The anti-slavery movement, for example, was not devoid of the element of fanaticism; the prohibition and allied temperance movements have had their measure of it, especially in Maine and in Kansas. The anti-Mormon feeling in the days when the followers of Joseph Smith were being driven from New York to Ohio, from Ohio to Illinois, and from Illinois to Missouri and beyond, was marked by both fanaticism and criminality; and it is safe to say that calm-minded men two hundred years from now, who read the anti-imperialistic literature which has been put forth since the Spanish War, will find it not wholly free from the fanatical spirit."

BABYLON OF THE BIBLE AND BABYLON OF TO-DAY.

PROF. FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH, of "Babel and Bible" fame, recently delivered another lecture in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress, but confined himself this time to a report of personal observations during his recent six months' journey in Babylon, and a comparison of conditions to-day with those of Biblical times. From the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Munich (No. 88) we extract the following data given by Professor Delitzsch:

Ancient Babylon was the alluvial land of the Euphrates and the Tigris region, about equal in size to the Italy of to-day, and was the grainery of the ancient world, with a phenomenal wealth of vegetation and palm forests and olive orchards and vineyards. Canals dug in various directions served to store the waters and to irrigate the land, and at the same time were the avenues of commerce and trade. Indeed, the Babylon of the Biblical period was the Holland of antiquity. Every king found his glory in the extension of the waterway system, and from the days of Hammurabi through many centuries the work of the ruler in this regard proved to be the greatest blessing to the country. The whole country was practically one vast garden, northward from Babylon, between Hillel and Bagdad, according to the wonderful reports of Xenophon, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Zosimus, the last mentioned finding as late as the fifth Christian century vast vineyards and olive-groves throughout the land. In the times of the early Arabian califs no fewer than three hundred and sixty cities and villages are mentioned by name along these canals, and the booty in gold taken here was many hundredweight. Pliny declares this to have been "the most fruitful land in the East."

Now, on the other hand, it is a dreary desert, the playground of the storms and winds. In the southern portions there are still some remnants of the canals left, but the two famous rivers, Euphrates and Tigris, are no longer connected, and between Bagdad and Bassora a few English steamboats can scarcely force their way. The country is depopulated, poverty and sickness prevail among the Kurds and the Arabs, and no physician is to be found for many miles. The localities in Southern Babylonia that were once the centers of a great caravan trade are now entirely deserted. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CULT OF THE UNGODLY.

"ONLY lately," complains the London *Spectator*, in an elaborate article under the above caption, "we heard a scoundrel excused on the score that he had a bad uncle":

"It would have been just as reasonable to condemn him because he had several good aunts. Inherited helplessness has taken the place of original sin. 'Environment,' again, is made to justify many a man who, so far as the world can tell, has been well brought up. His excusers use any argument which comes to hand and can be fitted under that heading. He was too strictly managed as a boy, or too much neglected, they say. He had too much money, or he was kept too short; he was ruined by not going to a public school, or he was the sort of boy who never should have been sent to one. 'A mental twist' is another favorite excuse. It is considered to account for anything, from a violent temper, incurable laziness, or the habit of lying, to a mere disregard of ordinary politeness; and for the reality of the supposed 'twist' a mad cousin or an eccentric grandfather is ample proof. If no such relation is to be found, it is concluded that he would turn up if any one had time thoroughly to seek for him; and the modern world decides that, knowing nothing, it is best to pardon all."

Pursuing the train of its reflections, the English weekly finds that "the real evil of this cult of the ungodly does not lie in foolish excuses, but in the prevalence of foolish admirations." "We seem to be losing our sense of moral symmetry":

"In the Middle Ages men specialized in abstinence to such an extravagant degree that good men practised and ordinary men came to venerate, not self-control, but self-torture; not a noble independence of the world and its luxuries, but voluntary imprisonment, starvation, and filth. A hair shirt was thought more of than a kind heart, and celibacy was revered above the domestic virtues. Just now the favorite qualities are energy, industry, grit, and determination, and when we find them we are dazzled and refuse to see anything else. To be a 'strong' man is to be a great man, and in the world of to-day a good man. . . . The question, 'Is he a good man?' can usually not be understood without its context, or, at any rate, without the knowledge possessed by the speakers. It means, Is he a clever doctor, or a subtle lawyer, or a strong politician, or an accomplished writer, or a smart officer, or what not?—in fact, it simply means, Is he able and energetic? Often it has even less moral significance, and means simply, Is he successful? The man who points out that So-and-so, tho strong and successful, tho hard-working and courageous, is unscrupulous, is apt to be looked on as either small-minded or jealous. . . . Another, a lighter and more harmless, form of this cult is manifested by the *debâcle* of respectability in fiction."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WORLD-POLITICS OF LEO XIII.

PAPAL policy constitutes a factor in world-politics which should never be lost sight of, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which returns again and again to the subject in editorials of a critical tone. It arrives at the conclusion that the political element has been given "too great prominence" at the Vatican "for ten years past," and it censures Cardinal Rampolla for that fact. The Budapest paper antagonizes the papal Secretary of State because of what it styles his "pro-Gallican politics," and it even accuses him of taking advantage of the Pope's age to insist upon measures that otherwise might have been disapproved. The following utterance is to be interpreted in the light of the fact that the *Pester Lloyd* champions the Triple Alliance, of which it deems the papal Secretary of State an enemy:

"In the first decade of his pontificate, Leo XIII. had no less than three Secretaries of State: Cardinals Franchi, Nina, and Ludovico Jacobini. During the second and throughout the unexpired third decades of his reign the name that persists is that of Rampolla del Tindaro. But the last named was, during the first half of the sixteen-year period of his term of office—from 1887 until the early nineties—more the creature than the dictator. Only within recent years was there a change. The Pope, who was nearing the nineties, became a different man from what he had been in his eighties. Age did not fail to leave its impress upon the Vicar of Christ. The Leonine period was modified by the Leo-Rampolla period. Rampolla was very powerless while Prince Bismarck remained in power and favor. The statesmanlike ideal of cooperation with Bismarck in Europe was in the mind of Leo, and the influence of Rampolla was thus at first paralyzed. Rampolla had neither sympathy for Germany nor for her great Chancellor, but was fascinated by his doctrinaire policy of an ecclesiastical French combination. So His Eminence breathed more freely when the fall of Bismarck was announced in the year 1890. Since then the star of Rampolla has been in the ascendent. As the severance of Bismarck's connection with the conduct of German policy caused a lowering of Germany's influence in European affairs, German influence at the Vatican sank too. 'When Bismarck merely pressed a button the ring was heard throughout Europe,' was a subsequent comment of Dr. von Schlözer, for many years Prussian envoy at the Vatican. And he added: 'When Bismarck quitted office I felt that I could not appear at the Vatican with the old-time effect. I no longer spoke in the name of a powerful personage, before whom even the iron will of the Pope himself had to bend.'

"Now the influence of the Jesuits began to bloom. They had hitherto found in Leo XIII. a promoter only of their dogmatism, for Leo had in his youth attended the Jesuit college at Viterbo, and his brother, Cardinal Giuseppe Pecci, was a member of the order of Loyola. The Jesuits now ventured to draw nearer to the statesman Leo by advancing the idea that the creation of Prince Bismarck—to whom the Pope had once offered the decoration of a papal title—the German empire, would speedily collapse now that the Chancellor had retired. And as the exponent of this idea in whom the wish was father to the thought, they attached themselves to Cardinal Rampolla. The latter, by his capacity for work, his devotion, and his almost ascetic sympathy with the 'prisoner of the Vatican' theory, so won the heart of his master that the Pope would not be parted from the man who gradually transformed himself from a creature of the pontifical will into its inspiration and even into its despot. It can be truly averred that from this period the statesmanship of the Pope acquired another direction. Toward Italy Cardinal Rampolla has remained even more irreconcilable than the Pope himself. The cardinal considers the metamorphosis of Rome from the capital of united Italy into the capital of the papal monarchy the easiest thing in the world. He lives in the conviction that an international conflict may break out in Europe to-day or to-morrow, and that in the universal upheaval the unity of Italy will be doomed. The papal Secretary longs for the conflict, and in this receives the sympahy of the Frenchmen who want revenge for Alsace-Lorraine, men like Déroulede and the Nationalists of France. No one is so objectionable to the cardinal as Waldeck-Rousseau and his followers.

"All contrasts that last for any length of time have a tendency to lose their vividness, and this has been the case with the papacy in its relations with the kingdom of Italy. Why? Has not the papacy gained in prestige during the last twenty years? Can not the Pope, even in his claims to the temporal power, express himself in freedom to the whole Christian world? Is not Vatican rhetoric, whose stalking-horse is the temporal power, at perfect liberty to ride that hobby at will? Indeed, can not the Pope feel only the safer under the protection of the worldly power?"

The Budapest paper answers this last question in the affirmative. "Nevertheless," it adds, "the older Leo XIII. grew, the more the irreconcilables took advantage of the fact. Cardinal Rampolla was their leader." For a time, we read, the cardinal was encouraged by the state of politics in Europe:

"The years during which the Méline cabinet under the presidency of Felix Faure held the rudder of the ship of state at Paris saw the most intimate harmony between the Vatican and the Elysée. The reaction in France took place under the patronage of the papal Secretary of State who dictated to the Pope. There still flamed out occasionally a spark of independence in the soul of the aged and physically debilitated pontiff. But the Leo XIII. of the past decade was not the Leo XIII. of the decade that preceded. Nor did Vatican politics, dominated by Cardinal Rampolla, meet with the success that formerly crowned it when Leo XIII. was able to retain the helm in his own delicate hands. What infinite pains were taken by the Vatican to prevent the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain and to favor the Queen Regent Christina! Every intervention of the Vatican, all the efforts of the papal nuncio in Madrid on the one hand and all the diplomacy of the American Archbishop Ireland on the other, were futile. Even when the war had actually broken out, the Pope vainly strove to aid his favorite Spain. Equally unsuccessful were the endeavors of the Vatican to establish diplomatic relations with the Sultan. A baneful influence prevailed throughout the last decade of papal statesmanship. However, altho the last years of the pontificate have not been so successful politically as were those of his first period of power, the fame of his striking personality has remained undimmed. His days have been spent in unremitting labor. Almost up to this very day he toiled and toiled, even when illness had weakened his powers of work. Wonders are related of his moderation in eating and drinking, nor does it seem that he has much need of slumber. Thus it comes that the personality of Leo XIII. commands respect not only in the adherents but also in the opponents of the church."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which, like all papers upholding the Triple Alliance, complains of Cardinal Rampolla and his anti-German views, observes: "The Pope has not witnessed the realization of his darling dream, the restoration of the temporal power. Rather must he admit to himself, it being assumed that he correctly reads the signs of the times, that all hope of a restoration of the temporal power must be abandoned. He has himself contributed to this result more than anybody else. Throughout his reign, which belongs to one of the most peaceful epochs in the history of the Church, he has afforded the best possible evidence of the fact that the papacy is in no real need of the temporal power, that it can perform its functions very well without that adjunct, much better, in fact, than formerly when the Pope had to place himself under the protection of some foreign Power or become the creature of some Italian or merely Roman party. This conviction—that the Pope is freer, safer as things stand—can not be banished from the mind of the world by all the art of the Ultramontanes." To this the *Rassegna Internazionale* (Rome), organ of a section of Roman Catholic opinion in Italy, adds, over the signature of an anonymous writer styling himself "Fra Ginepro":

"In urging the clergy to multiply schools and institutions, to found banks and newspapers, to organize clubs and corporations, Cardinal Rampolla has sought not only to increase and diffuse the power and influence of the clerical body, but to discipline and govern the Catholics themselves throughout the world that they might become more apt to gain public office and uphold with more frequent requisitions of money that great question, now no longer taken seriously, of the temporal power. . . . Under the present

pontificate there has been too much politics, and now we are getting the consequences without being in a position to forestall them. Not so long ago the writer was conversing with an illustrious bishop of vigorous intellect and of the profoundest faith. Agreeing that in addition to a political crisis we are approaching rapidly toward a religious crisis, he thus concluded: 'We have thought too much of diplomatic intrigues, of political organization, and of the restoration of the temporal power. And God has afflicted us with dire portents, wishing us thus to understand that it is time we began to think also of Him.' In these words there is a whole policy—one which is undoubtedly in the aspirations and perhaps also in the prayers of many pious souls."

No study of the statesmanship of Leo XIII. has attracted more attention than a recent work by Count Charles de Germiny, of France, "The Politics of Leo XIII.," which has gone through large editions. He thus concludes, after an elaborate examination of Vatican diplomacy:

"In view of the present situation of the Holy See, let us consider the prospects in the election of the next Pope. Three candidates now confront each other—Cardinal Rampolla, who has so long been Secretary of State; Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, formerly nuncio at Vienna; and Cardinal Gotti, formerly general of the Carmelites. The chances of these three candidates will depend upon the date of the coming conclave and upon the state of pontifical politics when it is held. If between now and then the policy of Leo XIII., and hence that of Cardinal Rampolla, has triumphed —that is to say, if France puts an end to the religious persecutions and suspends the execution of the law against the religious orders and shows her appreciation of the leading part in the protection of Christians in the far East granted to her by the Pope to the detriment of other nations—such a success would vindicate the entire policy of the Holy Father in recent years. Leo XIII. will leave the world victorious, for events will have justified his policy and silenced the cardinals who advocated a different line of action. In that event, Cardinal Rampolla, the associate and support of pontifical policy, is indicated to the voters of the Sacred College, the more so as in the course of his long ministry he has conferred obligations upon many cardinals who are his clients and almost his creatures, and who when the time for balloting arrives will recollect that majorities gravitate to victors.

"If, on the other hand, the sectarian policy of those who have ruled France for twenty years past has not been disarmed by the advances and the good offices of Leo XIII., if the attitude of the Pope has won in return only rebuffs and persecutions, it is possible that the Holy Father before he dies will yet have time to alter his policy and to respond to the many advances made to him on behalf of the Triple Alliance. This would mean the withdrawal in the East and in the Far East of the right to protect the great religious institutions which henceforth would be under the guardianship of Italian and Austrian religious orders, upheld by German gold. That would mean final defeat for the Holy Father, an avowal that he has been on the wrong path for the last ten years; that he made a mistake in drawing near to France, his eldest daughter, above the heads of the sectaries who despoil her; that it was in vain he abandoned the parties of reaction, which include so many good Catholics, to strive with his clergy for a France reunited forever; that the true majority of the well-disposed remains paralyzed by the government of the Masonic lodges, and that he must, sorely against his will, seek the support necessary to him from those who, by the treaty establishing the Triple Alliance, guarantee to Italy the peaceful possession of the city of Rome, notwithstanding the just claims of the Holy See. In that case the votes will go naturally to Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, who, ever since his nunciature at Vienna, has felt a hatred for republics and demagogs, and who must find that the kings of the world are the only rulers upon whom the Holy See may depend for the support of its spiritual royalty.

"Finally, should death carry off Leo XIII. before events have had their due opportunity to vindicate his present policy or before he has himself determined to alter its direction, there still remains the duty of the Pope not to quit this world without leaving the religious orders, so persecuted in every country, a champion in the person of a candidate selected from among themselves. That is why Cardinal Gotti—former general of the Carmelites, who displayed such strong qualities during the mission he fulfilled in Brazil, where he completely reorganized the religious orders established there—is the favorite candidate of the Holy Father, who, thus bequeathing the chair of St. Peter to a monk, will at least leave this life in the hope that his successor will not permit to be destroyed without some attempt to defend them those religious orders which, as he thinks, form the best half of the Catholic clergy at present in existence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LESSONS OF THE GERMAN ELECTION.

TWO sets of lessons, one in conflict with the other, are derived by the German press from the results of the recent general election in Germany. The Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the semi-official *Reichsbote* (Berlin) see in the Social-Democratic vote of over 3,000,000—a gain exceeding 900,000 in five years —a warning of the peril of universal suffrage. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* indorses that view. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) asserts, on the other hand, that the Government must reduce the burdens of militarism and abolish class privilege if "serious situations" are to be avoided. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the middle classes in the empire, says that liberalism should prevail in the councils of the Government. The clerical *Germania* (Berlin) infers that the people desire the removal of certain

GOING TO VOTE.

CLERICALS TO HANS—"There's no more beer, and if there were you'd never vote. Look to it that you go to heaven and be an angel."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

disabilities of the Jesuits. The Roman Catholic Center increased its vote by about 300,000 over the figures of five years ago, while the National Liberals increased their vote by about 275,000. These facts are dwelt upon with satisfaction by the respective party organs. The new Reichstag will be made up as indicated by the following table, upon which the *Vorwärts*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, and the *Freisinnige Zeitung* are able to agree, with reservations here and there in the case of minor political parties:

Party.	Members in New Reichstag.	Members in Old Reichstag.	Comparative Result.
Roman Catholic Center	101	106	Loss 5
Social Democrats	81	58	Gain 23
Conservatives	53	52	Gain 1
Free Conservatives	19	20	Loss 1
National Liberals	52	53	Loss 1
Richter Radicals	21	28	Loss 7
Barth Radicals	9	15	Loss 6
South German Radicals	6	7	Loss 1
Poles	16	14	Gain 2
Alsatians	9	10	Loss 1
Antisemites	9	12	Loss 3
Agrarians and Peasants' League	7	11	Loss 4
Hanoverians	3		
Danes	1		
Independents	10	11	Loss 1

Before entering upon a further analysis of German press comment, we shall present the views of a few papers outside of the empire, which have followed the contest minutely. Among them

is the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the great Liberal organ which antagonizes Emperor William. It says:

"The rage of the German Conservatives in the face of the Socialist victory at the election for the Reichstag is now breaking out furiously in the papers which are believed to get their inspiration from exalted quarters. The success of the extreme left being incontestable, the organs of the right are considering without delay the practical means of preventing the progress of Socialism, and, as fear is ever a bad adviser, they urge purely and simply such a modification of universal suffrage as will destroy the chance of a Radical or a Socialist to enter the parliament of the empire. The reactionaries are throwing the responsibility for the situation upon Chancellor von Bülow. We agree in this, but not for the reasons advanced by the German Conservatives. Count von Bülow is responsible for this Socialist victory, because he is the author of the tariff bill, because he yielded to the protectionists all that he could yield to them. The Conservatives, on the contrary, hold the Chancellor responsible because he did not supervise the elections in a way to produce results more satisfactory to the throne. In other words, they reproach the Chancellor for not having adequately 'accomplished' the elections and for not having put into operation all the repressive measures which governments have at command.

"It would have been necessary, no doubt, to act as the Servian Government acted during the last elections for the Skuptchina, when no member of the opposition was elected, or as the Spanish Government acted before even the voting began by making a division of the seats. Who knows? It was perhaps from his extreme cleverness that the Chancellor refrained from bringing pressure to bear upon the electorate. This striking proof of the power of Socialism in Germany was necessary to him, perhaps, in order that he might have leave to assert his reactionary tendencies

A SOCIALIST VIEW.
What the German political situation amounts to.
Der Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

without restraint. For the past two or three years there has been talk on the other side of the Rhine of a muzzling of the extreme left, but the Government has never found the moderate element in the Reichstag disposed to assent to this act of power. Now that the strength of the Socialists is patent to all eyes, now that the Socialists hold nearly a fourth of the seats in the Reichstag, the moderate groups, in alarm, will perhaps be more docile and will permit the Government to invade the rights of the nation. This, beyond a doubt, is behind the apparent disinterestedness displayed by Count von Bülow during the progress of the political campaign. In any event, the reactionaries are a unit in urging the Government to destroy the Socialist movement, dissolve the Reichstag, and abolish universal suffrage. Their rage is boundless and goes so far as to blind them to the prodigious childishness of the methods they are urging.

"In Saxony the right to vote has been curtailed, the Socialists have been expelled from the parliament of that kingdom, and what has been the result? The whole of Saxony is Socialist at the present time, and *Vorwärts* deems that country the very citadel of German Socialism at the existing juncture. To chase the Extreme Left out of the parliaments is to throw it into the street, to turn it aside from legality, to drive it into the adoption of revolutionary measures. When you deprive the Socialists of the national tribune, they must perforce create an agitation of their own, and who can say where such an agitation will end? Germany, a land of extreme militarism, where army officers may put peaceful citizens to the sword more or less without the process costing the wearer of the uniform much, would have no trouble in suppressing a revolutionary movement, we are told. That remains to be seen. In view of the fact that the Socialists control some three million votes, it must be admitted that Socialism has a solid foundation on the other side of the Rhine. There can be no violent running counter to such a current, such a mass can not be driven back pell-mell, for it would be exasperated by brutal resistance. If the German Government should adopt the absurd tactics advocated by the reactionary organs, the internal peace of the empire will be compromised and the Germans will enter a period of trouble in which their well-being may be wrecked."

AND YET IT MOVES!
Ulk (Berlin).

The new Reichstag, according to the Paris *Temps*, will contain but two fractions of magnitude—"the Roman Catholics and the Socialists." "What is particularly worthy of attention is the set back of the elections to the policy of the Emperor. In certain quarters—especially among the advocates of a pure and simple Bismarckism—there is urging of a return to the mailed fist, the outlawing of the Socialists." And in another editorial on the subject the same paper says:

"The first thing to catch the attention is the triumph of Social-Democracy, and with this triumph the practical taking possession of the kingdom of Saxony. . . . Saxony, ruled by a sort of patriarchal, inquisitorial, puffed-up despotism—on a level with the court from which the princess royal felt compelled to fly—has capped the climax of an unflinching reaction by suppressing universal suffrage in the elections for her own diet. The authors of this promising scheme flattered themselves that they had given a deathblow to the Socialists by depriving them of all representation. All they succeeded in doing was to provoke an immense outburst of discontent and to make the Social-Democracy the rallying-point of the disaffected. . . . The Socialists have even in-

vaded the strongholds of the Roman-Catholics. If the Center has one sacred city it is Cologne, with its dome, its convents, its traditions of prince electors and of archbishops martyred to the Kulturkampf. From time immemorial Cologne has elected Catholic deputies of the Ultramontane clerical sort. And yet in this inviolable sanctuary Socialism, which five years ago obtained but 9,000 votes against the Catholic vote of 12,821, now obtains 13,284 against 15,622, forcing the candidate of the church to submit to a reballot. There is no escape from the fact that a great Socialist wave has broken over Germany. What renders this political triumph dramatic is that it has been won against the passionate pleas of the Emperor."

Other newspapers outside of Germany comment in similar terms upon the result, the *Corriera della Sera* (Rome) asserting that clerical circles in Rome are surprised at the result, which is interpreted as an indication that Germany is about to become like Belgium, "with a democratic party on one side and a clerical party on the other," between which the real struggle for power will lie. In Germany itself there is every variety of opinion, but it is pointed out in Berlin that the state of parties will not interfere with the Government's policy, because the Socialists gained from the groups which would not have supported the imperial views in any event. However, we find the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) saying on the day after the reballots:

"The distracted combination of all the reactionary forces did not save our opponents from severe losses. We can therefore say with deliberation that our few losses no less than our many victories denote a bright future for our cause. The great work of education and emancipation can not be halted even for an instant by our enemies, be those enemies conquering or conquered. For the more firmly the reactionary element combines against us, the more light they let into the general intelligence. Germany must be what Saxony has become."

And in another editorial the great Socialist organ asserts:

"A clarifying storm, mighty and all-powerful, has burst through German reaction. Every betrayal of the people by the ruling classes during the past five years has received a thundering answer. The German Social Democracy has become a granite boulder upon which the forces of popular degradation and backwardness beat in vain. German Socialism is henceforth a stubborn fact with which every policy must henceforth reckon under penalty of defeat."

Another official organ of the Social-Democrats, the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), says:

"In the new Reichstag the Social-Democratic party will be represented with a strength not so very inferior to that of the Center. Count von Caprivi said ten years ago that the Government would bring in no bill without a view to its effect upon the Social-Democratic party. But Count von Bülow will be unable to bring in any bill without first finding out how it will be received by the Social-Democracy. To the rude assertion of the Prussian aristocratic party that the Social-Democracy could only be an object of legislation, the Socialists have given the strongest answer by becoming a subject of legislation to which the strongest Government can not be indifferent."

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks that the Conservatives have suffered as much as any one by the Socialist triumph, and it sees in the returns evidence that the vote of the country was not so much in favor of Socialism as against the high tariff. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, which leans somewhat to the radical cause, lays the blame upon the tariff. "Nor have the radicals, we regret to say, done all that was called for in this arduous campaign. There was much incompetence, much pettiness in the way the radicals carried on their agitation." "The headstrong fashion in which the leader of the radical popular party acted did much to bring about the defeat of Liberalism in Berlin." The *Freisinnige Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the radical leader Eugene Richter, says the great swing to the Socialists prevented the radicals from electing many of their candidates, especially in the rural districts. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which has intimate official relations, says: "Had our repeated warnings been heeded, the Social-Democrats would not have been in a position to make great gains out of the divisions among the liberal groups." The organ of the Center, the *Germania* (Berlin), asserted just before the election: "Is there reason to anticipate material changes in the political groups in the new Reichstag? We believe that such a thing is not to be looked for. Even an increase in the strength of the Social-Democratic party resulting from an appreciable addition to the number of its elected members seems to us out of the question." When the returns were in, the clerical organ said: "We have lost three seats." However, it professes to be satisfied with the result, because the Center had increased its vote and gained seats which had hitherto been supposed definitely anti-clerical. The *Reichsbote* (Berlin) looks for the retirement of the imperial Chancellor, and it complains of the secret-ballot law which it thinks played into the hands of the Socialists. The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* warns the Socialists that their victory is merely an argument in favor of restriction of the suffrage, and adds:

"Saxony offers an example which should make the 'comrades' think. When they had gained fifteen seats in the Saxon diet they demanded that the suffrage of that kingdom should be made even more democratic. The majority in the diet acted upon the suggestion in a manner contrary to the one desired. The Saxon suffrage law was modified along the lines of the Prussian suffrage law, so that at the ensuing election the Social-Democrats were swept out of the chamber."

These ideas are very palatable to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which hopes the result of the elections will "open the eyes of the Government" and cause it to "at once dissolve the new Reichstag and take the step which is not to be avoided in case it hopes to best the Social-Democracy." This step, it adds, is the enactment of a law limiting the right to vote.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A MENACE TO FRANCE.—"If protectionist views regain in England the ground they lost fifty years ago," writes M. Victor Bérard in the *Revue de Paris*, "British life will not be alone involved. Our own will be at stake as well—the existence, or at any rate the prosperity, of our agricultural population."

GERMANY.—"The policy and power of Germany are, relatively speaking, much more limited than is commonly supposed," says "A Retired Politician" in *The National Review* (London). "Were the Germans themselves not more or less conscious of this fact, they would hardly have been driven to the displeasingly tortuous expedients, which have been of late years so manifestly resorted to, for striving to create animosity and foster antagonism between the other great Powers. The results of German megalomania have not been, so far, encouraging to its sponsors. Few will doubt that, at this moment, Germany is, in the political sense, universally disliked and universally mistrusted; and I think dispassionate and adequate reflection will convince most persons that Germany is not strong enough to be able to ignore so widespread a sentiment of suspicion and antipathy."

STATE'S RIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA.—"It was not to be expected that the path of the young Australian Commonwealth would be from the outset wholly free from difficulties and impediments," says the London *Times*. "Recollecting the many troubles which embarrassed and imperiled the American federal Constitution in its infancy and the working of the Canadian Dominion act for a time, it is matter for surprise as well as congratulation that so far few serious difficulties have confronted the ministry of the Commonwealth. There has been much talk of "state rights." The various state ministries watch narrowly the development of the powers of the Commonwealth, and they have lately met to confer on the protection and safeguarding of their interests. . . . They will make, it is to be hoped, their opinions on constitutional points subservient to practical politics, and will remember that the Commonwealth Government must be carried on."

AMBITION AND FRANCE.—"Did the France of twenty years ago wish to provoke war?" asks M. Messimy, the noted deputy, writing in the Paris *Revue*. "No, certainly; yet while she increased her army in regular and progressive fashion she formed in a more or less precise way a secret determination that if any event rendered war inevitable it would give her the opportunity of taking a brilliant and necessary revenge for her defeats. The France of 1903 does not think like this. The manhood age has come, and all young Frenchmen see that the preceding generation has lured them to error by a process of self-deception. French youth to-day is proud to affirm that it has some consciousness of a mission. It will never forget. It recalls the days of sorrow and of distress for our native land even more vividly than it remembers the days of joy and glory. Passionately loving liberty, the youth of France is ready to rise of one accord to defend the rights and the soil of its native land against any prince criminal enough to let loose a tempest of blood in Europe."

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Ranks.

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Ye go to bitter conflicts,
Leaderless, and lost;
To sure defeat,
To certain misery;
From youth to age
Forever overburdened
And condemned
To ultimate defeat.
March on!
Ye silent heroes
Sharing each day
The record of the great;
Half-hearted, wounded,
Suffering, blind,
Strong, and defiant
Underneath the load
That crushes you,-
March on!

In July *McClure's Magazine.*

The Menace of the Tower.

A Word for Independence Day.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

In storied Venice, down whose rippling streets
The stars go hurrying, and the white moon beats,
Stood the great Bell Tower, fronting seas and skies—
Fronting the ages, drawing all men's eyes;
Rooted like Teneriffe, aloft and proud,
Taunting the lightning, tearing the flying cloud.

It marked the hours for Venice: all men said
Time can not reach to bow that lofty head:
Time, that shall touch all else with ruin, must
Forbear to make this shaft confess its dust,
Yet all the while, in secret, without sound,
The fat worms gnawed the timbers underground.

The twisting worm, whose epoch is an hour,
Caverned its way into the mighty tower;
And suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke,
And fell in darkening thunder at one stroke.
The strong shaft, with an angel on the crown,
Fell ruining; a thousand years went down.

And so I fear, my country, not the hand
That shall hurl night and whirlwind on the land:
I fear not Titan traitors who shall rise
To stride like Brocken shadows on our skies—
Not giants who shall come to overthrow
And send on Earth an Iliad of wo.

I fear the vermin that shall undermine
Senate and citadel and school and shrine—
The Worm of Greed, the fatted Worm of Ease,
And all the crawling progeny of these—
The vermin that shall honeycomb the towers
And walls of state in unsuspecting hours.

WESTERLEIGH, STATEN ISLAND.
July 4, 1903. In *The Independent.*

De Juventute Clamavi.

By LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS.

There is no end to my longing;
An ocean sings in my shell;
My heart has room for the thronging
Ambitions of Heaven and Hell.
I am fey with the fierce sweet savor
Of life on my tax-sated [illegible].

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Make way, ye who whimper and waver:
  I am young, young, young!

My sky-line widens, widens:
  I am coming: O wait, my world!
I will wave, ye shall follow, the guidons
  Faint hands in defeat have furled.
I pause but to fondle and finger
  The gifts that the gods have flung;
In their garden of lilies I linger—
  I am young, harsh hearts! young!

There is no love like my loving;
  New-bathed in the fount of truth,
Heart baring and hand ungloving,
  In the passionate pledge of youth,
I move in the dreamlight splendor
  Of a soul to ecstasy stung—
An ardor, a wild surrender
  None know but the young, the young!

. . . . .

The pain of my heart escapes me
  In a bitter exceeding cry;
I writhe in the hand that shapes me:
  Stop, stop, all ye that pass by!
What sorrow is like the sorrow
  From my fresh heart's richness wrung?
Ye deceive me with no to-morrow
  I am young, ah misery, young!

Ye pallid and wise and wizen,
  Whose day and whose life is done,
I shall sit by your side in my season,
  And knit in the wintry sun.
I doubted it once in my boldness,
  Ah, pity of God! for, see—
Tho I shall grow old with your oldness,
  None ever was young like me!

—In July *Harper's Magazine*.

The Youngest.

By ELIZABETH FOOTE.

Little rider where the trails are steep,
  Little gazer from the hills above,
Little wanderer where the woods are deep
  Over the roads I love.

Little dreamer on the gusty knoll,
  Little listener where the dark trees blow,
Pines with voices like a human soul—
  Those are the woods I know.

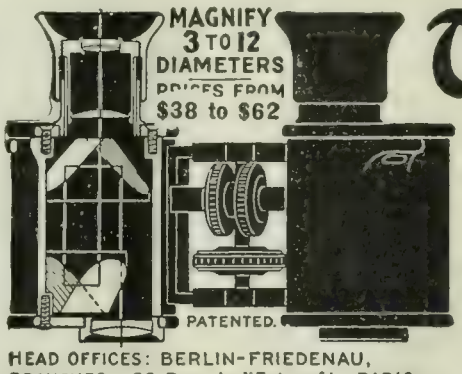
Little reader in the firelight,
  Little sleeper at a lonely mine,
Little one! I long for thee to-night
  And for my home, and thine.

—In July *Atlantic Monthly*.

PERSONALS.

Wagner as a Humorist—Richard Wagner was not known as a practical joker, but *Collier's Weekly* recalls how the great composer once played an amusing trick on a newspaper and the public as well:

It was in the fifties. Wagner, then still climbing the ladder of fame, was conducting the Philharmonic concerts in the British metropolis for a season. Being, as he remained to the end, a very ardent admirer of Beethoven, and, in fact, knowing that master's nine symphonies by heart, he selected several of them for performance in the said series of concerts. The first time, then, that Wagner conducted a Beethoven symphony in London the public received the rendition kindly enough, but the next morning a certain newspaper with a very large circulation came out with a rather severe criticism. The author of "Lohengrin" was in cold print but in unreserved terms scolded for directing a symphony by the immortal Beethoven without the score in front of him. Such a proceeding, to which London was unaccustomed, was sheer presumption, so ran the criticism. And after further uncomplimentary remarks, the great and influential journal advised young Herr Wagner to use a score when he conducted a Beethoven symphony again. Well soon Herr Wagner did, this time with a book of music open before him on his desk. He was seen to turn over the leaves with a certain amount of



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regularity, too. His reward came, the next day, in the form of a commendatory article in the aforesaid newspaper, which praised him for a very much better interpretation of Beethoven than his last, due, of course, to the suggested use of the score. Whereupon *Wag*-ner (we think our pun is justified in this particular instance) announced the fact that the score in front of him the previous evening was that of Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville"—turned upside down.

President Roosevelt's Song.—Henry E. Warner, in the current *Lippincott's Magazine*, repeats the following incident, which occurred during the President's campaigning tour in 1900:

A party from Denver met the special at Wyoming to escort it through Colorado on a four-days' trip. Colonel Roosevelt had just returned, full of vigor and life, from an exciting ride with his Rough Riders. As soon as he entered the car he leaped joyfully half a dozen times, touching the ceiling at every jump, and singing at the top of his voice:

"Oh, the Irish and the Dutch,
Why, they don't amount to much,
But *hooray*
For the Scandahoovian!"

"Let me publish that, Colonel," requested a press representative.

"Don't you do it!" promptly commanded Colonel Roosevelt. "It's only a joke, and, besides, I'm Dutch myself."

He Had Read It Five Times.—Will N. Harben was on a train going out of New York recently, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, when a newsboy approached him with an armful of books. He promptly offered Mr. Harben a copy of his own novel, "The Substitute."

"It's by the author of 'Abner Daniel,'" explained the boy. "Have a copy?"

"I've read it," replied the author, shaking his head.

"Oh, you have!" exclaimed the boy, as a couple of passengers leaned forward to listen. "How did you like it?"

"Pretty well," said Mr. Harben. Then, thinking of the tedious hours spent in revisions of the manuscript and proofreading, he added, impressively, "I have read it five times."

"Five times!" exclaimed the boy, and the two passengers promptly purchased copies, as the enterprising bookseller moved on through the car, saying. "'The Substitute'—new book, just out; one man read it five times. Only a few copies left!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Seems Probable.—"Professor, don't you think many of the so-called inanimate things can feel pain?"

"There is nothing surer in the world. Have you never observed how a piano wails and groans when the average performer strikes it?"—Chicago *Tribune*.

Something Amusing.—"You mustn't cough so much, Willie," his mother said.

"I can't help it, mamma," replied the little boy with the long golden curls. "Something amuses me in my throat."—Chicago *Tribune*.

An Apt Description.—"Why do they call the camel the 'ship of the desert?'"

"Never could understand it myself until I rode on one of 'em," said the young man who had just been abroad. "Never was so seasick in my life."—The Washington *Star*.

Pretty Obnoxious.—Mr. George Meredith, the eminent novelist, is as alert and witty in his casual talk as he is in his fiction. Not long ago, in conversation with a friend, Mr. Meredith was asked his opinion of a certain obnoxious person who had lately settled in the neighborhood. "He seems to me," replied the author of "Diana of the

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Crossways," "to be one of the least of God's mercies"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Just Like Her Complexion. MISS VANE: "He was pleased to say I had a complexion like strawberries. Of course, he meant to be complimentary, but——"

MISS MEANEY: "I don't know. Perhaps he was referring to the fact that strawberries come in a box, too."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Another Think.—HE: "Think twice, love, before you refuse me."

SHE: "Why should I think twice?"

HE: "Because, my dear, a woman never thinks twice the same."—London *Judy.*

His Excuse.—"You can't go inside," said the door-keeper of the village theater, wherein a certain "Uncle Tom's Cabin" aggregation were holding forth. "You are drunk."

"Zrunk?" echoed the applicant for admission, who has lavishly and luridly lighted up inside. "Coursh I'm—hic zrunk! Why—goodgosh'l-mighty!—do you s'pose I'd—hic—wanto see your darned old show if I wasn't—hic—zrunk?"—*Smart Set.*

Undecided.—Harold, who is the little son of a minister, was talking with his mother regarding his future career, and after some little reflection he said: "Well, mamma, I'm going to be either a minister or a Christian when I grow up."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Universal Panacea.—In an Irish town the lads of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal it from the master. In this they were successful until one evening, when the master caught them puffing most vigorously.

"How now?" shouted he to one of the culprits. "How dare you be smoking?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you? And you? And you?" inquired the pedagog, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a "raging tooth"; another "colic"; the third a "cough"; in short, they all had something for which the weed was an unfailing remedy.

"Now, sir," bellowed the master to the last boy, "pray, what disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas! all excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe and looking up into his master's face, said in a whining, hypocritical tone:

"I smoke for corns, sir!"—London *Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

July 27-31.—Convention of the Commercial Law League of America, at Mackinac Island, Mich.

August 1-5.—Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, at Atlantic City, N. J.

August 3-6.—Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Mackinac Island, Mich.

August 4-7.—Convention of the National Postmasters' Association, at Boston, Mass.

Convention of Photographers' Association of America, at Indianapolis, Ind.

August 10.—Convention of the United Garment-Workers of America, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Current Events.

Foreign.

POPE LEO'S ILLNESS.

July 6.—The Pope still lives, tho rapidly sinking

July 7.—The Pope survives an operation, in which over twenty-eight ounces of liquid matter is drawn from his pleura; he rallies after the operation, and a bare chance of his recovery is entertained by his physicians.

July 9.—After a day of hopeful signs, a decided turn for the worst occurs in the case of Pope Leo; a third doctor is called in and an examination made.

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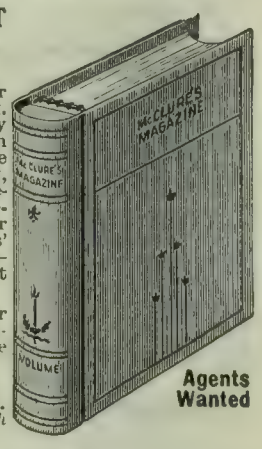

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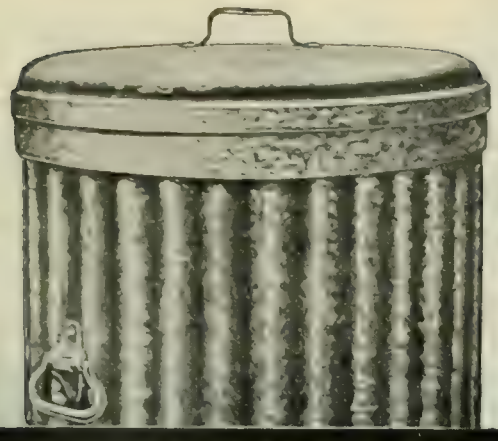

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July 10.—A second operation is performed on the Pope, and his condition is practically unchanged.

July 12.—A marked improvement occurs in the Pope's condition; the Pontiff rises and dresses himself, and participates in the celebration of mass.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 6.—President Loubet arrives in London, where he is met and cordially greeted by King Edward and high British officials.

Emperor William sails for Norway on the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*.

July 7.—The United States European squadron arrives at Portsmouth and is welcomed by the British fleet.

The texts of the treaties with Cuba concerning the coaling stations and the Isle of Pines are made public.

July 8.—President Loubet, Admiral Cotton, and officers of the United States European squadron are guests at a state ball at Buckingham Palace.

It is reported that Venezuelan Government forces seized three American steamships, near Apure, and that the revolutionists seized two other American vessels at Ciudad Bolivar.

A scene of disorder occurs in the Greek Chamber of Deputies over the resignation of the Cabinet, in which some of the members come to blows.

July 9.—The officers of the American squadron are entertained at luncheon by the British Pilgrim Club in London; speeches are made by Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Cotton.

President Loubet returns to France.

July 10.—The Russian Ambassador in London refuses to forward to the Czar a petition of English Roman Catholics against the treatment of negroes in the United States.

King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Paris is postponed until September on account of the Pope's illness.

Officers of the United States squadron are entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor of London.

July 11.—Two hundred Bulgarians are surrounded by a Turkish force of 1,200 near Amatovo.

Protests of the United States and other nations move Russia vigorously to prosecute participants in the massacre of Jews at Kishineff.

July 12.—William Ernest Henley, poet and essayist, dies at London.

Domestic.

POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

July 9.—Postmaster-General Payne resumes his duties after his stay in the Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

July 11.—Postmaster-General Payne announces that the end of the postal inquiry is in sight; it is believed that several more high officials of the department will be removed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 6.—The British and American counter cases in the Alaskan boundary question are exchanged.

Baron von Sternberg receives formal notice from Berlin of his promotion to the rank of Ambassador.

The convention of the National Educational Association opens in Boston.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, leaves Washington on his way to St. Petersburg.

July 7.—The quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation shows a decrease of $1,162,530 in the net earnings.

July 8.—Secretary Hay returns to Washington after a conference with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay; it is said that the President and the Secretary are in complete accord as to the Kishineff, Manchuria, and other foreign questions.

The Southern Negro Congress meets in Memphis, Tenn.

Harvest laborers in Kansas sell their services at auction, so great is the demand for labor there.

July 9.—The gunboat *Bancroft* is sent to the Orinoco River to release the American vessels seized by Venezuelans.

Cardinal Gibbons sails for Europe on the advice of Cardinal Rampolla that the condition of the Pope is critical.

The Christian Endeavor Convention meets in Denver and the Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society opens at Atlantic City.

July 10.—The National Educational Association closes its convention in Boston.

Bids for a new Philippine loan of $[illegible] are

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invited by the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington.

July 11.—President Roosevelt sends a message of thanks to King Edward for the courtesies shown to the United States naval officers in England.

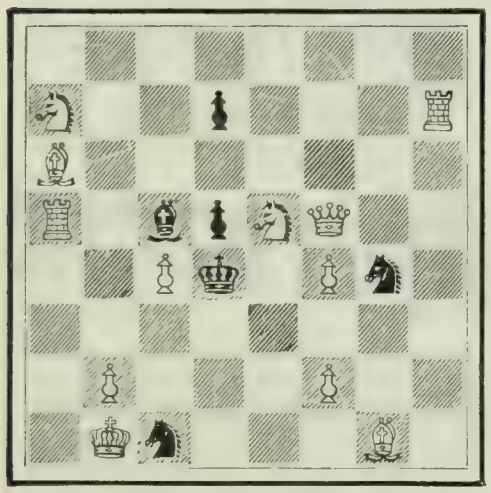
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 845.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; S 2 p 3 R; b 7; R 1 b p S Q 2; 2 P k 1 P s 1; 8; 1 P 3 P 2; 1 K s 3 B 1.

White mates in two moves.

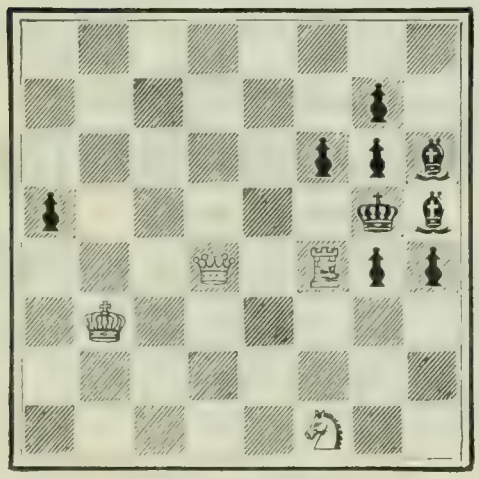
Mr. Pulitzer informs us that this is the first problem he has composed for more than two years.

Problem 846.

By P. G. L. F.

From *Knowledge*.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White Four Pieces.

8; 6 p 1; 5 p p b; p 5 k b; s Q 1 R p p; 1 K 6; 8; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 837. (White King on Q R 5.)

Key-move: R—B 7.

No. 838.

1. Q—R 7 / K x Kt	2. Kt x P ch / K x P	3. Q—B 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—K B 7, mate!
1. ..... / K—B 4	2. Q—Q B 7, ch / K x B	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Kt(K5) x P, mate
1. ..... / R—Q B 8	2. Kt—Q 3 ch / K x Kt	3. Q x P, mate!
1. ..... / R x Kt	2. Q—B 5 / Kt—B 4 dis. ch	3. Kt—Q 3, mate!!
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

837: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; Z. G., Detroit; M. Almy, Chicago; "Mack," Parsons, Kan.

Comments (837): "Fine setting"—M. M.; "Smart and pleasing"—G. D.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Perfect"—A. K.; "Beautiful"—J. G. L.

838: "Good, and not too easy"—M. M.; "Clumsy, but quite difficult"—G. D.; "Fine work, little inferior to 836"—F. S. F.; "Great, very difficult"—A. K.; "One of the most tantalizing teasers I ever tackled"—J. G. L.; "Not so artistic, but quite as difficult as 836"—J. H. S.

ERRATUM.

Problem 840 is identical with the diagram in *The B. C. M.*, and we took it for granted that it was correct. We discovered, after it was published, that it was wrong, but did not get the correct version till this week. The black P on Kt 7 should be on R 6, and a black B should be on K Kt sq.

From the Vienna Tourney.

MARCO'S MEMORY.

Allgaier Gambit.

MARCO. *White.*	SCHLECHTER. *Black.*	MARCO. *White.*	SCHLECHTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q x P	Kt—K B 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	18 P x Kt ch	K—B sq
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	19 B—K 3	B—Q 3
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	20 Kt—B 5	B—R 7 ch!
5 Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3	21 K—B sq	Q x B P
6 Kt x P	K x Kt	22 P—K Kt 4	B x Kt
7 B—B 4 ch	P—Q 4	23 P x B	Kt—B 3
8 B x P ch	K—Kt 2	24 Q—R 5	R—K sq
9 P—Q 4	Q—B 3	25 R—K sq	R—K 2
10 P—K 5	Q—Kt 3	26 B—B 2	R x R ch
11 P—R 5	Q—B 4	27 K x R	B—B 5
12 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	28 B—K 6	K R—R 2
13 Castles	P—B 6	29 P—B 3	R—Kt 2
14 Kt—K 4	Q x R P	30 P—Q 5	Q—K 4 ch
15 Kt—Kt 3	Q—R 5	31 K—Q sq	Q—K 5
16 R x P	P x R	32 Resigns.	

Notes from The Mercury, Leeds, Eng.

We have discovered that the above partie has the following entertaining incident attached to it: Herr Marco played his game from memory, move by move, up to the twentieth. Herr Schlechter, quite unconsciously, replied according to the published game, but made a different twentieth move. This game had been played nearly thirty years previously in Russia and was published in the "Kleines Lehrbuch." Marco's memory being exceedingly good, he simply trusted to the result of the published game, and played confidently 20 Kt—B 5, expecting his opponent to reply 20.., Q x B P, as in the publisned partie, when White wins by 21 R—K B sq, in good style. Schlechter, not knowing this, played according to his usual judgment, and surprised Marco by making a deviation at this point; and, as seen in the above game, he inflicted defeat on the good-memory player. Now, as 20 Kt—B 5 loses, it should be interesting to the student to try to find a stronger move. Suppose 20 B—K B 4; then, as suggested by Mr. Hoffer: 20.., Kt—B 3; 21 Q—K 4, Q—Kt 5; 22 P—B 3, B—Q 2; 23 B x Kt, R—K sq and wins. But, suppose 22 R—K B sq, instead of 22 P—B 3, White apparently wins in every variation. Hence, Marco lost by having too good a memory; his twentieth move should have been B—K B 4!

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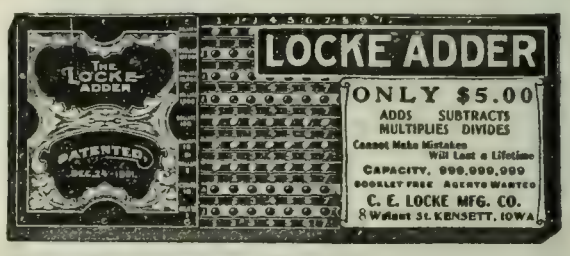

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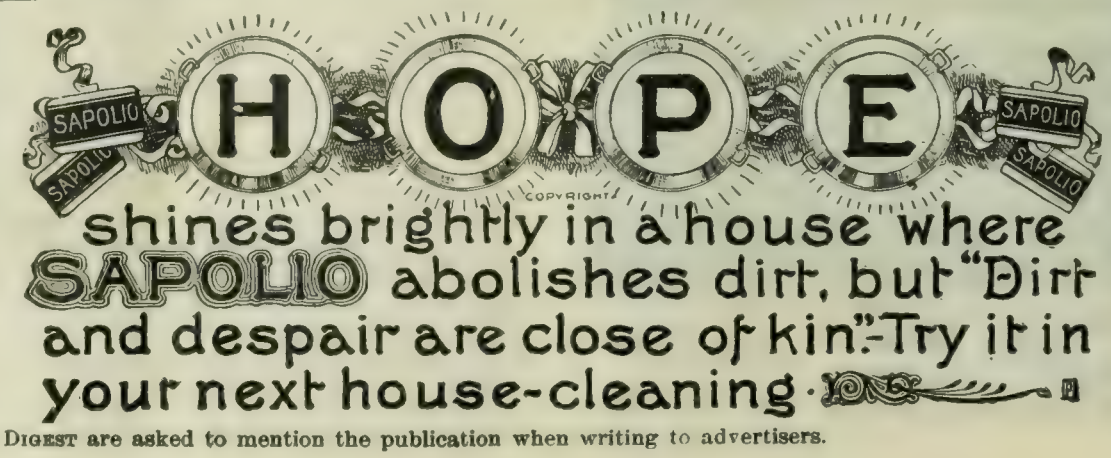

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEATH OF POPE LEO.

THE death of Pope Leo XIII. on July 20 was accepted as somewhat of a relief by a world which had been compelled to watch, without being able to assist, his long-protracted struggle against death. "Use and wont," declares the New York *Evening Post*, "had not dulled the acute sympathy which had been going out to him from all nations, all classes, and all creeds. The fact that there could be, in the nature of the case, no hope of anything but a postponement of the inevitable hour, has served, we think, only to heighten the pathetic interest with which the fatal struggle has been watched. An extraordinary constitution, reinforced by every resource of medical skill, drew out the contest almost cruelly. Yet the qualities of the mind and character of Leo XIII. never appeared more lofty than in these last days of mortal weakness." Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The death of Leo XIII. robs the Roman Catholic Church of one of the greatest of its popes of modern times, and the world of one of its most conspicuous and most honored personages. So much may be said without hesitation and without fear of controversy. There were various features of his character and career which may form subjects of fair dispute, and some which must be further elucidated by the slow processes of historical revelation before the world will understand them aright and be fitted to form opinions upon them. He was a man of singularly secluded life, contrasted with others of anything like comparable prominence, yet in many respects he was exceptionally well known to the world. He filled no temporal throne, and was not in any direct sense the power behind one, yet the world saw few sovereigns who exerted so strong an influence as he and none whose influence was so widespread as his, even in temporal affairs. His career as Pope was marked from first to last with controversy and conflict, yet his passing causes no crisis, if even a ripple upon the surface of political affairs. A review of his quarter-century of pontificate seems almost paradoxical, and in parts enigmatical. Yet the salient fact of his greatness in both the Church and the world is not for a moment to be disputed or questioned."

The same paper has the following to say in regard to the character of Pope Leo's achievement:

"We may confidently call him great because of his work for his Church. He found that historic organization at his accession to the papal throne at probably its lowest ebb since the storm and stress of the Reformation. He has left it at probably the highest point of influence and prosperity it has known in those centuries. That, we believe, is the best contemporary opinion of his work and will be the mature judgment of history. . . . Both as head of the Roman Church and as a great international personage he sought the blessing of the peacemaker. He was as patient as tho he had been endowed with perpetual youth. He is not commonly regarded as having been notably liberal or progressive. Yet he was one of the most democratic of popes, and the Church under his guidance made pretty steady progress toward liberal politics. Theologically and ecclesiastically the Roman Church is now no nearer to a reunion with the great mass of Protestantism than it was in the days of Cromwell, yet between the two there is certainly far less bitterness of antagonism than ever before since Protestantism began. For this, as for all other progress made by the Roman Church in the last quarter-century, Leo XIII. may not have been entitled to all the credit. There were other forces at work in the Church, at Rome, and elsewhere. Yet we shall not overrate him or do injustice to others if we accord to him the major part thereof. The first Leo was the founder of the papal principle of temporal sovereignty, and the tenth Leo by his ecclesiastical ineptitude gave opportunity for the Reformation to rend the Church asunder. This latest Leo did not succeeded in reestablishing the monarchy of the one or in repairing the neglect of the other. But he enhanced the moral sovereignty of the papacy to a degree unknown for many a reign, and, inflexible as he was in doctrine, he made on the whole for the advancement of many of those practical principles for which the Reformation was begun. In creed he was immovable, but in political and social practise he led the Church in the same path that, as we believe, the whole world was and is pursuing, and it will be by no means the least or the least worthy of his distinctions that he, perhaps above any of his predecessors, kept himself in touch with the world and in sympathy with its great movements, and was thus not only the chief pontiff of a great church, but also one of the chief citizens of the world."

CARDINAL OREGLIA,

Dean of the College of Cardinals. Until the election of a new Pope, he will be the executive head of the Vatican.

"Never since the time of the Reformation," says the Detroit *Evening News*, "has there been a pope so universally respected by those who do not accept the papal authority." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* adds:

"He is the last survivor of a period which produced a host of great men. It seems almost incredible that he should have looked on Napoleon at the zenith of his power, and should have held a high place in European affairs when Queen Victoria was a girl. He has been the connecting link between this century and the earlier portion of the last one."

A NEW TRIUMPH FOR AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

THE announcement that China has agreed, with Russia's consent, to open two Manchurian ports to the trade of the world, is regarded as marking a very notable diplomatic triumph for Secretary Hay. Ever since the time of the Boxer war, the "open door" in Manchuria has been the end toward which Secretary Hay has been persistently working. "He has won," says the Philadelphia *Press*; "the victory is signal." The same paper continues:

"Manchuria has been closed to trade of all nations but Russia since the Tartar General Tseng and General Korostovich, November 11, 1900, signed the agreement by which all approach to the province from the south was placed in Russian hands. . . . . .

"For three years the diplomatic battle at Peking, Washington, and St. Petersburg has turned upon whether this agreement, secured by Russia in 1900, before other Powers had acted, and not improbably carrying out earlier agreements signed by Li Hung Chang at St. Petersburg, should bar American trade for all time to come or be removed by a commercial treaty granting new ports to the United States.

"Such a treaty is now pending at Peking. It has been under negotiation for months. Each time it has approached signature the influence of Russia has prevented an agreement. The full text and still more the execution of the present pledge is needed to establish the extent, character, and effectual fruits of the victory now won. Previous assurances have not been altogether satisfactory, and it may be looked upon as certain that Secretary Hay will be satisfied by nothing short of the 'open door' in form, in fact, and in immediate execution.

"The natural door to the commerce at issue is by the Gulf of Pechili, New-Chwang, and Mukden. They are in the necessary relations both with native roads and the Russian railroads. Their size, their port trade, and their position render them indispensable. New-Chwang is open by treaty, but its trade, while increasing of late, is obstructed. Technically, it is already open, tho much complaint is made. If Mukden becomes a treaty port the interior is open. Ta Tung Tao, at the mouth of the Yalu, opens another route into Manchuria by that river, it will greatly aid the trade of Japan and it gives our cotton goods a new point of distribution.

"If these two points, Mukden and Ta Tung Tao, become free ports, as is now announced; if New-Chwang becomes free in fact as well as in name and these privileges, new and old, are maintained in full efficacy and activity, a diplomatic victory of the first order and highest importance is won by the negotiations between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini. President Roosevelt's administration is to be congratulated for a triumph over long and skilful opposition from Russia, which in November, 1900, seemed to have gained a complete control of the trade of Manchuria."

The United States figures in this transaction, as the New York *World* points out, in the very creditable part of an international advocate, gaining new markets, not for itself alone—as it is understood it might easily have done—but for all the commercial nations alike, and on equal terms. *The World* says further:

"As a commercial benefit to this country it is easy to exaggerate the value of the concession Mr. Hay has gained nominally for the Chinese, but really from the Russian Government. The total imports of Manchuria are valued at less than $15,000,000 a year. They now reach her through New-Chwang, Dalny and Port Arthur. The opening of the two new ports above mentioned may somewhat increase the total of imports, but as the increase will be divided among all the commercial nations the annual addition to the commerce of the United States will not be impressively large. At present American goods constitute one-third of all Manchuria's imports, or about $5,000,000 worth a year—mainly kerosene, flour, and cotton goods. We shall certainly have to share with Russia, and probably also with Germany and Great Britain, in any increase of Manchuria's imports under the treaty just negotiated.

"It is in its larger political aspect, as the settlement of another small but irritating dispute between great nations and the removal of another pretext for war talk if not for war, that Secretary Hay's latest success in treaty-making is of value to this country and to the greatest of world-interests—which is Peace."

PROPOSED REMEDIES FOR LYNCHING.

"EVERY man who takes part in the burning or lynching of a negro is a murderer, and should be so considered in the eyes of the law." These words were used in an address delivered in Milwaukee a few days ago by Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, and their obvious application to the prevailing "epidemic" of race riots and lynchings is noted by papers throughout the country. In the same address Justice Brewer went on to say:

"Altho it is always given in defense of such actions that what are known to lawyers as extenuating circumstances lessen to a considerable degree the gravity of the offense, it is my opinion that no circumstances whatever can change the classification of the crime to anything less but murder. Any man who kills his fellow man otherwise than in defense of himself or his property commits nothing less than murder. The man who takes part in the burning of a negro, no matter how atrocious was the latter's conduct, is guilty of this crime.

"Of course, there may be extenuation which may vary the degree of the crime, but the principal participants in the crime can be held by any court in the land for murder in the same degree as if the crime were committed by an individual.

"I know that the sentiment varies regarding this subject in different parts of the country. In the South the lynching of a negro, who has committed an assault on a white girl is considered proper and just, just as is the summary shooting of a man who calls you a liar to your face. In neither case do I consider the circumstances extenuating in the least. The crime can be called nothing else than murder.

"It is my belief that there will soon be a popular reaction against this wholesale lynching which seems to have swept the country of late. Public interest is at last being aroused by the frequency of the occurrence. This reaction should come in the form of proper legislation.

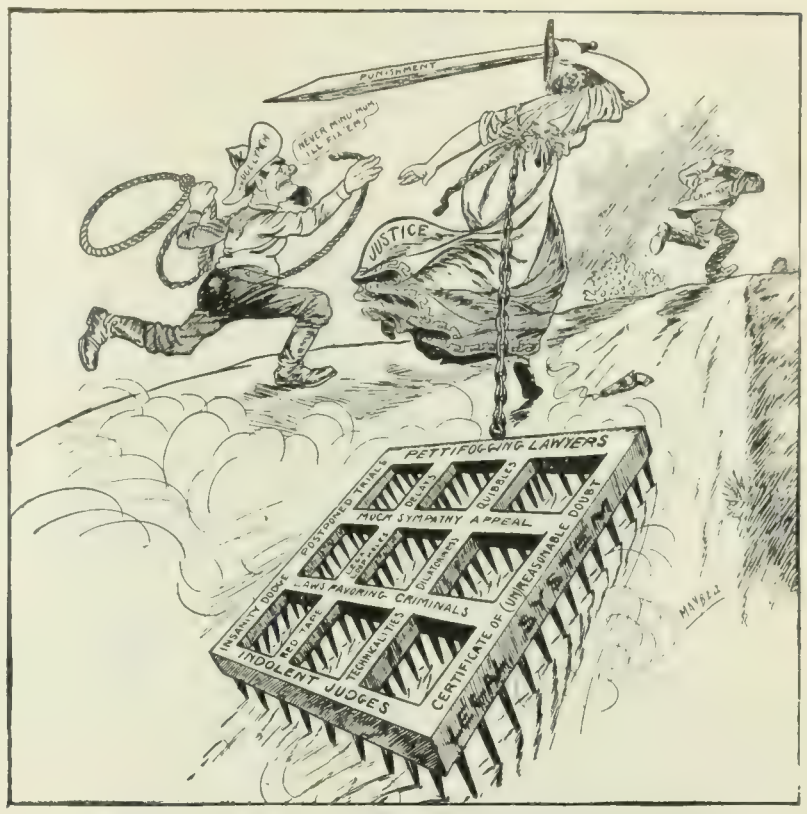
"We judges on the bench are powerless to act on this question. We can not take the initiative step until the cases are brought under our jurisdiction. Our hands are virtually folded. Somebody must prosecute before the law can take its course. No lynching case has ever found its way to the Supreme Bench, and probably none will unless the crime is committed inthe District of Columbia."

JUSTICE BREWER,
Who proposes that lynchers should be treated as murderers.

The force of this statement, observes the Buffalo *Express*, does not come from any novelty of the ideas expressed, but from the fact that they impress people as novel. "The fact that it startles people to hear lynchers called murderers by a high judicial authority merely shows how little the law has figured in public thought on the question." The New York *Times* comments:

"When Justice Brewer, in a careful public address, declares his deliberate opinion that every active participant in a lynching, no matter what the alleged provocation, is legally guilty of murder, and can be punished for that offense, there will be no question as to the soundness of the opinion. But when Justice Brewer says that the reaction against the lynching spirit should come in the form of proper legislation, he touches on the essential difficulty in this matter. You can not have effective legislation, if any is needed, without the active demand for it in public sentiment, and if public sentiment were strong enough to secure the legislation, there would probably be no trouble in dealing with the crime un-

THE REAL VICTIM.
—W. A. Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



WHY HIS DISHONOR JUDGE LYNCH OUTSPRINTS JUSTICE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

CARTOONS OF THE LYNCHING EPIDEMIC.

der the laws as they are. Undoubtedly Justice Brewer is right in saying that lynching is murder now in the eye of the law. But laws are executed by district attorneys, by judges, and especially by juries. The latter reflect public sentiment, except so far as they are guided by the courts to disregard it and act according to their oaths. If public sentiment looks on lynching as justifiable or excusable, juries will hardly convict. Probably there is no class that could do as much to correct such sentiment as the judges of the state courts, if they had the sense, the virtue, and the courage to do so. Let us hope that gradually they will see their opportunity and their duty."

The New York *Tribune* hopes soon to see Justice Brewer's "righteous assertion of a plain fact of law being carried into practical effect by public prosecutors and juries." And the Brooklyn *Times* says:

"The hanging or electrocution of a few of the murderers who commit their crimes under the supposed sanction of Judge Lynch would be worth a barrel of sermons. We may hope for such a vindication of the law at some time in the not remote future, but in the mean time every such clear utterance as that of Justice Brewer at Milwaukee yesterday should have a valuable influence in bringing the American people to their senses."

The New York *Age*, the leading negro organ, favors an equally drastic remedy. It says;

"When confined to locality or section of the country, mob law is simply mob law; when it spreads over the whole country it becomes anarchy pure and simple. Mob law has reached that stage in this country. Nothing will kill the mob microbe but hot lead and cold steel, such as were given the Evansville mob and such as should have been given the Wilmington mob. If allowed full swing, the hoodlum elements, which compose the mob, will eventually turn organized government inside out. Shoot the life out of the mob or it will shoot the life out of organized government."

Several Southern papers, among them the Atlanta *Constitution* and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, lay the blame for the present revival of race animosity on the shoulders of President Roosevelt. *The Constitution* declares that it has "sought honestly to find the genesis of this renaissance of racial antagonisms, and can find no other cause for it than the agitations that have grown out of the Crum case at Charleston, S. C. . . . From that Crum appointment the arrogances and encroachments of the negroes upon the whites have grown with visible zeal until the feeling between the races to-day is less friendly and less good for the country's welfare than at any time since the bayonet-bolstered government of the South were dispersed." To this the Springfield *Republican* makes reply by citing a number of flagrant cases of Northern lynchings which occurred in 1900 and 1901, before President Roosevelt assumed office. It continues:

"The real cause must be found back of the present Administration and apart from negro appointments to public office—for no one pretends to ascribe the earlier crimes against the negro to the McKinley appointments. If *The Constitution* is as honest in its search as it claims to be, it must now, we submit, extend the hunt back of this Administration. It will then be found that, while Mr. Roosevelt is not without grave responsibility in the matter, he is not by any means alone responsible, but that the whole nation is responsible with him."

CONGRESS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A PROTEST against the growing tendency on the part of Southern States to limit the suffrage on "grounds other than participation in rebellion or other crime," is made in a set of resolutions recently adopted by the Republican Club of New York. While the right is admitted of any State to make provisions for the exclusion of illiterates from the franchise, "all such provisions shall be of impartial application and without distinction of race, class, or condition." The resolutions embody an appeal to Congress to institute without delay "a searching investigation" into the whole matter, and to take such steps as facts may warrant.

This attitude betokens to the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) "an indication that public sentiment is waking up on the double-barreled question of the suppression of the negro vote in the South and its use, nevertheless, by the Democratic party in the South to base a flagrant over-representation in Congress upon. It is the second word—the first authoritative word having been clearly spoken in the Ohio Republican platform—in an answer which must soon become general and emphatic to the challenge of American sentiment which the South has uttered." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"Congress has more than once been called upon to make such inquiry, but has heretofore shown a disinclination to go into the matter. Political considerations have restrained it. But the reasons for making the inquiry are far stronger to-day than they were even a year ago. Wholesale disfranchisement of the negro, which was at first more or less tentative, is now flagrant in most of the Southern States, and what was to some extent an academic ques-

tion has become an altogether practical one: Are Southern Congressmen representing a few thousand voters to stand on the same footing as those representatives who are chosen by one or two hundred thousand votes? Apathy may for a while permit disregard of the Constitution. Utter subversion of the principles upon which popular government is based as a means of keeping negroes in subjection can hardly be tolerated much longer."

A Southern view of the suffrage issue is put forward by the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.):

"It is, perhaps, a necessary outcome of political conditions in this country that the question of the right of a State to control its suffrage privileges on equitable, constitutional terms should be delivered over to partizan discussion and decision. But the United States Supreme Court has said that suffrage matters are political questions within the purview of Congress and subject to no other interference by the courts than judicial interpretation under such acts as Congress may constitutionally pass.

"Such being the status of the electoral privilege issues, the only tribunal that can deal with them at first hand is Congress, and to it they must go. It would, however, have been better if congressional discussion and action could have been postponed until the Supreme Court of the nation had been appealed to in some direct case to pass upon the full scope and effects of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

"Just now there is a growing and strong expectation by eminent legal and political authorities, North as well as South, that the Supreme Court will, if left free from the intrusive influences of an acrid political campaign over the subject-matter, eventually and definitely decide that the fifteenth amendment supersedes and nullifies the fourteenth amendment and throws the whole matter of the control of the suffrage back to the States conditioned only by the said fifteenth amendment.

"That would be a just and equitable decision as between all States and citizens. It would conserve the representative system intended by the fathers of the Government and conserve the results of the Civil War in their true effects, namely, the freedom and equal citizenship of the negroes. Suffrage is an incident and not an integer of citizenship. Such a decision, therefore, would at once and amicably settle the whole suffrage question as a national issue."

THE only redeeming feature of the lynching epidemic is that it came too late to be used as a text for commencement orations.—*The Washington Post.*

EVEN HAWAII AFFLICTED.—There has seldom been so bright a future before us. Brightest of all is the fact that the legislature will soon be through with its labor, and the Territory will have a rest for two years. Every one breathes a sigh of relief when the Solons betake themselves to their respective homes. *The Hawaiian Star.*

ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN FLEET.

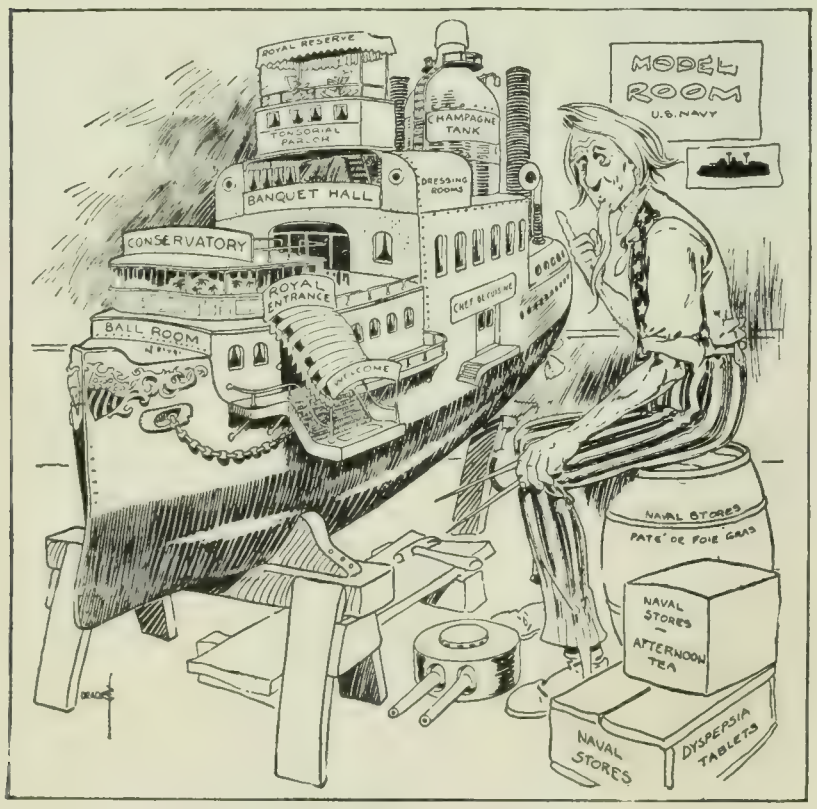
THE United States European squadron arrived at Portsmouth, England, on July 7, and Admiral Cotton and his officers were received with the same sort of cordiality that characterized the Kaiser's welcome of the week before at Kiel. "We have been killed with kindness," says Captain Hemphill, of the battle-ship *Kearsarge.* The opportunity was taken to plead for closer relations between Great Britain and the United States. At a dinner given in honor of the American officers at Buckingham Palace on July 9, King Edward declared in favor of closer relations between the two countries, and Admiral Charles Beresford, at a luncheon given for our naval officers by the Pilgrim's Club in London, also made some remarks along the same line. "So long as the English and American flags stand together," he said, "tho all the rest of the world were leagued against us, we could smile." In proposing a toast to the American navy, the admiral observed that when trying times came the English and American fleets seemed to drift together. He declared that neither Great Britain nor America wants an alliance, but simply an understanding.

"The official visit of the American squadron to England closes with a feeling on both sides the sea of deepened sympathies and a tightened bond between the peoples," says the New York *Mail and Express.* And the Boston *Transcript* declares that "happily there is no reason to doubt that there is a future of peace between the two countries. . . . Indeed, the relations of the two countries are so closely cordial now that it is difficult to see how they can be drawn any closer." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks:

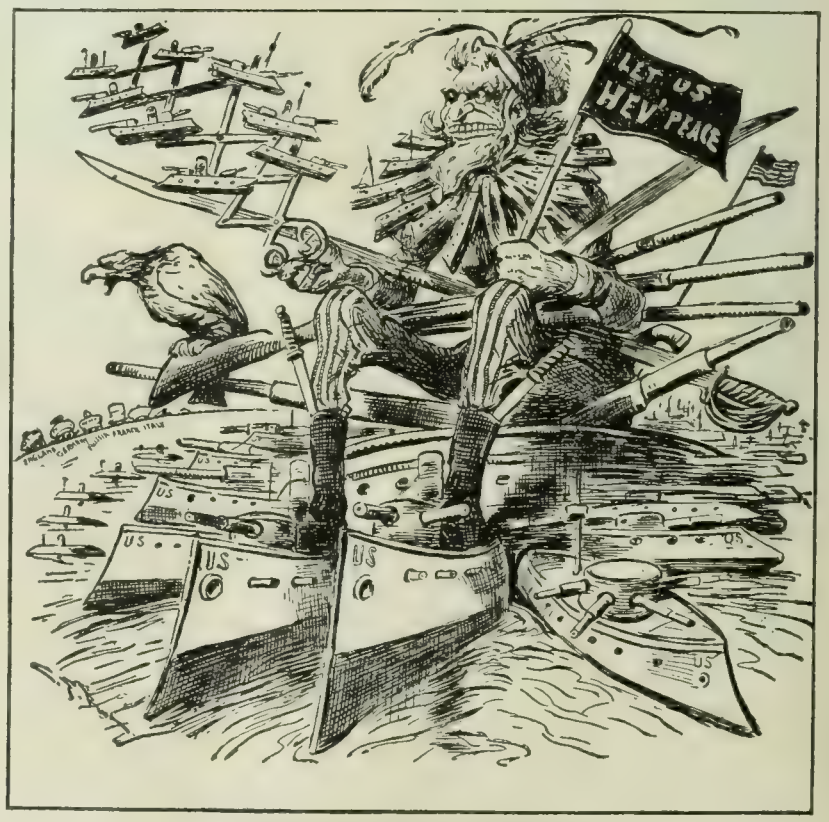
"There is a note of real heartiness in the greetings between the officers of our European squadron and the English gentlemen and officials who are entertaining them. The year has been remarkable for the exchange of amenities between nations; but in no case has the spontaneous sincerity of the friendship professed been so evident as in the hospitality proffered and accepted on this occasion.

"Admiral Cotton does not represent the United States as President Loubet represented the French republic in his visit, just concluded, to the English King, but the American naval officer was received with incomparably the greater enthusiasm. As there was nothing novel, so there was nothing strained in the friendly intercourse of representatives of peoples so nearly related.

"Every evidence of good feeling between nations is to be re-



OUR NEW NAVY - A POSSIBILITY.
UNCLE SAM—"Gee whiz! I've left out the guns."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*



UNCLE SAM AS A PEACEMAKER.
(An impression created by the President's demand for a bigger navy.)
—C. G. Bush in the New York *World.*

CARICATURES OF OUR NAVY.

AN INTERNATIONAL FLIRTATION.
The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"HERE WE GO 'ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH."
V. Floyd Campbell in the Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES IN CARTOON.

joiced over, but the two concerned must feel that there is a particular happiness in such a witness to the understanding and sympathy growing up between the United States and Great Britain. Our national characters, traditions, ideals, literature, and language are the same, and in a thousand particulars we are able to sympathize with each other as no other two nations on earth can. Except in friendly business rivalry, our interests clash nowhere. Every consideration recommends the cultivation of friendly relations."

The Washington *Post*, after comparing the way the English and the Germans receive our representatives, says:

"There is always present in Anglo-American reunions an atmosphere of genuine affection, which in German-American demonstrations is represented by an almost pathetic travesty of good will. In a word, the German Government nurses purposes hostile to our national welfare, and Germans of the governing class are in honest sympathy therewith; while the Englishman, tho he knows that his Government entertains precisely similar designs, is personally fond of the American cousin, and exploits that sentiment with unmistakable sincerity.

"Thus they manage these things much better in the tight little island. It pains the German Junker to play up to the Emperor's policy of the moment, and he can not wholly conceal his sufferings; whereas the Englishman really likes Americans of his class and meets them with a genuine glow. At the mercy of either Germany or England, our national existence would be about as precarious as the health of a fat lamb at the mercy of a hungry wolf, but it is conceivable that the lamb might have a preference in the matter of its devourer."

RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE AMERICAN PETITION.

THE news that Russia has officially declined to "receive or consider" the American petition on the subject of the Kishineff massacre is interpreted in many different ways by the press. Republican papers seem inclined to commend the course of action pursued by President Roosevelt. "The matter has been handled with admirable judgment and delicacy," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); "it has left no sting and produced no ill-feeling." Independent and Democratic papers are disposed to take an exactly opposite view. Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Russia's refusal to consider or even to receive the Jewish petition inevitably leaves the Administration in the position of one having made a false step. It is obvious now that the proper order was not followed. The President gave it out that he had decided to forward the petition to the Czar. Then, as a second thought, came what should have been his first thought, and he decided on a preliminary inquiry whether it would be agreeable to the Czar Nicholas to receive an appeal from American citizens. It now having been ascertained that it would not be, the President is powerless to go further. The only awkwardness of this is that he had somewhat rashly undertaken to go further. As a display of good will and of hearty sympathy with an outraged people, the incident has been another of the President's successes. Diplomatically, we can not see that it adds to his laurels."

The Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) says:

"There can be no quarrel with Russia on the score of her refusal to receive the petition. The day has not yet come for the exchange in this manner of international sentiments, and each Government must be expected to guard carefully the avenues of communication. The petition was in itself respectful enough, perhaps rather over-respectful. It was not a charge against the Russian Government, but against the riotous residents of Bessarabia and those provincial officials who seem to have been derelict in duty. It was most pointedly a plea for the institution of such measures as would effectively guard against a repetition of the disorders, which, the petitioners declared, the Jews of the province still fear.

"Under the circumstances the petition was a gentle admonition to Russia that the atrocity of the Easter season might soon be repeated unless steps are taken to avert such a disaster.

"If Russia is to be believed, the St. Petersburg authorities have acted, and are still acting, vigorously in the prosecution and punishment of those who were guilty of the atrocities of April and the official laxity accompanying and permitting them. It may not be true. Russia may be covering its complacency and inaction in the premises by the cloak of its vast and powerful press censorship. But the United States Government can not scrutinize Russia's domestic affairs, nor can it assume that Russia is failing in its duty to the world in the matter of the preservation of a religious tolerance such as the Czar in his recent rescript proclaimed broadcast.

"Should the Kishineff horror be repeated, and should there ensue a heavy emigration of Jews from Russia in consequence of the fears of those people, and should the United States in turn feel the bad effects of such an exodus, then there would be ground for not merely personal, but official, representations to Russia on the score of the evils causing such a movement. As the recipient of the bulk of the emigrants it could with propriety address itself to Russia and demand a cure of the conditions leading to the migration. The whole matter would, however, be one of the application of moral influence, and it is altogether probable that the Russian Government in the present instance has already been affected to the full extent of the possibilities by the preparation of this petition and its tentative presentation."

JUDGE GRAY AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY, of Delaware, has lately been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination next year. His services on the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission seem to have given him some popularity among the miners in Pennsylvania, and a movement in favor of his nomination has begun in that State. Judge Gray was United States Senator 1885–99, and in 1898 was appointed one of the Paris peace commissioners, who negotiated the treaty of Paris transferring the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico to the United States. He was a member of the Joint High Commission at Quebec in 1898, and in 1900 was appointed a member of the International Commission of Arbitration under The Hague convention. It is said that he was affiliated with the Gold Democrats in 1896. The proposal of Judge Gray as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination "is a hopeful sign—hopeful for the Democratic party and for the Republicans," declares the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.). "Judge Gray," it adds, "is a clean, honest man, an advanced thinker and courageous speaker, yet not a demagog"; and his nomination "would not only redound to the credit of the Democratic party, but to the good of the country." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) remarks:

JUDGE GRAY,

Mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

"We wish for the good of the country that he might receive the nomination. We do not think it possible at this time that any Democratic candidate will succeed, but as in politics all things are possible, it would be gratifying in case of Republican disaster to have the selection fall on so able and upright a man as Judge Gray, who, after all, is a Democrat in little more than name. In the great questions of the hour he has usually been found on the Republican side. He is a sound-money man of unequivocal convictions, which will militate against his selection as a candidate. He was an able Senator for many years, and was a member of the commission which made the Treaty of Paris which ended the war with Spain. On the bench he has made many excellent decisions, and in the coal arbitration court he was one of the most forceful figures. His career so far has been one of such ability and integrity that in the event of the country wanting a Democrat it could hardly get a better one—that is to say, one who is less of a Democrat."

The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) thinks that the "Democratic party is just about as likely to ratify the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and make it unanimous as to nominate Judge Gray. He has accepted important public trusts at the hands of two Republican Presidents; besides, he is an 'imperialist'." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) has one objection to Judge Gray, and that is: "He can not be trusted to stand by his convictions under pressure." *The Republican* points out that when Judge Gray went to Paris to negotiate for the transfer of the Philippines to the United States, he was opposed to the annexation of the islands, but "he did not remain bound to his conscience and his convictions." *The Republican* says further:

"At the critical moment he gave way, agreed to the treaty as a commissioner, voted for it as a Senator, and then—worst of all—accepted a reward for his recreancy in an appointment to the federal bench.

"That fact disposes of Judge Gray as a promising candidate for the Presidency. The characters which most command the confidence and enthusiasm of the American people are made of stronger stuff than that. Even the enormous prestige of a Webster could not prevent his apparent recreancy to a great principle for making him an unavailable candidate for a presidential nomination. Much more destructive in the same way must be the lamentable apostasy of George Gray."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks very highly of Judge Gray as a man and jurist, but believes that "it is extremely unlikely that he would leave the bench to accept so uncertain an honor as the Democratic presidential nomination in 1904." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says:

"There was nothing in his record as president of the strike commission to commend him more to the strikers than to the coal operators, because he took the judicial attitude in passing upon all questions in controversy. Therefore his nomination as a miners' candidate would not be free from embarrassment, but his record as president of the commission would be a recommendation to conservative men everywhere.

"However, his record as a Democrat on the questions that came before the Kansas City convention would make him very unpopular in the Populistic branch of the Democratic party. Personally, Mr. Bryan might prefer him to Mr. Cleveland, but, as a representative of Democratic principles, Mr. Bryan could not consistently support Judge Gray any more than he could Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Hill.

"Judge Gray is three years younger than Cleveland, and twenty years older than Bryan. He might be a strong candidate east of the Missouri River, but the candidate that Democratic leaders are looking for is one who will be as strong west of the Missouri."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) gives some reason why the Democrats would object to Judge Gray. We quote:

"The Eastern Democrats are insisting that the candidate next year must meet the requirements of their definition of conservatism. They have labeled Mr. Roosevelt a radical. They charge him with being more dangerous and extreme than Mr. Bryan. His action in the railroad merger case, and his interference in the matter of the anthracite coal strike, are cited as evidence that neither capital in its legitimate activity nor property rights as generally accepted may be accounted safe with him in the White House. Hence the Cleveland boom, the Olney boom, the Gorman boom. With either the ex-President, the ex-Secretary of State, or the Maryland Senator in the executive chair, no hectoring of capitalists, no coddling of labor organizations, would, Eastern Democrats declare, take place.

"As to the merger matter, Judge Gray has of course no record. But as to the coal-strike matter he has a record which places him side by side with Mr. Roosevelt. Not only did he accept appointment as a member of the arbitration commission, but when elected chairman and while proceeding with his work he manifested the keenest interest in the controversy and much sympathy for the miners. The report which he helped prepare, and then signed, is a document which organized labor has highly praised. In fact it is that report which accounts for the Gray boom. The suggestion of his name in connection with the presidency comes from the mining section of Pennsylvania.

"Still another obstacle, as *The Star* suggested several months ago when this boom was first launched, is that Judge Gray owes both of his opportunities for his greatest public services to Republican influences. It was Mr. McKinley who appointed him a member of the Paris peace commission, and it was Mr. Roosevelt who appointed him a member of the coal-strike commission. The national Democracy has never done anything for this very able and attractive member of the party."

There is little or no outspoken comment as yet in the Democratic press.

IF a strenuous candidate is wanted for Vice-President, Governor Bailey, of Kansas, who has gone through a flood, a wedding, and an extra session of the legislature in one month, should not be overlooked.—*The Washington Post.*

THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA.

A GOOD deal has been heard during later years regarding the influx of Canadians into this country. Now, however, the tide seems to be setting the other way. According to figures just published, the total number of emigrants from this country to Canada during the past twelve months was 44,980, as compared with 37,000 in 1902, 18,000 in 1901, and 5,791 in 1900. The present movement began in 1895 with the immigration into the valley of the Red River of the North in Northern Minnesota, of farmers in search of cheaper lands. As those lands were occupied and prices rose, they began to take up timber lands, also in North Minnesota, and as prices again rose, the tide turned into the dry lands of the Dakotas in 1900 and 1901. At the same time, small streams began to deflect into Canadian districts, and these streams have since then been steadily growing in volume. Says the Minneapolis *Journal:*

"More Americans are taking homesteads than of any other nationality. A very large part of the land sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are to Americans, and most of the land companies that are retailing land find practically all of their customers in the United States.

"At the same time American capital is flowing like an irrigating stream into every portion of the Dominion. Simultaneously, Canadian capitalists have become more alert and daring than formerly and are taking a large part in the opening up of the country. This new capital has gone into iron- and steel-mills, as at Sydney, B. C., and at the Soo (where the Clergue syndicate has spent $25,000,000 of American money) into pulp- and paper-mills in the St. Lawrence valley and at the Soo, into scores of factories of agricultural implements and utensils, into woolen-mills, at Ste. Hyacinthe; into forests and lumber-mills; into the great chartered banks of Canada; into new railways and old, and into the fat lands of the far-flung and richly fertile prairies of the Canadian west."

The New York *Evening Post* comments as follows on this "Americanization" of Western Canada:

"Few realize the immensity of the cultivable lands lying north of the boundary. Col. G. E. Church has estimated the area available for wheat raising in the Canadian Northwest at 400,000 square miles, or four times that on which wheat is grown in the United States. Only one per cent. of this area is under cultivation. Manitoba and North Dakota began wheat-raising about the same time; yet while Manitoba had in 1901 2,212,000 acres, ten contiguous counties of North Dakota had 2,894,000 acres. It is said that one county of North Dakota had last year more land in wheat than all of Manitoba. Of course, these comparisons will soon lose their point if the present rate of immigration from our own West continues, for there will be opened a vast area of now unbroken plain.

"At present Canada's transcontinental trade passes south of Lake Winnipeg, and therefore within sixty-five miles of the United States border. This leaves the transportation lines in a very unfavorable position strategically. There is under consideration, however, the Trans-Canada Railway from Quebec to Port Simpson, passing north of Lake Winnipeg and but a hundred miles south of the southern extension of Hudson Bay. This road would tap the northern wheat lands, and would shorten the distance between Europe and Japan by 700 miles. If it be true that Canada's trade movement is at present tending to bring her into closer relations to the United States than to England, the projected road would probably have a counterbalancing effect, through its direct connection with the English business world. With over three million acres homesteaded last year, and railway land sales of three million acres more, the settlement of the yet unoccupied stretches will be a matter of but a short time.

"Whatever our Western States think of this movement, it is an active factor in the development of the North American continent, and will remain so as long as the policy of keeping the new country before the public is maintained by the Canadian Government, by railways and land companies. The immigration which has followed their campaign shows no sign of diminution. While for commercial purposes population in the Canadian West is not so valuable to us as population in the American West, it should not be considered that an imaginary boundary line can bar the currents of trade. A populous Canadian West is better for us than an uninhabited wild. It can scarcely be maintained that Canada's development is accompanied by any neglect of our own opportunities so long as a moving army of something like 400,000 homeseekers is occupying the unsettled portions of our own West. Some may be spared to 'Americanize' the grassy plains of Canada, and yet leave us a surplus for our own unbuilding."

Professor Goldwin Smith (as quoted in press dispatches) looks on the movement as one "that can hardly fail to promote fusion." He deduces from it the conclusion that no schemes of imperial federalists will deter nature:

"Her forces draw toward union. Race, language, literature, religion, institutions, social sentiments and habits are the same on both sides of the line. There are more than a million native Canadians in the United States. There is a continual exodus to the great American centers of employment, and there is now a reciprocal influx of Americans from Minnesota and Dakota into north western Canada."

The Toronto *Globe* says:

"No intending farmer who comes into the Territories possesses such advantages for beginning work successfully as the American settler, for the latter brings with him not only experience in western farming and a knowledge of the ways of the West, but he generally has a carload of stock and effects, which enable him to set up for himself immediately. The farmer from the Dakotas simply transfers his business of agriculture, with all the accessories of it, from one side of the line to the other, and goes on growing wheat without missing a crop."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WITH a Bonaparte back of the postal inquiry, the public naturally expects some Napoleonic moves. But they are slow in coming.—*The New York World.*

SO long as the state conventions shall continue to tempt him with a fourth nomination Mr. Cleveland will steadfastly decline to decline.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE fact that the new King of Servia has bought an automobile has created the impression that he isn't going to wait to be killed by assassins. —*The Philadelphia Press.*

IF this thing keeps up, it may be necessary to add a new department to the Government and create a portfolio for a secretary of graft.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

THE Grand Duke Vladimir was mistaken in saying that the governor of Kisheneff lost his head. He ought to have done so, but he merely lost his job.—*The Baltimore American.*

THIS IS NOT A LYNCHING. IT REPRESENTS A PARTY OF KANSAS FARMERS WHO HAVE JUST SUCCEEDED IN CAPTURING A HARVEST-HAND.
—Stewart in the Detroit *Free Press.*

LETTERS AND ART.

FOR AN ELASTIC BACCALAUREATE COURSE.

IN the United States, during the last forty years, the time demanded for professional education, in the purely professional schools, has been more than doubled. At the same time the standards of instruction in the secondary schools have advanced. Nor have the stress and competition of modern life tended to give men more leisure to devote to their education as a whole before entering upon the practise of their chosen professions. In consequence, as educators have realized for some time, the baccalaureate course of the universities and of the non-technical colleges is seriously menaced. How the length of the baccalaureate course may be best adjusted to the changed conditions has been much discussed during recent years, without as yet bringing about a complete unanimity of opinion among the leading educational authorities. One of the latest and most interesting contributions to the discussion was made by President Butler, of Columbia University, in a paper read in Boston on July 7 before the conference of the National Educational Association. President Butler objected to the appeal, so generally made in this discussion, to quantitative standards, and suggested an elastic baccalaureate course in place of either of the arbitrary periods of three or four years. He said:

"One of the worst of all educational evils is that of quantitative standards, and it persists surprisingly in the discussion of college and university problems. Every higher course of study that I know of, except only that of graduate work leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy at the best universities, is primarily quantitative. These courses are all based on time spent, not upon performance. The adjustment of the period of work to the capacity of individual students, now so common in elementary schools and not unusual in secondary schools, is almost wholly absent from the colleges. The 'lock-step' is seen there to perfection, and class after class of one hundred or even two hundred members moves forward (with the exception of a few delinquents) as if all its members were cast in a common mold. The place of the baccalaureate course and its standards will never be established on sound principles until the question of its length is made subordinate to those relating to its content and its purpose. Moreover, it is quite unreasonable to assume that the baccalaureate course should be of one and the same length for everybody. By the term 'baccalaureate course' I mean those liberal studies in the arts and sciences that follow the secondary school period."

The speaker went on to defend the baccalaureate or college course, and to insist upon its preservation "at all hazards." It is distinctively American, a powerful factor in the upbuilding of the nation's culture, and should be treated as a thing of value in itself, and not merely as an incident to professional schools. In other words, it should be constructed for itself alone and for the intellectual, moral, and spiritual needs, without regard to specific careers. It should be entered upon at seventeen, or in some cases at sixteen, and for the boy who enters college at seventeen and who looks forward to a career as scholar, as teacher, or as man of affairs, four years is, ordinarily, not too long a time to spend in liberal studies; but if he purposes to take up later the study of a profession in a university, he ought not to be compelled to spend four years upon liberal studies. To compel him to do so "is to advance the standard of professional education arbitrarily without in any way raising it." We quote further:

"There should be a college course two years in length, carefully constructed as a thing by itself and not merely the first part of a three years' or a four years' course, which will enable intending professional students to spend this time as advantageously as possible in purely liberal studies. The university colleges can establish such a course readily enough; the independent colleges will have to establish such a course or see their influence and prestige steadily decline. To try to meet the new situation by simply reproducing all present conditions on a three-year scale instead of on a four-year scale, is a case of *solvitur ambulando*. The shortening of the college to three years for all students involves an unnecessary sacrifice. As usually defended, this policy involves no educational principle, but merely concedes a year of liberal study to the modern demand for haste and hurry.

"Whether the completion of such a two-year course should be crowned with a degree is to me a matter of indifference. . . . If this discussion could be diverted from degrees to real educational standards, it would be a great gain. The compromise plan as to degrees, now becoming so popular, whereby the baccalaureate degree is given either for two years of college study and two years of work in a professional school or for three years of college study and one year of work in a professional school, is disastrous to the integrity of the college course. It deliberately shortens the college course by one year or two while proclaiming a four-year college course. It is a policy that only university colleges can adopt; independent colleges must suffer if it becomes a fixed and permanent policy.

"The most difficult point to establish, apparently, is that at which the baccalaureate course should begin. Colleges with courses nominally four years in length are admitting students with from one to two years' less preparation than is demanded by other colleges with four-year courses. The lax enforcement of published requirements for admission, together with the very general acceptance of certificates from uninspected and unvisited schools, has demoralized college standards very generally. It does not make much difference how long the baccalaureate course is if it does not begin anywhere.

"A university ought not to admit to its professional schools students who have not had a college course of liberal study, or its equivalent. A minimum course of two years of such study should be insisted upon. A four-years' course should not be required for the two reasons (1) that it delays too long entrance upon active life-work, and (2) that it does not use the time and effort of the intending professional student to the best advantage."

THE AMERICAN TYPE OF CULTURE.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, president of the University of California, discovers indications of the development in America of a distinct type of culture. Culture, he reminds us, is not cosmopolitanism, it is not isolated from citizenship, it is not without a country. "Peoples and civilizations that have not come to a genuine self-consciousness borrow their culture." In England, President Wheeler points out, culture is a class pursuit. But in America there is "no class or craft whose members have signed a quit-claim upon any of the hopes of progress and achievement, still less have accepted for their children the doom of subservience or mediocrity." What the national type of culture is to be we are told negatively (*The Atlantic Monthly*, July):

"The American people has acquired by coming of age the right to feel that it has ways and a work of its own which determine for it the form and temper of that standard of human competency in men and communities which yields a national type of culture. This type will not be provincial; Americans travel too much and are too open-eyed; their population is mixed of too many bloods; they dwell too much in the open, on the great east and west routes that follow the north temperate zone and join Europe to the farther East. It is more likely to represent the most universal type.

"It will not be the possession of a few. It is based in a system of public education reaching from the kindergarten through the university, and, in its actual use by all classes and conditions of the population, constituting an institution of human life without historic parallel. The apprehension that diffusion of enlightenment involved a vulgarization of culture and a contentment with mediocrity is the fallacy of small faith—what shall these loaves among so many—the fallacy of distrust in men that relies on compulsion rather than on opportunity and inspiration, and these are fallacies already disproved by the facts. The opening of the higher education to women and the entrance of educated women into social service would be of themselves sufficient vindication of the national right to a distinctive type of culture.

"It will not be a culture for its own sake. The methods of its acquisition tend more and more toward becoming through doing as the ideals of its use tend toward leading by serving. Education

from being a mere preparation for life, an artificial ripening off the tree, has shifted to the intensive practise of life itself. The old education sought by painful processes to isolate training from action, the new shapes it upon the living mold of action. The definition of a university as a 'place where nothing practical is taught' is laudable only if 'practical' means void of ideal. The American university has made no greater contribution to education than in combining technical schools of engineering and the like in parity with schools of the humanities. Both sides have gained; the one has acquired scope and ideals, the other zeal for learning by doing. The American passion for sweetness and light will be fulfilled in such as are not knowers only, but doers of the doctrine."

SOME AMERICAN ESTIMATES OF W. E. HENLEY.

THE American press has been fairly unanimous in its general estimate of William Ernest Henley, English poet and essayist, who died at Woking, July 12. Altho little known to the wider public, except by one poem, "Out of the Night that Covers Me," and by his critical paper on Stevenson, which roused a storm of controversy two years ago, Henley is thought to have been a significant force in modern English literature. The New York *Evening Post* speaks of him as "perhaps the most typical man of letters of the generation now passing out of middle age." To quote further:

"Other poets and essayists have followed rather tamely the tradition of Tennyson and Arnold; Henley was of the times and of the tribe of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain, and he was unquestionably the precursor of Kipling and the inspirer of a whole school of London realists. And it is no futile analogy which sees in him the quality of two statesmen whose journalistic velleities have often been the subject of remark—the Kaiser Wilhelm and President Roosevelt.

"From beginning to end of a career that embraced poetry, art, criticism, essay writing, the drama, and multifarious editorial activities, Mr. Henley was always an apostle of the unconventional and the excessive. As a biographer, he pitched with particular zest upon lives like those of Byron and Burns in order to display their irregularities in the most drastic colors. He snorted over the placid tenderness of the British public for bad art of the sweetly pretty sort, quite as he later boxed the mob's long ears for harkening to fulsome and unintelligent praise of his dearest friend. He gladly searched the underground literature of cut-purses for pungent idioms. Into the most routine task of editorship he put something of joy or hatred. You would have said that the man was a bundle of prejudices, and you could hardly imagine a writer less literary. Yet in all this he spoke the very voice of an age of restless haste which regards cold reasoning with something of scorn. He was an impressionist of the militant kind, and very appropriately his last considerable work was a dithyramb to the motor-car—'A Song of Speed.'

"Recklessness carried to a fine art was his method and, tho he would have resented the word, his philosophy. . . . The anthologies will pass down only a handful of his poems; but he will hardly be entirely forgotten; for he illustrated in singular perfection the qualities and defects of our time—our desire for sincere personal expression, and our impatience of the slow methods by which in all ages truth has been attained."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* dwells particularly on Henley's first volume of poems, "In Hospital, Rhymes and Rhythms," as characteristic of the man:

"These poems are the direct outcome of his hospital experience. Taken together, they are a thing of horror; for in them we pass through everything that Henley felt, save actual pain of body. The hours of waiting for the surgeon's call, hours in which the heart sinks every minute with a still more sickening dread, the oozing away of courage, the shudder of anticipation, and then the summons, the sight of the operating-table, the few ghastly moments that precede the knife and 'the thick, sweet mystery of chloroform'—and after that, perhaps more hideous still, the awakening, the qualms that almost rend the soul, the sense of being maimed and bloody. It was wonderfully, terribly done; and however much the book repelled, it fascinated none the less. This choice of subject, this wonderful vividness of treatment, were both intensely characteristic of the man. It was the grim side of life, the ugly side, that most attracted him. He was in poetry what George Gissing is in prose, rough, cynical, and brilliant. As a critic, he was often savage, and he was sometimes wofully deficient in good taste; but he drew blood with unerring skill, and he was a power to be feared."

Of Henley as a critic, the Springfield *Republican* says that "he always commanded attention by his positiveness, which sometimes attained the point of truculence; but his judgments were erratic, and his prejudices were bitter and ineradicable." Yet when dealing with a sympathetic subject, "he was one of the ablest literary critics of the time." The same paper goes on to say that perhaps no other critic of our day has so definitely established a school.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY,

"Perhaps the most typical man of letters of the generation now passing out of middle age." Born August 23, 1849; died July 12, 1903.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* alone adopts a tone of unmitigated detraction. In the course of a long editorial, all in the same vein, it says:

"So far as we can make out, Henley owed whatever 'fame' he attained to his attacks on other people. He suggested Lord Beaconsfield's definition of a critic: 'One who has failed in literature and in art.' Having failed in them, Henley attacked those who had succeeded in them. Thus he successively and unsuccessfully uttered his dislike of Thackeray, George Eliot, William Morris, Edwin Arnold, Lewis Morris, and others."

Mr. Henley was born in Gloucester in 1849, and was educated in that city. After contributing for some years to the London magazines, he founded, in 1877, a publication of his own, called *London*. Later he edited *The Magazine of Art*, *The Scots Observer* (which became *The National Observer*), and *The New Review*. Among his published books may be mentioned "A Book of Verses," "Views and Reviews," "Song of the Sword," "English Lyrics," and "Hawthorne and Lavender." He collaborated with Stevenson in a volume of four plays, two of which have been played in New York and London.

Light Opera of Yesterday and To-day.—With a pathetic frequency, in the dramatic journals, the voice of the critic is heard lamenting the lost art of libretto writing, and exclaiming in despair over the incoherent and plotless productions which too generally represent modern light opera. Mr. George Ade, the talented young humorist who has recently entered a new field as librettist of "The Sultan of Sulu," writing in *The Theater Magazine* (June), compares the Gilbert and Sullivan light operas of

twenty years ago and the popular musical entertainments of to-day, and indicates the hampering conditions under which the modern libretto must be written. "The Mikado," which carries a closely woven story, Mr. Ade considers the best light opera ever written in English. But Gilbert and Sullivan, he reminds us, were not required "to invoke boisterous encores or dazzle the public with catchy 'song-hits.'" He continues:

"They were not compelled to provide special scenes for the pulchritudinous 'show girls.' Neither did they feel impelled to alter the construction so as to give more 'fat' to the insatiable 'Broadway comedian.' There are several reasons why the Gilbert and Sullivan kind of light opera does not appeal to a majority of our managers and comedians to-day. The first rule in the making of an up-to-date musical comedy seems to be that it shall be capable of a gorgeous 'production.' The immense success of pieces such as those offered by Rogers Brothers, Anna Held, and other money-making stars has served to convince managers that no matter what happens to the 'book' or the story, the stage must bloom at frequent intervals with lovely girls in expensive raiment, and the songs, no matter by what pretext brought into the piece, must receive that loud and emphatic applause which is the sure indication of a 'hit.' And tho critics may rave, the astute manager defends his policy by producing the box-office statement."

Mr. Ade believes, however, that there is still a public capable of being diverted by "musical plays that give the 'book' and a satirical quality in the dialog precedence over the glittering vaudeville features."

NEEDS OF THE DRAMATIC ART IN AMERICA.

THE present state of dramatic art in this country, as it appears to Mr. Henry Davies, lecturer on esthetics in Yale University, affords little ground for gratulation. The trouble lies chiefly, we are told, in our lack of a clear conception of the relation of art to morals. Idealism is the saving grace that our drama needs, but public, playwright, and actor, according to this critic, conspire to make a fetish of an unenlightened realism. "We are, esthetically, a very crude nation; our taste is still decidedly imitative and sensual, fond of show—spectacular." Mr. Davies proceeds to make specific application of his criticism to our dramatic literature, to the histrionic interpretation of that literature, and to our theater-going public. To quote (*The Critic*, July):

"The first condition of improvement is, of course, the production of a genuine dramatic literature, built upon the best models, reflecting the ideal of beauty, and yet representing life; a literature that shall not be ashamed of comparison with the classics, and at the same time be true to its own psychological and sociological climate; a literature that is sufficient as art and at the same time concrete enough for practical purposes; a literature that by its very spirit and diction tends to dignify the actor in his own sight, and raise the taste of the public that witnesses its interpretation. That such a literature is lacking is to be accounted for, primarily, by the fact that the motive to its creation is lacking. The practical play-writer, indeed, doubts if such a literature can be produced in our time. He argues that a play should not aim at literary perfection, nor seek to convey moral impressions. It should simply portray life as it is, and leave the judgment of the observer to condemn or approve its morals. The controversy over 'Sapho' showed this. There are, as the play-writer knows, limits to this view which have been defined in our lawbooks and beyond which he dare not step without punishment. And I take exception with him on still deeper ground. The error of realism, from which our drama is suffering, consists in omitting from its view the higher nature of man. Now it is safe to say, I think, that no artist can create a work of enduring merit by limiting himself to this 'higher' nature, or by studying *only* moral effect. The contention of realism is true so far as it goes; the material of art is life, life as we know it in its length, breadth, depth, and height; but life, the realist often fails to see, can be interpreted only from its highest levels. As soon as we see this, the vacuity of realism becomes so obvious that the ponderous claim about 'life as it really is' becomes nothing but an illusion. The prick of sensation in art, as Professor James says, is the intrusion of the personal, and the essence of personality is moral struggle. If, therefore, the play-writer would create a dramatic literature that truly interprets life he must puncture the impersonal realism so much affected in his practise, and depict life as a conflict of character, or moral idealism."

Mr. Davies then turns to the case of the actor:

"Next to the creation of a dramatic literature free from the taint of servitude to realism, I think the largest responsibility for the reform of the theater rests with the actor. Personal experience leads me to believe that, in many important respects, the actor is as great a factor as the play-writer; for he has his freedom to reject a play that is not thoroughly artistic. But the fact that actors study what the public want shows that they, too, have made the fatal compromise which tends to lower the influence of the stage as a moral institution. And for the most part he finds that realism suits the spirit of the age, and realism, therefore, he will give his audiences. The consequence is, acting tends to become affected, strained, and unnatural—in a word, impersonal. Compare with this the acting of Booth or Barrett, which was thoroughly imbued with their own personality; it was sincere, earnest, even noble. We meet here, on the ground of the actor, the same problem that we met on the ground of the play-writer—the problem of realism and idealism."

The responsibility for the degenerate tendencies of the drama rests also, as already implied, with the public. The final condition of dramatic reform is the education of public taste. That the public is apathetic toward the worthier aspirations of the drama is due, according to Mr. Davies, to lack of dramatic education and to overwork:

"The latter cause—the fact that people are too tired in these days for serious drama—naturally creates the demand for amusement rather than instruction; tho I think this demand is greatly exaggerated. We still remain, however, pathetically blind to the glories of Shakespeare, and conventional and unintelligent in regard to grand opera. Whether this state of things continues depends somewhat upon the question whether the strenuous commercialism of modern life continues, and whether we shall settle down to new and more worthy ideals of social evolution after the present acute phase of progress shall have been passed. While it lasts the public is unfitted, by its habits of life, to enter into the higher and nobler elements of the drama; amusement is the chief need of our times and natures."

Toward the final issues of these problems, however, Mr. Davies's attitude is one of optimism. We are a "daringly experimental" people, and "use every means to familiarize ourselves with the materials and possibilities of art," and for this reason Mr. Davies foresees a great future for American drama. Meanwhile, he offers some suggestions for the remedy of the evils he points out:

"In the first place, much can be expected from the gradual introduction of art studies into our schools, colleges, and universities. The drama has not yet come in for its share of attention, but it surely will, as soon as our teachers are as wise as Froebel and Pestalozzi. Surely the time is not far distant when a man's education will include so much knowledge of art as will enable him to judge what is good drama, or to come to it able to feel highly, and judge its nobler qualities. An intelligent recognition of the equality of esthetic with ethic and logic as a 'culture-interest' is a step which is as inevitable as the progress of human thought, and I can not see why this step should not be taken soon. What is needed is money to endow 'chairs' in our universities devoted to the study and teaching of matters relating to the culture of the feelings. Here is, indeed, a new and attractive field for our millionaires. Pious founders in the past gave their money to endow chairs of logic, metaphysics, and theology. There are, perhaps, enough of these, at least for the present. But art is hardly even recognized in the modern university, and we wonder at the low state of the public taste!

"Another step which would greatly aid the recovery of the moral functions of the stage is the cultivation of closer relations with other institutions which have direct bearing on the education of public taste. The weakness of the stage is due largely to its isolation; it often lacks the interest which comes from close contact with the life of the people; modest and sensible people often think of it as a sort of hothouse where nothing but exotics are raised.

How true this judgment is is seen from the biographies of actors, which, for the most part, are melancholy reading, because their lives are so one-sided. Let the stage and the dramatic profession keep close to the life of men. Let them not despise any institution which shapes in any way, however small, the tastes of the public. The stage can learn something for its own good from the church, the political meeting, the struggle of the democracy for supremacy, and from the world-movements which stir the heart of humanity in these days."

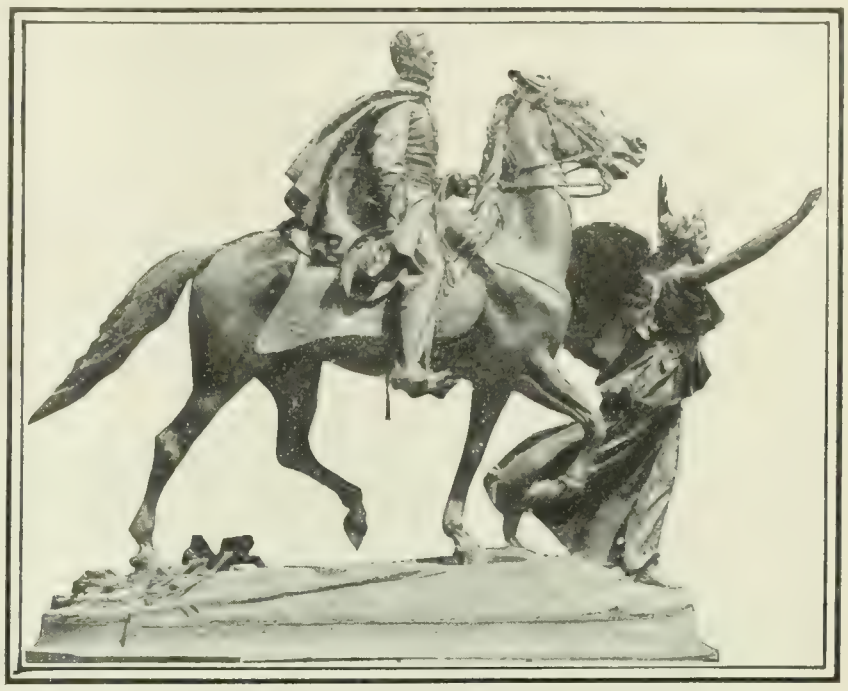
ST. GAUDENS'S STATUE OF SHERMAN.

To be ranked among the half-dozen great equestrian statues of the world, according to the New York *Outlook*, is Augustus Saint Gaudens's statue of General Sherman, which was unveiled in New York on Memorial Day of this year. The statue is of bronze, gilded, on a granite base and pedestal. The base, like the statue, is gilded. The gilding of the bronze has called forth criticism to the effect that it gives the one note of insincerity to a noble work of art. *The Outlook*, however, reminds us that the Greeks, whose sincerity in art we may hesitate to criticize, were accustomed to tint and gild their statuary, and holds that certainly in the case of the Sherman statue "the gilding has increased its delicacy of line and has added to its other traits that of splendor." We quote further:

"As combining grandeur with delicacy of modeling, restraint with mobile power, and fidelity in interpretative portraiture with freedom in poetic fancy, it would be difficult to show that the Sherman statue has ever been equaled by more than two or three equestrian statues of ancient or modern times. That a statue of this lofty rank should be created by an American artist and should stand in a city of the New World affords good reason for the faith of those who believe that this land in this age is capable of making its own contribution to the progress of the world, not only in material welfare, but also in artistic achievement."

THE SHERMAN STATUE,
At the entrance of Central Park, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

By his statues of Abraham Lincoln, of Farragut, and of Col. R. G. Shaw, which stand respectively in Chicago, in New York, and in Boston, Mr. Saint Gaudens is known to the nation. He has been hailed as the interpreter, in the art of sculpture, of the spirit of American tradition and aspiration. The story of the Sherman statue, taken from the same source as the previous quotation, is of interest:



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SHERMAN STATUE.

"In working on this statue Mr. Saint Gaudens showed one trait of genius—the capacity for taking pains. He was commissioned to design the statue in 1892. During the eleven years since then he designed, studied, modeled, altered, remodeled, and altered yet again, until it seemed to those who were waiting for the work to be finished that the sculptor would never be content. Yet, as Mr. Kenyon Cox has said, 'Saint Gaudens is one of those artists for whom it is worth while to wait.' It was five years after he had submitted the design for the approval of the committee in charge of the work that he began to model the statue in full size. It was exhibited while incomplete in Paris in 1899, and again, with the figure of Victory added, at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Discontented still, Mr. Saint Gaudens returned to this country, where he continued work upon it, changing here one detail, there another, and even remodeling certain of the more important parts. Then it was sent, in plaster, to the Exposition at Buffalo, where it received an extraordinary award. Mr. Saint Gaudens still saw opportunities for improvement. For something like a year and a half longer he worked upon it. At last, with the beauty of the first design unimpaired, rather enhanced by this tireless revision, the statue was set up in New York as a permanent honor to the city and the nation, and a monument both to the soldier whom it memorializes and to the artist for whom it will lastingly speak."

NOTES.

THE New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that with the passing of Leo XIII. the world will lose a personage of no small literary interest. "Almost since his school days he has been an industrious writer of Latin verse. His production in this line may not take rank as great poetry, but they are at least pleasing, and are invariably models of scholarly elegance. Even more than his Latin poems, his encyclicals have given him an enduring name as a writer."

M. FRÉDERIC MASSON, historian, and M. René Bazin, novelist, have been elected to the French Academy, to the seats left vacant by M. Gaston, Paris and M. Ernest Legouvé. M. Masson's reputation rests chiefly on his exhaustive studies of Napoleon and the Napoleon family, which fill some twenty volumes. M. Bazin is the author of dignified and conservative novels, one of which has been translated into English by Mr. Quiller-Couch. According to the New York *Evening Post*, "his style, as mere language, has brought him into the Academy."

ATTENTION has frequently been called to the fact that in the field of music there has been no truly great woman composer. When, a few months ago, a music-drama by Miss Ethel M. Smyth was produced at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York, the event was sufficiently unusual to arouse interest apart from the quality of the opera itself. *Harper's Weekly* states that the only woman who has succeeded to any notable degree in operatic composition is Ingeborg von Bronsart, who recently celebrated in Germany her fiftieth artistic jubilee. One of her operas has been produced in fourteen theaters, another in five.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS SUGAR HEALTHFUL?

SUGAR is getting into the hygienists' good graces. Instead of being frowned upon as the cause of indigestion, bad teeth, and general ill-health, it is now regarded as a valuable food-substance by most physicians. Not by all, however, for, as we are informed by a writer in the *Drogistische Rundschau*, while some of them maintain that sugar is of great service to the human body, strengthening the digestion and preventing undue acidity, others declare that even its moderate use is injurious to both the stomach and the teeth, while its excessive use develops diabetes. Says the author of the article just mentioned, which is translated for *The National Druggist* (July):

"Old and famous doctors, like Hufeland and Heim, declare that 'a moderate use of sugar stimulates digestion and prevents fermentation in the stomach, while an excessive indulgence in the article has an injurious effect on the digestive faculties, as it causes the formation of an excess of lactic acid, which makes itself apparent in the secretions, especially in the saliva, and in this manner produces an injurious effect on the teeth.

"Latter-day physicians, those representing the latest phases of medical knowledge, declare with great positiveness that 'sugar causes acidity of the stomach only when ingested in small quantities into a stomach already acid or inclined to acidity, when the lactic-acid fermentation seizes upon it and carries it along with it. If, however, the sugar is used in larger quantities it overcomes the fermentation and stops it.'

"The latest investigations have in truth demonstrated that lactic-acid fermentation is stopped by an excess of sugar; but, to the disappointment of pie-eaters and bon-bon devotees, it must be stated that this effect is produced only when the substance is absolutely pure. In this condition it seems to make no difference whether the sugar be eaten solid, in the shape of lumps, or dissolved in pure water. Sugar excites the secretions of the stomach, increases digestion of albuminous matters and of nutritives containing iron and lime, a fact which proves that under proper conditions sugar is a remedy against anemia, chlorosis, and in scrofula.

"This explains the love of a great many children for sugar in the lump, who afterward, as they grow older, avoid plain sugar, or sugar by itself, almost entirely. It seems to be a sort of instinct with children with weak bones and thin blood. As early as 1878 Dr. Böckel recommended, in his writings, sugar as the best and most powerful remedy in rachitis ('rickets'). According to the theory advanced by him, the sugar given in such cases sets up an alcoholic fermentation, which overcomes the lactic acid present in excess and thus prevents the escape of the bone-building salts."

According to the writer, the idea that sugar causes bad teeth is an altogether mistaken one. The teeth of the negroes in the tropics are dazzlingly white and sound. On sugar-plantations in Cuba, Louisiana, and elsewhere, all negroes run down with labor or sickness grow sleek, fat, and strong again on the return of the sugar harvest solely by chewing the cane. Englishmen and Americans eat more sugar than the French and the Germans, and yet they have better teeth than the latter. He goes on to say:

"After participating in many kinds of food, sugar seems to act as a digester, and that heaviness often felt after a hearty meal is frequently relieved by drinking a glass of sugar-water. The famous Hufeland, in his book 'Makrobiotik' (*i.e.*, on long life), sings a hymn of praise to sugar, and recommends plenty of sugar to all who have to eat coarse, heavy food. It is better, he states, for lean persons than fat ones.

"When we find that cake-bakers and millers habitually have bad teeth it is natural to charge the fact to the use of sugar or of flour. Rather ascribe it to the lack of care of the teeth, habitual with those people, which permits particles of food to remain between the teeth and thus further decomposition. If they used the brush frequently and properly they would have as good teeth as anybody.

"In old times our confectioners, bakers, etc., did not employ sugar in their sweet wares, but honey, whose antiseptic properties were known even in remote antiquity, and the Egyptians, Greeks, etc., frequently used it as an application to serious wounds. For that matter, as late as the seventeenth century, our ancestors used sugar as an application to wounds. The practise, however, fell into neglect and was forgotten until only recently prominent surgeons are again bringing the substance into use. Dr. Lücke, for instance, professor at the University of Strassburg, recommends it in gangrene, and has used it with excellent results.

"The Frenchman, Claude Bernard, has demonstrated that the normal sugar-content of the blood immediately commences to rise whenever any disease or injury to the organism commences to grow better. In this case a blood rich in sugar seems to exert an influence on the reparative action. This condition of the blood lasts until the health is restored or until the source of supply (of sugar) is cut short. Normal and healthy blood always contains sugar, which is derived from all nutritive foods and has absolutely nothing to do with the consumption of pure sugar. That a too great indulgence in sugar, by itself or mixed with other things, can have a bad effect and cause sickness is not to be denied, but that its use, either in small quantities or large, can cause diabetes can not be too strongly denied. Such an idea could be conceived or find defenders only from the fact that the original cause of that only too frequent disease has, up to the present, eluded investigation and remains a mystery. . . . . .

"Finally, we can assert that the healthiness of sugar is no longer disputed by educated physicians. That it is not only an article of nourishment, but a beneficent one, is demonstrated by the fact of the constant growth of its employment. In A.D. 1700 all Europe used about 100,000,000 pounds of it; in 1870 this had reached 4,000,000,000 pounds, while statistics show that from the end of August, 1900, to February, 1901, 2,000,000,000 pounds of beet-sugar alone had been consumed."

MANUFACTURED ALCOHOL AND ITS PRICE.

AT present, nature makes all the alcohol that we use, through the process of fermentation. All that the manufacturer does is to separate it from its surroundings by distillation. But alcohol may also be made chemically from acetylene, without any fermentation at all; and since we have been able to produce acetylene cheaply, the possible manufacture of alcohol in this way has been freely discussed. A correspondent of *La Nature* (Paris) asserts that alcohol from fermentation is still more cheaply produced than it could be by any chemical process, and hence that the latter is not yet a commercial possibility. He says:

"Synthetic alcohol dates from 1860. It was M. Berthelot who taught us how to make it with acetylene. Ethyl alcohol differs from acetylene only by an excess of oxygen and hydrogen. It requires only a simple chemical process to transform acetylene into alcohol. When, a few years ago, we succeeded in making on a large scale the calcium carbid that yields acetylene by simple moistening, it was announced on all sides that we had now the means of making cheap alcohol. Some lime, some carbon, and we should have alcohol at will.

"This seductive idea has returned lately a little embellished; and some worthy folk believe in synthetic alcohol as in the Gospel.

"Certainly we may produce alcohol from acetylene easily enough. But at what price? That is the point. It has been cried from the housetops that synthetic alcohol may be sold for about 10 francs a hectoliter [8 cents a gallon] at great profit, since the price of manufacture would be about 5 francs. What a revolution! The country distilling can now scarcely afford to sell alcohol at 45 francs a hectoliter [18 cents a gallon], and at 30 francs [12 cents a gallon] when the conditions are very favorable. These prices will be lower, but not much. So the public has begun to dream of synthetic alcohol.

"Let us not dream. The first thing to be considered is acetylene, that is to say, the carbid of calcium from which it is made. A ton of carbid costs now at least 150 francs [$30] and furnishes enough acetylene to make 800 liters [200 gallons] of alcohol at 90°. Then, without taking manipulations into account, we must pay out about 20 francs per hectoliter of alcohol [16 cents a gallon]. By what miracle will these 20 francs become 5? The difference is not small.

"It has been said that instead of using calcium carbid we may have recourse to barium carbid. Lime is cheap, but baryta, which

is a by-product of the operation, has a market value such that the alcohol may be obtained for nothing. What imagination! No account is taken of the price of barium carbid, which is very much higher than that of calcium carbid, and shall we really believe that if this process came into general employment, the uses of baryta being limited, the value of the by-product would not in its turn fall? The truth is that, taking everything into account, synthetic alcohol is at this moment at least as expensive as industrial alcohol. Later, we shall see. For the moment, we should not be deceived by baseless affirmations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE MOSQUITO.

THE recent wet weather on the Atlantic coast has vastly increased the possible breeding-grounds for the mosquito, and the result has been an unusual development of that annoying pest, amounting in places to what the newspapers call a "scourge." In spite of this, entomologists are quite certain that mosquitoes can be practically exterminated in localities that possess the two requisites of patience and money. How this may be done is explained briefly by Dr. F. J. Otis in *Good Health* (July). Says this writer:

"Mosquitoes live and multiply where there is an abundance of water, and subsist upon the juices of plants. The female has a very strong beak, so she can penetrate the firmer plant structure in search of food; but the male has not so strong a beak, and so subsists on the more juicy plants.

"The female lays her eggs on the surface of quiet or stagnant water, in little rafts composed of the cigar-shaped eggs standing on end. The general color is a light gray or almost white on the upper side, while if they are observed from the lower side, they are of a silvery appearance. The raft is concave above and convex below, so that it is really a miniature boat. The eggs float about on the water for but a few hours, a day or two at the longest, when they hatch, producing little larvæ. These vary somewhat according to the different kinds of mosquitoes, but they are really not water-insects in the strict sense, for they have a breathing-apparatus, and can not live below the surface for more than ten or fifteen minutes.

"The most of their food is obtained at the surface. They lie there with their breathing-tubes just above the surface of the water, and manipulate the little cilia about their mouths in such a way that a current of water is brought past the mouth, which brings to them little insects and particles of foods that are floating upon the surface.

"It is in this stage of the mosquito's life that the scientist takes charge of the little fellow to destroy him and the future generations. If kerosene or some oily material is poured on the surface of the water, it can be readily seen that these little fellows will thrust their breathing-tubes up into the oil, and get oil instead of air. It also destroys their food-supply, as the little particles of food will float on the oil instead of water, so that they can neither eat nor breathe, and must die. It takes a very small quantity of oil to accomplish this."

In the pupa form, which is the mosquito's next stage of existence, the insects, instead of living in the water and breathing through the air-tube near the tail, have two tubes like ears extending from the side of the head, so that when they are close to the surface these tubes project into the air above. In this form the insect generally remains near the surface, but has a powerful tail by which it can lower itself to the bottom of the pond. Here again, we are told, oil may be used to destroy the insects. After only a few days in this form, the mosquito is liberated to seek his home among the leaves of the swamp vegetation. To quote again:

"Mosquitoes do not travel very far. They live and die within a half-mile of their birthplace, unless some very strong wind carries them away or they get entrapped in some cargo and are thus removed to other parts.

"It has been difficult for scientists to fully appreciate this fact, as many localities far removed from water had so many mosquitoes; but careful investigation has shown that mosquitoes multiply very rapidly in cans containing water, and in little pools that have formed in the tracks of domestic animals about the barnyard and in similar places. Whenever freshly broken ground is left rough, so that these pools form more readily than before, mosquitoes are noticed to increase very greatly in numbers. Under these circumstances, they seem to go through the various forms so very rapidly that a vessel that will hold water for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours will make the multiplication of mosquitoes possible, and as one mosquito will lay from two to four hundred eggs it can be readily seen that in the course of three or four days we could have from three to four hundred times as many mosquitoes about the locality as existed previously.

"To rid ourselves of these little nuisances, all that is necessary is to see that all these cans are upturned, the little low places are filled up, and that no water remains in the eaves troughs or rain-barrels about the premises. If these conditions can be controlled within three hundred yards of our premises, we can practically control mosquitoes about our homes.

"During the winters, the pupæ form goes into the pitcher-plants and into protected places in the grass of the swamps where it may be frozen up completely, but in the spring they thaw out and continue their life uninjured. The adult mosquitoes that are overtaken by the cold weather seek shelter beneath stone bridges, in cellars of houses, always where there is some water, as the adult mosquito can not live more than a day or so without a good drink. In the dry seasons, the mosquito race is perpetuated entirely by the adult female. The larva and pupa forms dry up and die. The plants get old and hard, and the male can no longer obtain his food from them and so dies; but the female having a stronger beak can penetrate the firmer plants, and still obtain her living. As the season becomes drier, she goes into a state suggesting hibernation, and remains quiet in some locality where she can get moisture, staying until the rain comes or water may be found again, when she deposits her eggs and the locality is soon as well stocked with the insects as formerly."

A WIRELESS JOKE.

THE interception of Marconi's messages by an English expert, to show that his company has not yet perfected its non-interference system, has already been noticed in these columns. The London correspondent of *The Western Electrician* writes of it as follows under the heading of "A Joke on the Marconi Company":

"What Professor Fleming has termed 'scientific Hooliganism' has been taking place in connection with a demonstration of the Marconi space-telegraph system which Professor Fleming was giving before the aristocratic audiences which usually attend the Royal Institution lectures. Dr. Fleming, who, as is now well known, is connected with the Marconi Company, was demonstrating, a few days ago, the receipt of space-telegraphic messages from Cornwall to London, pointing out, at the same time, the proof that Hertzian waves penetrated such structures as buildings. In the midst of the messages so received—which, by the way, were called syntonic messages—much to the disgust of the professor, the word 'rats' interpolated itself. On the next day a letter appeared in *The Times*, couched in strong language, calling upon the perpetrators to reveal themselves, and maintaining that, in spite of the attempt to cause a wreck of the demonstration, the experiment was quite successful. In the next issue of *The Times* there was published a letter from Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, acknowledging himself to be the 'villain.' This gentleman will be remembered as having claimed to have tapped all the Carlo Alberto messages last year, and to have substantiated his claim with specimens of his tapes. These the Marconi Company intimated were forgeries, but a challenge from Mr. Maskelyne to fight that particular issue out in the law courts was ignored by the company.

"Mr. Maskelyne, in his latest attempt at tapping the messages sent from Poldhu, tells the public that the particular message received at the lecture-table in the Royal Institution had been practised from Poldhu since eleven o'clock in the morning, and that something like fifty horse-power had been expended in getting it through. The matter is being taken up by the daily newspapers as a huge joke, but, viewing the matter quite seriously, this, together with the complete cessation of the much-vaunted daily news service from America to *The Times*, has not made the position of

the company the more sure in the public estimation. For the present, the general feeling is that little proof has been afforded that the messages can not be tapped by any one with an ordinary untuned apparatus."

PICTURES OF THE FORCES AT WORK IN LIQUIDS.

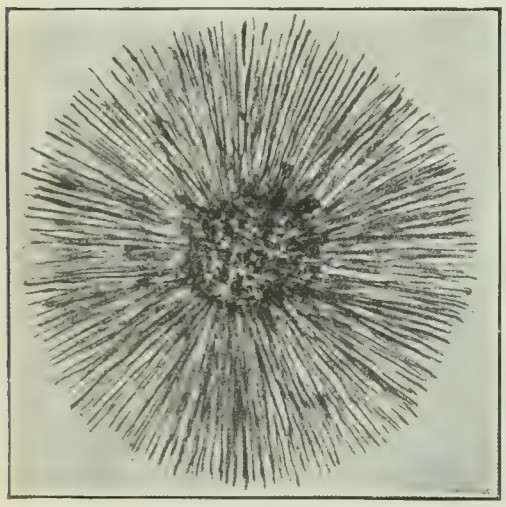
EVERY one knows how easily magnetic forces may be made to map themselves by sprinkling iron filings on paper laid above a magnet. The resulting picture of a magnetic field of force, with its variations, is a familiar one. Recently a French physicist, M. Stéphane Leduc, of Nantes, showed to the French Association for the Advancement of Science how the forces of diffusion in liquids can be made to draw pictures of themselves in a similar manner. His photographs of liquid fields of force strikingly resemble the familiar magnetic fields, and one can not help thinking, with the author, that the similarity between the two cases may be more than a mere coincidence. Says M. G. H. Niewenglowski, who describes M. Leduc's experiments in *Cosmos* (June 6):

"If we imagine a drop of an aqueous solution in the midst of a mass of distilled water the dissolved molecules will move away by diffusion; the water will move in the opposite direction to replace them. The drop may then be considered, according to M. Leduc, as the seat of a field of force whose lines of force are the directions followed by the moving molecules. In this case we have a positive pole of diffusion. If, on the contrary, we consider a drop of water in an aqueous solution we have a negative pole of diffusion. If we repeat the experiment by placing two drops about two centimeters [about an inch] apart, we have a bipolar field of force with two poles of the same or opposite names according to circumstances.

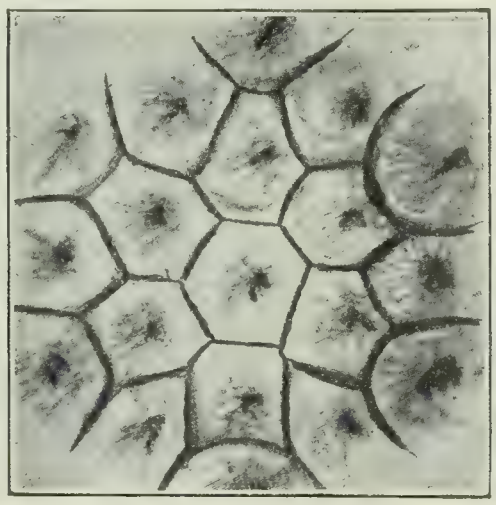
"The fields of diffusion thus obtained present the same aspects and the same characteristics as magnetic fields; it is as if currents of ether carried along the iron filings just as the water carries the blood-globules or the particles of powder.

"When similar poles of diffusion produce circles that increase in size till they meet, these produce polygons by their mutual action. If there are spheres of diffusion we obtain polyhedra; thus we may obtain a kind of artificial cell.

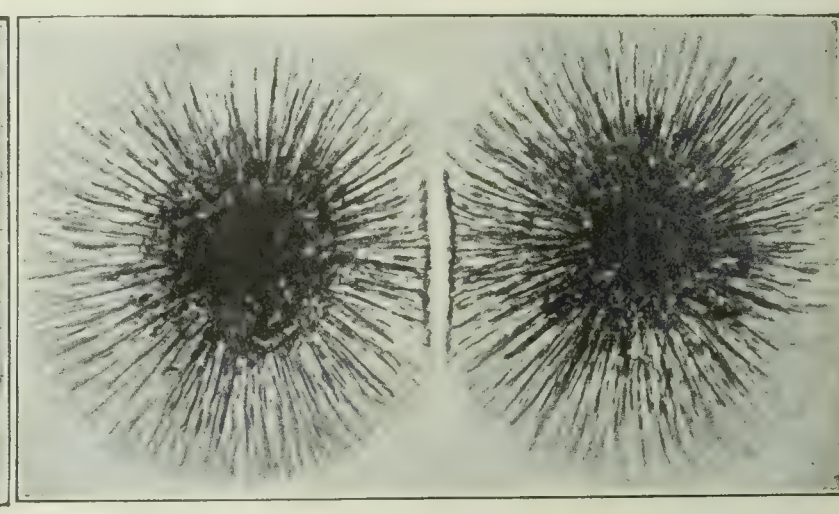
"We should note, with M. Leduc, that the globules of blood and the particles suspended in liquids accumulate in the positive foci of diffusion, which shows that the phenomenon of agglutination, studied in medicine some years ago, may result from purely physical conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MONOPOLAR FIELD OF FORCE.
Drop of blood in salt solution.



LIQUID CELLS.
Drops of salt solution in distilled water.



BIPOLAR FIELD OF FORCE.
Two poles of the same name; blood in salt solution.

Civilization in the Far North.—Commenting on President Roosevelt's recent prediction that Alaska will contain within the next century a population as large as that of Scandinavia, *The Engineering and Mining Journal* puts on record its belief that the possibilities of far Northern regions exceed those of the tropics, so far as the development of civilization is concerned. It says:

"We are among those who believe in the Great Northwest as the future home of a large agricultural and mining population. The wheat-lands on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Alberta and Assiniboia, have already taken their place as one of the granaries of the world, and on the western side of the continental divide there is a stretch of country which for mineral resources is hardly surpassed by any portion of the Cordillera. Added to this natural wealth, there is a climate which is favorable to the breeding of a strong and manly race, such as can and will work for progress with an energy contrasting strikingly with the relaxing temperament to be found in the tropics. Besides, we know that it is easy to mitigate cold when it is impossible to escape the effects of excessive heat. Man is better built to face the low temperatures of the North than the debilitating fevers of the South."

TO FIND THE MAGNETIC POLE.

THAT the magnetic needle does not point exactly to the north is now known by every schoolboy. Moreover, it is generally understood that the point toward which it is directed is not stationary, but moves slowly about. Altho no one has yet reached the geographical pole, one explorer has stood directly on the magnetic pole—at least on the spot occupied by it for the moment. Another attempt to reach it is now to be made by a Norwegian named Amundsen, regarding whose expedition and the expeditions of his predecessors the New York *Tribune* speaks editorially as follows (June 21):

"Altho experts in terrestrial magnetism have been able to make fairly trustworthy guesses about the American magnetic pole, only one previous effort has been made to find it by visitation. The first two expeditions to this part of the world by Sir John Ross were prompted by a desire to find the 'Northwest passage' to India. His third venture, which kept him nearly four years in the Arctic region, beginning with 1829, was a quest for the magnetic pole. His ship was frozen in and abandoned in the Gulf of Boothia. Subsequently, with boats, he worked his way out to Lancaster Sound, where whalers rescued him. Upon his return to England he reported that his dipping-magnets occupied a vertical position when he reached latitude 70° 7′ and longitude 96° 43′ west of Greenwich. He was then upon the peninsula of Boothia Felix. Neumayer, the leading German authority in such matters, and the late Charles A. Schott, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, located the pole in 1890, by computation only, from two to four degrees eastward, in substantially the same latitude as Ross. Owing to their lack of agreement and to the absence of any corroboration, of course those conjectures have little value.

"Amundsen purposes to determine the question with precision by the only method upon which reliance can be placed. Tho he may depart from Ross's program in certain particulars, he will follow the earlier explorer's route up to a certain point. He intends to leave Baffin's Bay by way of Lancaster Sound and to push westward along the seventy-third parallel of latitude. When his work is finished he may be able to continue in the same general direction as far as Bering Strait and then come southward. The essential features of the enterprise are, however, that he will make magnetic and meteorological observations, and has food enough to last three or four years."

OFFICE OF NICOTIN IN THE TOBACCO PLANT.

THE significance of the presence of nicotin in tobacco has recently been investigated by an Italian botanist, G. Albo, of the Palermo Botanical Gardens. He finds that this alkaloid, instead of being a waste-product, as has been supposed, is really a food, having an important part to play in the nutrition of the plant. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 20):

"M. Albo has already solved a similar question in relation to the presence of colchicin in the various species of colchicum. He has reached the conclusion that colchicin is by no means a waste-substance, a product of disassimilation, but rather a nitrogenized substance that has, like other reserve food-substances, a part to play in the phenomena of nutrition and formation of the plant. His conclusion is the same as regards the nicotin in tobacco. This alkaloid also is a food; nicotin serves, directly or indirectly, to nourish the plant, instead of being a residue or waste-product. Nicotin is not found in the seeds of tobacco. But we find there a substance soluble in alcohol, which gives with sulfuric acid. . . . reactions similar to those of solanin [the poison of the deadly nightshade]. Now we know, through an old observation of Kletznisky, that we may obtain nicotin by reducing solanin. This solanin of the seed disappears during germination and is employed to nourish the buds; it has quite disappeared in the fully developed plants and is not found at all, while nicotin is present. The total quantity of this varies according to the conditions of the plant and its treatment. If, for example, we cut off the tops of a stalk of tobacco to prevent flowering, we see that the proportion of nicotin increases considerably. It becomes almost thrice as great as in normal conditions during flowering. This is due, according to the Italian experimenter, to the fact that, normally, there is a migration of nicotin from the plant toward the seeds, which nicotin is there transformed into another substance, more complex perhaps, and more effective as a reserve—either solanin or some related substance. Thus we understand the influence exerted by the destruction of the flowers; the nicotin that would have been accumulated and transformed in the needs is now obliged to remain in the plant and becomes there more abundant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Deep Do Whales Dive?—Both whalers and naturalists have usually held that when whales "sound," they descend to great depths. One writer on the subject estimates that the larger members of the group dive fully a thousand yards. In a memoir published in Belgium, and noted recently in *Knowledge* (July), Dr. Racovitza challenges this belief, and states that, in his opinion, one hundred yards is the maximum depth to which any whale can dive, and that many species can not reach anything like that limit. Says the writer:

"Why should whales want to go to such depths? All whales sound for the purpose of obtaining food; and in the profound darkness of one thousand yards what food could they get? Those species which feed on animalcules might perhaps obtain what they want. But how about the species which feed on fishes and cuttles? At a depth of a thousand yards they certainly could not use their eyes to detect non-luminous species, and we have no evidence whatever that they feed on the self-luminous deep sea-fish and cuttles (if indeed there be any of the latter). On the contrary, the available evidence indicates that they feed on ordinary light-dwelling fishes and cuttles which live in much shallower zones. But this is not all. It is known that the effects of a pressure of more than three atmospheres proves fatal to human life, and altho we may believe that whales can stand treble this pressure, or nine atmospheres, which would occur at about ninety yards' depth, is it conceivable that they could resist the effect of ten times the latter pressure, or ninety atmospheres? Moreover, does it seem possible that a whale, whose body is only slightly heavier than water at ordinary pressure, could exert the muscular force necessary to propel that body to a depth of a thousand yards?"

Dr. Racovitza contends further that whales never sleep. One of his arguments is that individuals will follow a ship for days, which they could not well do while asleep.

An Uncalled-for Electric Machine.—A curious electrical phenomenon was recently observed in a manufactory of paraffin paper, according to *Cosmos* (June 27). Says this journal:

"The paper is prepared very easily by passing silk paper through liquid paraffin. To do this on a large scale and continuously, a roll of paper is placed on a revolving bobbin near a bath of paraffin. The paper, unrolling, goes through the bath and then rises to a stretching-cylinder after passing between two drying surfaces that remove the excess of paraffin by friction. Then it moves for some distance horizontally and is finally rolled on a bobbin similar to that from which it started.

"Now since this apparatus has been installed, the workmen who have passed near the band of paraffined paper have felt electric shocks, their hair has risen up on their heads, and they could draw sparks with the finger from the bobbin on which the paper was rolled.

"It was thus seen that the whole apparatus formed a huge electric machine in which static electricity was developed by the continual rubbing of the drying surfaces on the paraffined faces of the paper. Recently, to do away with the inconveniences of this undesirable production of electricity, a metallic point connected with the base of the machine has been placed where the paper issues from the dryer, and thus the electric fluid has been drawn off."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN effective design to prevent horses running away has been patented by a Nebraskan," says *The American Inventor*. "With this device the driver or rider has only to pull a cord lying parallel to the reins and a bellows-like curtain is drawn over both eyes to shut out the sight completely. In this condition the animal can only stand and tremble until the object causing the fright has passed, when the curtain is lifted by releasing the cord and the horse travels on as before. The curtain is housed in a small semicircular leather casing just above the eyes and the operating-cords are inserted in the bit-rings before passing back with the reins."

THE using of electric light in bath-rooms, either public or private, so it is asserted by an English engineer, is dangerous in many cases. Writing to *The Government Gazette* he says that "the electric-light switches most usually employed have brass covers and brass knobs, and it is quite possible that this metal work may be in unsuspected contact with the electric supply wires. In such a case a person standing on a dry wooden floor, and using the switch, would not notice any defect, but any one in the act of taking a bath, or standing with bare feet on a wet or metallic floor, and attempting to turn on the light, would receive a very severe shock which would probably prove fatal even at the comparatively low pressure of 220 volts."

M. SANTOS DUMONT'S experiments in aerial navigation in Paris during the past fifteen days have attracted public attention. A Paris correspondent to *Nature* (London) says: "M. Dumont was seen flying over the Longchamps Hippodrome when the race was actually going on; at another time he went to his private residence in the Champs Elysées, left his balloon to the care of his assistants, who had followed his aerial track in an automobile, took his customary breakfast, and returned to the balloon-shed near Puteaux Gate, in the Bois de Boulogne. On another occasion he sailed from the Puteaux Gate to Bagatelle, where he landed during a parade. But the area of his promenades is very limited, and sometimes the balloon has to be carried by hand for a part of the way; so it is not possible to say if M. Santos-Dumont has really improved his speed and stability." The daily press of July 14 announces that M. Dumont appeared above the Longchamps race-course during the fêtes of that day and saluted President Loubet by blowing his whistle and by a salvo of revolver shots.

A NEW duty of the scientific housewife, according to Mary Moulton Smith, is to see that the members of her family receive the various elements of food in their proper proportions. "Before the breakfast has been prepared," she says, "or after it has been served and eaten, the housewife should add up the different amounts of proteid, fat, and carbohydrate found in the foods. In the evening you can find out whether you have taken too much of one kind of food or not enough of another." A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* comments on this in verse in the following fashion:

Mother's slow at figures, but she always has to count
The proteids to see that we secure the right amount.
She keeps a pad of paper and a pencil near the sink,
And estimates our victuals—all the things we eat or drink.
She lists our carbohydrates and she scribbles down the fat,
And our specific gravity—she always watches that.

Mother's slow at figures, but she wants to do her best.
She's listening to the lectures until she is possessed
Of scientific demons and a regulating-card—
And while she chews her pencil all the eggs are boiling hard.
She gets bewildered with it, and she has to balance up,
And the coffee is so sturdy that it almost cracks the cup.

Mother's slow at figures—so our breakfast's always late;
The proteids and the hydrates make the task for her too great.
We never get a luncheon, for she figures on till noon,
And finds we've overdone it, and that almost makes her swoon.
Mother's tabulating every pennyweight we eat—
Except the meals we smuggle from the restaurant down the street

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ELIGIOUS BELIEF AND RACE SUICIDE.

RELIGION has a direct bearing upon the question of race suicide, according to the positive assertion of *Federation*, organ of the federation of churches and Christian organizations in New York city. After consideration of comprehensive statistics of the number of children in Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Hebrew families, as shown in returns from an assembly district fairly representative of New York's densely populated quarter, our authority as far back as 1900 reached certain conclusions which it now feels obliged to repeat and confirm as follows:

"The average number of children in the Protestant families is 1.85, in the Roman Catholic 2.03, and in the Hebrew 2.54 children. This in itself would not prove that Protestantism, in the Fourteenth Assembly District, is likely to have a smaller increase, through the birth-rate, than is Roman Catholicism; or that the growth of the Hebrew population of New York through the birth-rate will make a rapid advance on both Protestantism and Roman Catholicism; but . . . there is no doubt that this statistical induction is true. It should be noticed that only 16.6 per cent. of the Hebrews are without children, whereas 28.3 per cent. of the Protestants are without children. It should be noticed that six times as many Hebrew families have nine children as have the Protestant families; and that for every Protestant family with eight children there are proportionately four Hebrew, and twice as many with seven children. . . . It appears that the proportion of Protestant families with but one or two children is larger than that of the Hebrew families with one or two children.

"Among the several Protestant communions there are several whose average of children is higher than the Roman Catholic average, notably the Episcopalian and Presbyterian; but, excepting the Free Methodist, there is not a single Protestant communion in which the average is as high as the Hebrew. This tends to confirm the induction above stated, for it is not likely that fifteen Protestant communions should each show an average lower than the Hebrew, unless there is something in the genius of the Hebrew household traditions which is favorable to fecundity as compared with the tendencies of modern Protestantism. A Spencerian sociologist might approve of this expression of 'individuation,' but when it is noticed that the unclassified Protestant average is lower than the entire Protestant average, and that the unspecified and agnostic averages are yet lower, a Christian student of the kingdom of which the child is the type may well ask whither Protestantism is tending. It is clear, at any rate, so far at least as the Fourteenth Assembly District is concerned, that Protestantism's probabilities of growth through birth-rate are much lower than the Hebrew, and the fact that the leading Protestant communion of the district, the Lutheran, has but 1.74 children per family, as against 2.03 children in the Roman Catholic families, shows that the district is not a hopeful nursery for New York's future Protestantism."

But *Federation* warns us against a too literal interpretation of these percentages, because an enlargement of the area of investigation introduces other factors of importance. Nevertheless, "Roman Catholics are probably less guilty of race suicide than Protestants or agnostics." Further:

"It will be found that, as a rule, the unspecified Protestant families have a higher average of children than the families which, while unwilling to call themselves agnostics, are not even willing to call themselves Protestants; and that, in turn, the average among the agnostic families is lower than among the indefinitely Protestant families and considerably lower than the Protestant average as a whole.

"The writer is clearly aware that certainty concerning these inferences would be justifiable only after the age classification of the mothers of the various groups and the statistics of deceased children had entered into the study. But he believes, and believes beyond a peradventure, that religion has more to do with the birth-rate, and especially with fecundity, than statistical writers have been wont to concede. Professor Mayo-Smith says, for instance: 'The great religious confessions show no differences. We have about the same birth-rate in a Catholic country like Italy as in a Protestant country like Prussia. Where both religions are represented in the same country, as in Germany, no difference is visible.' M. Léroy-Beaulieu says, on the other hand: 'A low birth-rate goes hand-in-hand with high wages and the spread of education, and appears to be particularly associated with democratic aspirations, and *still more with a lessening of religious belief on the part of the people*.'"

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN ENGLAND.

PREDICTIONS of serious troubles to come in England when the so-called "passive-resistance" movement is fairly under way are made by Rev. C. Silvester Horne in an article printed by *The Outlook* (New York). Mr. Horne is the chairman of the London Congregational Union, has been pastor of the Kensington Congregational Church, and has lately accepted a call to the Central Hall, formerly known as Whitefield's Tabernacle. From the first he has prominently identified himself with that "passive resistance" which is one of the most notable outcomes of England's hotly disputed Education Act. In his *Outlook* article Mr. Horne says:

"It is safe to say that during the next six months there will be interesting and exciting developments. Rumors have already gone abroad that the Government will proclaim the Passive Resistance League and prohibit public meetings under its auspices. It is even reported that criminal prosecution will be established and that some non-conformist leaders will suffer. One thing, however, is certain. The conscience and reason of the country are against the Government and behind the free churches. A new feature in the agitation was seen in the enormous demonstration in Hyde Park against the bill for London. Non-conformity and the working classes made a great fighting alliance. Not far short of a quarter of a million people acclaimed the speakers and cheered enthusiastically the most uncompromising sentiments. The Government, in carrying out the clerical policy, has overreached itself. It has legislated what it can not administer; and it seems probable that we shall witness another demonstration of the fact that no act can be operative that has not the moral convictions of the people behind it."

The Passive Resistance League, Mr. Horne tells us, has an executive composed of well-known leaders of the English free churches. "Eminent counsel have given it as their opinion that this organized resistance to the act brings the members of the league within the law relating to conspiracy and exposes them to criminal prosecution. It has made no difference. Branches of the league have been formed in all parts of the country; at the present time over two hundred are in existence, and the work of enrolment is going on quietly but rapidly." The writer gives his personal estimate of all these proceedings thus:

"As soon as the Education Bill of 1902 was introduced, the non-conformists protested that a new church-rate was being levied under the guise of an education-rate. The reason for this was that the schools of the Church of England were now to be put upon the rates, and yet were to remain under denominational management. Our contention has hitherto been that as soon as an institution becomes a state institution it must cease to be sectarian. This invaluable constitutional principle has now been ignored. The non-conformist ratepayer will pay his money to Church of England schools, and will lose his ancient privilege of controlling the expenditure of his own money. American readers should understand that in eight thousand parishes in England and Wales there is only one public elementary school available in each parish, and that that school is under Church of England auspices, and that all children in the parish are by law compelled to attend it. The non-conformist therefore asserts that the new education-rate is worse than the old church-rate. The old church-rate went to keep up the parish church, but at least the non-conformist was not compelled to attend the parish church. The new education-rate goes to support a sectarian school, and non-conformist children are compelled to attend this school. To understand the intensity of

the free-church opposition to this new system, something must be known of the social and religious conditions which prevail to-day in many parts of England. The power of the Established Church in thousands of parishes is almost absolute. The squire of the parish, who probably owns most of the land, expects his tenant to be loyal to the Church of England; and multitudes of laborers and small shopkeepers are given to understand that their very livelihood depends on their conformity to the will of the squire and the parson. The latter is very usually, nowadays, what is known as high church. The old priestly notion of the ministry has been revived with great success. He repudiates the name Protestant. He regards the non-conformist as a schismatic and a heretic, and the children of non-conformists as proper subjects for his priestly influence. Even *The Pilot*, which is an Anglican weekly paper of conspicuous moderation and great influence due to its statesmanlike opinions, declares that if the Church of England is to be re-Protestantized ten thousand clergymen must be turned out. These men are interested in the movement for reunion with Rome, and their teaching is hardly distinguishable from that of Rome. The schools which these men manage are the most valuable instrumentality they possess for proselytizing young England. Backed up, therefore, by the social influence of the squirearchy, they are able to make the position of the independent non-conformist almost intolerable. He may be strong enough to take his own line so far as worshiping at a non-conformist chapel is concerned, but when he sees his own children's minds set against him and the faith he holds most dear, he is driven to the verge of rebellion. So that when now he is required not only to expose his children to this peril, but to pay his rate that they may be seduced from their principles, he is astonishing the Government by asserting flatly that he will not pay, but will suffer loss of goods or even imprisonment."

Mr. Horne thus states his conviction that the support of denominational schools out of the public funds has brought about an imposition of religious tests as a qualification for public office:

"The grievance is further greatly aggravated by the fact that in these church schools which are now to be entirely supported by public funds no non-conformist can be a head teacher. To the power of the clergy is to be added the sectarian influence of the principal teacher. Thus a further difficulty is placed in the way of the non-conformist who desires to be loyal to the law of the land and at the same time to his own principles. We never expected to see, in any period of reaction, the reimposition of religious tests in any branch of the civil service. The payment of a rate that our children may be proselytized at the expense of their parents, and schools supported from the principal teacherships in which all people holding our convictions are expressly excluded, is to thousands of non-conformists a moral impossibility."

Commenting editorially upon all these things *The Outlook* says:

"The bill violates what they believe to be a constitutional principle in England, as it certainly is in this country—that men shall not be taxed to support a religious propaganda which violates their own conscience. Practically the educational system of England is put under the control of the Church of England, while it is to be supported by men of all churches. The difference between the non-conformists and a very considerable section of the Church of England is not less radical than the difference between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. We do not say that it is the same; we do say that it is not less radical. . . . If any large proportion of influential non-conformists join in this movement, if they have enough of the spirit of Hampden and of Cromwell to see their property despoiled and to suffer, if need be, imprisonment for their convictions, they will certainly win in the end. The majority in England will not attempt the impossible task of indicting a large, influential, and entirely respectable portion of the community as criminals for refusing to cooperate in a movement which directly concerns their home, and which is against not only their judgment but their conscience."

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

TRIBUTES to the character and influence of the late Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic communion in England, have been numerous in the press of all the English-speaking nations. *The Outlook* (New York) thinks it is too soon to estimate accurately the value of his life-work as a whole, but the New York *Sun* applies the term "successful" to his policy in general. From the last-named paper we quote:

"Cardinal Vaughan belonged to the aristocratic circle of English Catholics, and his disposition as an ecclesiastic was not conciliatory. He was always uncompromising in his allegiance to his church and its doctrine. The attempt of Anglican ritualists to get a footing for negotiations for union with Rome by obtaining papal recognition of the validity of their ministerial orders received no countenance from him. He demanded, as his church demands, absolute submission to the papacy, and would yield nothing to the ritualists, in whose ability, under any circumstances, to carry with them to Rome any considerable part of their followers he never had any faith. He would have them come in no other way than that followed by Newman and Manning, or by individual conversion and submission.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

His recent death deprives the English of representation in the coming Conclave.

"Compared with these two great English cardinals, Cardinal Vaughan must be put on a lower intellectual level, but he was of great strength of character and bold in the positions he took and maintained. He has died at a time when the ritualist movement in the Church of England has gone so far Romeward in its essential doctrine and spirit that the revolt of Anglican Protestantism against it has become bitter; but meanwhile the Roman Catholic Church seems to be steadily strengthening its position in England, for the very reason that it refuses to recognize any priestly authority in ritualism. It may be said, therefore, that the uncompromising policy of Cardinal Vaughan, tho often criticized, has been practically successful. Moreover, it has had the unreserved support of the Vatican."

The following from the London *Spectator*, is fairly characteristic of English secular press opinion:

"Sprung from an ancient Welsh family which had never become Protestant, he was from early years destined for the priesthood, he spent much of his youth as a missionary in South America, and it was not till he was forty that he accepted the Roman Catholic bishopric of Salford. He there, however, made a reputation for energy, administrative ability, and effective, tho not brilliant, oratory which marked him out as the next Archbishop of Westminster. He was accordingly appointed on Cardinal Manning's death, and thenceforward he ruled his coreligionists with a strong hand. In all controversies he maintained the position of his church with something of hauteur, never flinching, as we have had repeated occasion to remark, from the defense of doctrines least acceptable to Protestants. He had little of the democratic sympathies professed by his predecessor, holding, indeed, the Conservative opinions of the English squirearchy; but he gave great offense to Roman Catholics as well as to Protestants by his attitude on the death of Queen Victoria. He was not, we think very popular in his own communion; but he was a brave man, who acted in a straight way upon such light as he had. He was very successful in raising money for ecclesiastical objects, and his successor, who it is said will probably be Dr. Gasquet, head of

the English Benedictines, will find it difficult to carry on all his work."

But *The New Century* (Washington), an influential Roman Catholic paper, observes, in the course of its editorial estimate: "When a prelate of the position of the late Cardinal Vaughan dies, it is the fashion to exalt him to the skies. The Archbishop of Westminster has been dead scarce a week and already he is acclaimed the superior of Wiseman and Manning. How false and unworthy such praise is!" And with reference to the excommunication of the late St. George Mivart by Cardinal Vaughan the same paper says:

"The case of the late St. George Mivart saddens the thinking man who, remembering this, regrets that the just are sometimes lacking in that sympathy which is the halo of charity. The senile utterances of one of the finest minds of the nineteenth century were used for its own destruction—used justly, no doubt—but at what a horrible sacrifice! The defense of Cardinal Vaunghan in this matter is a defense which requires no argument. His admirers make it an apologia rather than a defense; and we are content to leave it so. But, if ever a matter was badly handled since the muddle about Savonarola and Galileo, the affair of St. George Mivart was badly handled."

The Roman Catholic authority we are quoting sees in the antecedents of the late cardinal some explanation of his traits. Thus:

"Perhaps from the fact that his life had been narrowed by the circumstances of his education apart from the great English public schools, he never showed himself equal to the broad treatment of the modern developments of thought. He did not seem to recognize that he was in a day of change, and that the church herself —'All things to all men'—is blessing and guiding legitimate changes in the modes of the intellect. The Tory Catholic in England is, as a rule, unfit for the management of great affairs. He has lived for too many years in the same atmosphere. He is as helpless in view of great public questions as is the royalist of France. He is not yet outside of the shadow of the penal laws. He lives among his 'cousins'—the result of constant intermarriages for the last four hundred years. He has all the superstitions of his caste. And do what he will, say what he will, the results of modern democracy are to him the work of the devil. It will take another generation, in the warmth of modern English tolerance of all religions, to give the scions of the old English families the virility to meet and the power to use for good the springs of the new movements."

"In one respect," notes *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) in its editorial on the late cardinal, "his influence was a power for Catholic disseverance instead of Catholic unity. He was an opponent of the Irish national sentiment, and an active one, and he was the means of leading the sentiment of aristocratic Catholicity in England into a channel of bitter hostility toward the just claims of the race to whose zeal and constancy British Catholicism is mainly indebted for the fact that the lamp of Catholic faith is still burning there. . . . Yet he turned, in his hour of need, to the Irish members of Parliament for help when he wanted their votes to get the Education Bill passed, and with characteristic Irish magnanimity his appeal was responded to."

THE ELIZABETHAN DEVIL.

THE Elizabethan mind apprehended the devil with a vividness that has a psycho-religious interest, so Dr. Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvania, thinks. He deals with the subject in *Modern Philology* (University of Chicago), and the intellectual and religious background upon which the Elizabethan devil stood out is thus described by him:

"The Elizabethan attitude toward the world that lies beyond,

The Devil Tempting a Knight.

St. Anthony and the Devil.

Hell-Mouth and Chained Devil.

Hell-Mouth in a Wood-Cut of the Reformation.

A Twelfth Century Print.

A French Representation.

The Devil Guarding a Hoard.

The so-called "Luther's Devil."

Typical Devil of the Stage.

Anti-Christ, "that man of Sin."

THE ELIZABETHAN DEVIL AND HIS FORERUNNERS.

push forward the barriers of human knowledge as we may, was very different from our own. Before what Arthur Hugh Clough wittily called 'the supreme bifurcation,' the Elizabethan never paused in modern puzzled, agnostic doubt, but confidently chose his horn of the dilemma and cheerfully suffered his tossing or goring as the case might be. Astrologers, alchemists, and wise-women flourished and grew rich on the ignorance and credulity of their dupes; tellers of fortunes, mixers of philters, finders of hidden treasure and lost articles by divination prospered alike. Many, like Owen Glendower, could 'call spirits from the vasty deep,' and 'command the devil'; and few there were, like Hotspur, to question, 'Will they come when you do call for them?' Nor were these superstitions confined to the ignorant and the vulgar. The Earl of Leicester consulted the celebrated astrologer Doctor Dee as to the auspicious day on which to hold the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. Excellent Reginald Scot, altho he humanely wrote a very long book to display the shallowness of the evidence on which witches were convicted, did not venture to deny the existence of witchcraft. Even Lord Bacon, who incredulously doubted the Copernican system of astronomy, shared with his royal master King James a belief in many of the popular superstitions of his day. In an environment such as this, the supernatural as a dramatic motive may be assumed to have had a sanction and a potency well-nigh inconceivable to-day."

The writer intimates that there was a certain lack of dignity in "the medieval conception of hoofed and horned deviltry" as seen on the Elizabethan stage, but he thinks it was superior in some respects to "grotesque Teutonic diablerie." To-day, however, the Elizabethan devil is unreal. "The story of Faustus revolves about the daring compact with the father of evil and its terrible fruit; the characters, save for the writhing and tortured protagonist and the supernatural ministers to his ambition and his fate, seem thin and unreal, as the daylight seems unreal after a night of fever and anguish." The attraction of the Elizabethan mind toward the devil has produced some of the most striking things in drama. We quote again:

"The supernatural first entered the English drama as an artistic motive with the advent of 'Faustus.' Of the origins of this world-story, of Marlowe's immediate source and the probable date of the earliest performance of his well-known play there is no need here to speak. 'Of all that [Marlowe] hath written for the stage,' wrote Edward Philips, 'his Doctor Faustus hath made the greatest noise.' And its many editions and alterations for revival point to its having been one of the most popular dramas of its day. As we have it, 'The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus' is little more than a succession of scenes void of continuity or cohesion except for the unity of the main figure and the unrelenting progress of the whole toward the overwhelming catastrophe. Moreover, this fragment—for the play is little more—is disfigured and disgraced by the interpolation of scenes of clownage and ribaldry which, in view of the strictures enunciated in the famous prolog of 'Tamburlaine' as to 'such conceits as clownage keeps in pay,' and the apology of the printer in the preface of that play, it is impossible to believe that Marlowe wrote. And yet, broken torso that it is, there is a grandeur beyond mere description in this conception of the lonely, grace-abandoned scholar, in whom the promptings of remorse alone betray the touch of human weakness, whose inordinate desire for power and knowledge, rather than mere gratification of appetite, have impelled to the signing of his terrible compact with the Evil One, and whose mortal agonies have in them a dignity which not even the medieval conception of hoofed and horned deviltry could destroy. Perilous is the practise of the art of comparison, and yet, when all has been said, there remains an impassioned reserve, a sense of mastery and a poignancy of feeling about this battered fragment of the old Elizabethan age that I find not in the grotesque Teutonic *diablerie*, the symbolical esthetics, even in the consummate art, wisdom, and philosophy of Goethe's 'Faust.'"

PROFESSOR DOUMERGUE, acting for the Historical Society of Geneva, recently determined the exact locality in the suburb Champel of that city, where Michael Servet was burned at the stake for heresy. A tablet is to be placed there bearing the following inscription: "We, the revering and grateful sons of Calvin, our great reformer, condeming an error which was an error of the times, and the faithful adherents of the principle of freedom of conscience, according to the true teachings of the Reformation and of the Gospel, have here erected this memorial of atonement on the 27th of October, 1903. On the 27th of October, 1553, died at the stake in Champel, Michael Servet, of Villanuova, in Arragonia, born on the 27th of September, 1511."

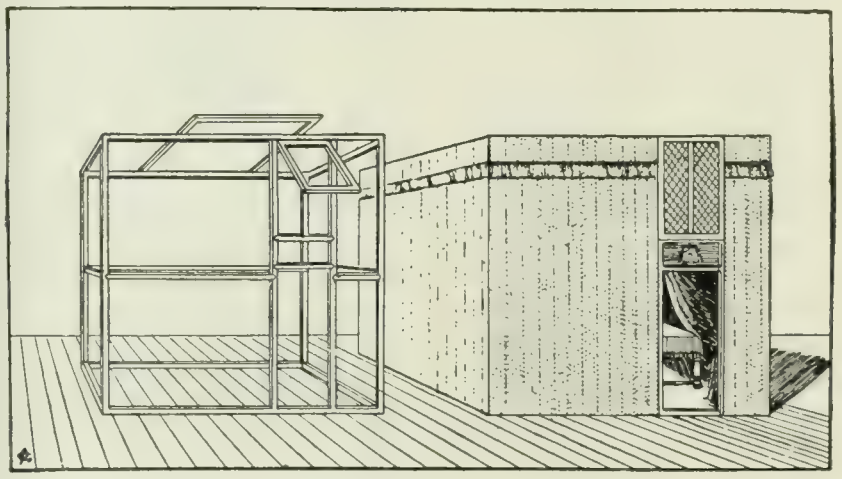
HOW A POPE IS ELECTED.

ELABORATE precautions characterize the election of a supreme pontiff by the College of Cardinals. The precautions begin with the formal verification of the death of the Pope. The Camerlengo, or Chamberlain, of the Holy Roman Church, who is president of a small executive council appointed by the cardinals to administer affairs immediately after the death of the Pope, goes with other prelates to the death-chamber and taps the brow of the deceased three times with a small silver hammer, calling him each time by his Christian name. Receiving no reply, he proclaims the death and takes possession of the Fisherman's ring, which he breaks afterward at the first meeting of the Sacred College.

These and the subsequent ceremonies are described in *The London Magazine* by W. J. Wintle, in an article which, it is stated, "has been read and approved by one of the highest Roman Catholic authorities in England." Mr. Wintle's description proceeds as follows:

"The very name Conclave—derived as it is from *clavis*, a key—suggests an assembly with locked doors. Privacy and security from outside interference are of the first importance in the election of a pope. The assembled cardinals are strictly enclosed until their deliberations result in an election.

"This practise dates from the latter part of the thirteenth century when the cardinals assembled at Viterbo after the death of Clement IV. and deliberated for two years and a half without coming to any decision. The people then locked them up in the bishop's palace for some weeks, but as this resulted in nothing, they proceeded to take off the roof and to limit the food of their



VOTING CELLS.

Compartments of this design will be erected for the accommodation of each Cardinal and his attendant during the coming Conclave at the Vatican.

eminences to bread and water. The cardinals then appointed a small committee to elect a pope, and thus the business was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the election of Gregory X.

"The Conclave is now held in the Vatican, tho the cardinals are empowered to assemble elsewhere if they think fit. Several large suites of apartments are allotted for the accommodation of the cardinals and their attendants, who, together with a large staff of Conclavists or officials employed in various ways, are shut in by a door which bears four locks; two on the inside, the keys of which are kept by the Cardinal Camerlengo, and two on the outside, which are controlled by the marshal, Prince Chigi.

"The rooms are divided by temporary partitions into cells for the cardinals, each cell having an outer apartment, which is occupied by a chaplain or other attendant. When it is remembered that a large number of persons are thus enclosed—in 1878 there were nearly two hundred and fifty—it will be apparent that the task of housing them all is no light one. . . . . .

"On the day for opening the Conclave a mass of the Holy Ghost is sung in St. Peter's, a sermon preached, and the cardinals enter the Vatican in solemn procession. The *Veni Creator* is sung, and they then take the oath to observe the apostolic constitutions, after which they go to their cells, which are assigned to them by lot. All the other Conclavists then take oath not to meddle in the election nor reveal any secrets that may come to their knowledge.

"Later in the evening the bell rings, and the order, '*Extra*

omnes!'—'all outside!'—is given, after which the door is locked by the Camerlengo from within and the marshal from without. The Camerlengo and three other cardinals then make a tour of inspection throughout the building to see that everything is in order and that no strangers are present.

"The door of the Conclave is that of the *Sala Regia*, at the top of the marshal's staircase. All other doors giving access to that part of the Vatican have been previously walled up. Beside this door are four turns, similar to those sometimes seen in the walls of kitchens, through which correspondence and food are passed. One of these turns is closely guarded by bishops, another by prothonotaries, the remaining two being in charge of prelates of the papal tribunals.

"The cardinals are at liberty to receive letters on personal or family matters, but not communications bearing upon the election. To insure the observance of this rule all correspondence passing through the turns, either from within or without, is read by the guardians, unless it is marked 'Private,' in which case it goes direct to the secretary of the Conclave, and is read by the chiefs of orders—certain cardinals who are responsible for the direction of each day's business—who, if they think fit, may read it to the whole college.

"Newspapers and books are admitted without restriction, and a cardinal may go to the turn to speak to any one, but only in the presence of its guardians.

"Should a cardinal arrive after the Conclave has assembled, he has the right of admission, and the marshal without communicates with the Camerlengo within, and arranges a convenient time for the door to be unlocked. The new arrival is met by the whole College, who have assembled in the Royal Hall to welcome him, and advantage is taken of the open door to admit fresh Conclavists and any articles that may be needed, as well as to pass out any one who through ill health or other reason finds it necessary to leave the Conclave.

"The door can also be opened to allow a sick cardinal to pass out, but he is not allowed to reenter. Owing to the age and infirmities of many members of the Sacred College, it is not uncommon for some of them to be taken ill, especially in the case of a protracted Conclave in the unhealthy months of the summer, when malaria is apt to be prevalent in Rome. Occasionally cardinals have died in the Conclave.

"The day's routine is almost monastic in its regularity. The first day of the Conclave begins with the Community Mass at eight o'clock, in the Pauline Chapel. This mass is celebrated by the dean or senior cardinal, and at it all the members of the Sacred College communicate. Afterward they return to their cells to take the morning collation.

"On all other days, each cardinal says mass in his cell at whatever time suits him best, but all who are not unwell assist also at the Community Mass, which is said every morning by the bishop-sacristan. At its close all proceed to the hall of election, where the morning voting takes place.

"About noon, all return to their cells, where dinner is served separately to each, and the short siesta, common in southern countries, follows. After this those who feel disposed take exercise in the corridors or pay visits to each other's cells, until three or four o'clock, when all assemble for the afternoon scrutiny. This is followed by transaction of the miscellaneous business of the Conclave by the various officials, and if anything very important arises a meeting of the College may be held to discuss it.

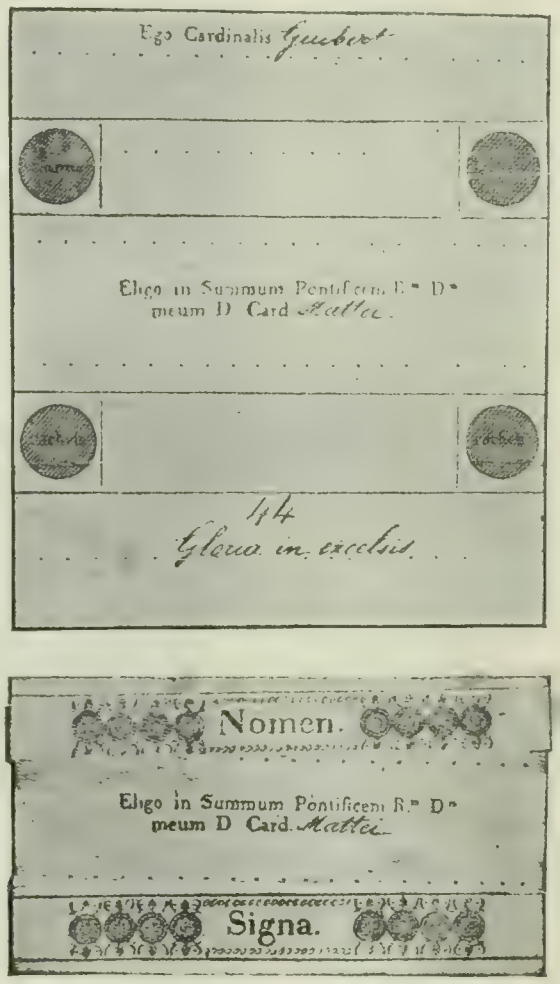
"Toward nine or ten o'clock supper is served, after which the bell rings, and the order '*In cellam, domini*'—'In your cell, my lords'—gives the signal for retiring. But a good deal of visiting from cell to cell goes on, and the Conclavists—who are not always as discreet as their masters—wander freely about the corridors, discussing the affairs of the day. If a cardinal wishes to be alone, his servant places at the door of the cell two bars of wood, somewhat like a St. Andrea's Cross, as a signal that his Eminence is not visible. . . . . .

"There are three methods by which a pope may be elected—those of acclamation, compromise, and scrutiny. In the first case, all the cardinals leave their thrones to do homage to one of their number, who—subject to his own consent—thereby becomes Pope. Here there is absolute unanimity, but no instance of election by acclamation has occurred for about three hundred years.

"The method of compromise is only adopted in the case of an extremely protracted election, when there seems no prospect of a two-thirds majority agreeing upon any one candidate. The cardinals then appoint a small committee to settle the matter, and pledge themselves to accept its decision.

"The usual method is that of scrutiny, or ballot. The rules are that every cardinal present must vote, no one can vote for himself, a two-thirds majority is necessary for an election, and the voting must be absolutely secret.

"It is to secure the last of these conditions that a very ingenious voting paper has been adopted. It is divided into three compartments, in the first of which the cardinal writes his own name, in the second that of the candidate for whom he votes, and in the third a motto and a number.



A CONCLAVE VOTING PAPER.

One picture shows the ballot open and filled out bp the voting Cardinal. The other picture shows the ballot as it appears when folded.

"The first and third compartments are then folded twice and sealed down at both sides, so that only the middle compartment can be seen by the scrutineers. The back of the voting paper, behind the spaces for the name and motto of the voter, is covered with fancy printing that the writing may not show through.

"Altho the instructions for filling in, folding, and sealing these voting papers are most clear and precise, a surprising number of mistakes sometimes occur. At the Conclave that elected Leo XIII., several papers at the first scrutiny were rejected because improperly sealed; in the second scrutiny one of them was utterly illegible; and in the third one of the electors was found to have voted for Cardinal Nobody!

"At each assembly of the Conclave, three cardinals are elected as scrutineers, and three as infirmarians. The duty of the latter is to take the votes of any of the cardinals who may be confined to their cells through sickness.

"In voting, the electors in order of seniority go to the altar, where each kneels for a few moments in private prayer. He then rises and holds his voting paper over a large chalice which stands on the altar, and audibly takes oath that he is voting for the man he sincerely believes to be the most suitable; after which he places the paper on the paten and lets it slide into the chalice.

"The next business is to count the votes. The chalice is shaken to mix the papers, which are then counted into a second chalice, in order to see if they correspond in number with the cardinals present. If they do not, they are burnt, and a fresh vote taken. . . . . .

"The votes thus acceded are now added to those previously given, and if no candidate has secured the necessary majority, the papers are mixed with some damp straw and burnt in a small stove, placed in the chapel for this purpose. The appearance of smoke from the flue is the signal to the people outside that the Pope is not yet elected.

"When, either by scrutiny or accession, it appears that some one has received a two-thirds majority of the votes, the papers are recounted, and in various ways examined to see that everything is in order. Should the majority be exactly two thirds of the total vote is recorded, the papers are opened and the names of those voting in the majority examined, in order to make sure that the elected cardinal did not vote for himself.

"If all is proved correct, three cardinals are chosen by lot to act as revisers, and these recount and check the voting papers. When they certify that the Pope is elected, the papers are burnt, but without any damp straw. . . . .

"Later, the election is announced from the balcony of St. Peter's by the senior cardinal deacon, and the new Pope's first public act is to give the apostolic benediction to the city and the world from the loggia of the cathedral."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SUCCESSOR OF LEO XIII.

TO find the successor of Leo XIII., the Paris *Temps* assures us, there is no necessity whatever of crossing the ocean and securing him in the New World: "The rumor recently circulated that a party was forming with the object of offering the tiara to Cardinal Gibbons caused a smile among the very sacristans of Rome. 'Imagine for a moment,' said one prelate, 'the new American spirit invading the apostolic palace like a tornado! Everything in the apostolic palace is swayed by tradition, ancient custom. Cautious slowness predominates. At the end of eight days the Romans of the Curia would be in open revolt.'" Continuing its reflections, the Paris organ adds:

"Whatever may be wished or said, it is in Italy that the next Pope will have to be sought, and that for a very simple reason. By his recent creations of cardinals, Leo XIII. has given a marked preponderance to the Italians. They form, in comparison with their foreign colleagues, a compact group having all pretty much the same interests to defend. The others, divided by their nationality, can reach any agreement with difficulty, for a German or Austrian cardinal can scarcely have interests in common with a French cardinal or an English-speaking cardinal. Moreover, it is well to remember the old judicial adage, 'the state of the possessor is best.' The Italians have for three centuries had the exclusive privilege of wearing the tiara, and they are not at all disposed to relinquish it as they would inevitably have to do if they allowed a pope to be elected who was not born in the peninsula. There is reason to presume that a foreign pope, whoever he is, would hasten to displace the Italian element in the Sacred College, and thus the exclusive privilege of the Italians would be destroyed.

"All prospects in the coming Conclave, therefore, are favorable to the Italian cardinals. At the same time there have been certain changes of view in recent months regarding personalities. It is sufficient to bring a candidacy forward to see it demolished. Opponents hasten to discuss availability and circumstances and to weigh acts and words with the idea of discrediting the candidate. That is what happened to the late Cardinal Parocchi. Fifteen years ago, even ten, he was a formidable candidate for the pontifical throne. The two Vannutellis are in the same position of being too much discussed, with this difference, that there is a dread of the preponderating influence of two brothers, of whom one would assume the political management while the other remained Pope. Both have rendered the church great services and have shown themselves able diplomatists. At one time Leo XIII. himself felt that the elder, Serafino, would be his successor. But the Vannutellis have to encounter the opposition of Cardinal Rampolla, who will certainly support his friend, Cardinal di Pietro, about whom a vaguely prophetic legend has grown. This prince of the church, however, is scarcely known otherwise than as a monk-like recluse, to such an extent does he live in retirement. Favored by his appointment, as cardinal, to the important prefecture of the Congregation of the Council, he never shows himself upon any occasion. Is this modesty or is it policy? He succeeded Rampolla as nuncio to Madrid, and he owes everything to the papal Secretary of State, who is his warm friend. Di Pietro is about seventy-five.

THE LATE POPE,
Sovereign Pontiff of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, who belied the famous proverb "Non videbis annos Petri" by reigning twenty-five years.

This is also the age of Oreglia di Santo Stefano, dean—not in age but in appointment—of the Sacred College. Energetic in temperament, a gentleman by birth and an experienced diplomatist, Oreglia's career was in the nunciatures. He is the survivor of the cardinals created by Pius IX. Between the dean of the Sacred College and Leo XIII. it can not be said that any sympathy existed. There are even stories of various violent scenes which took place in the Pope's council-room. One day Leo XIII. remarked to him that the Pope could make and unmake cardinals. Oreglia at once replied: 'Let me take my purple off right here,' at the same time making a movement to doff his red robe of ceremony. Leo XIII. fears both him and the men about him. It is understood at the Vatican that it is best not to irritate this Piedmontese, who rallies the sympathies of the opposition about him, altho remaining himself diplomatically correct and never compromising himself by ostensibly displaying a candidacy for the pontifical throne. At the present juncture, however, he is a formidable candidate by reason of the historic fact that after every too extended pontificate a reaction is brought about. In Oreglia is detected the man of this reaction and the able statesman who can observe all forms. The cardinal's seventy-five years are no obstacle. Leo XIII. was sixty-eight when he was elected, and he has reigned a long time. General opinion is in favor of a pontificate of transition and recuperation, not given to political and social adventures, but rather to internal reforms. To many of the cardinals Oreglia seems the right man for such a policy, since he goes about things in a firm and decided fashion without being desirous of playing a Fabian part. Oreglia would be the happy medium. He would be neither too political nor too mystical. The monks of the religious orders always display the latter tendency, and this is what weakens the candidacy of Cardinal Gotti, who within recent months has come much to the front in connection with the law against the religious orders in France.

"Outside of the Curia itself there is Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna. But he is often sick. Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, has to his discredit too many conflicts with the government of the Italian kingdom, while his colleague Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, is in the same bad odor. There is some talk of the Archbishop of Benevento, but he is a recent creation, and is only fifty-six. The spirit breathes where it lists, according to Leo XIII., when talking one day about his successor. If men propose, God disposes. All the same, events serve to guide them in their choice and even in the election of a pope, accord-

ing to the theologians, the Holy Ghost acts only in an indirect manner."

The present situation at the Vatican, according to a writer in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), who devotes much space to an analysis of the crisis brought about by the Pope's illness, must be interpreted in the light of Cardinal Rampolla's influence. "Cardinal Rampolla," asserts this authority, "has constituted himself the guardian of the dignity of the Pope and of the Holy See." We quote further:

"There are certain enigmas connected with the Vatican that history will solve with difficulty. Under Pius IX. everybody was amazed at the enduring character of Cardinal Antonelli's influence. Catholics and liberals, Italians and foreigners, agreed in wondering at Pius IX. and in seeking the reason for the marked ascendency of the papal Secretary of State. One day a Belgian prelate, Monsignor de Merode, who had no lack of candor, said to Pius IX.: 'Holy Father, there was once at the court of Louis XIV. a young lady of aristocratic lineage who became a mother. When her child was spoken of everybody said: "It is her sin."' 'What do you mean with your story of a young lady and her child?' interrupted Pius IX. 'I mean, Holy Father, that it will be said of Cardinal Antonelli some day: "He is the Pope's sin."' History will likewise say of Rampolla: He is Leo XIII.'s sin.

"By what devious methods has this Sicilian, of mediocre qualities, with no political or diplomatic successes to his credit in all the sixteen years of his official tenure, by what method has this secretary of state reached, by what methods does he remain beside, an energetic, liberal, large-minded Pope—he who is the negation of all this—beside a pope whose program is to stretch out a hand to all, while his secretary of state sulks and perpetually runs the risk of quarreling with everybody? Here is the enigma."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

"GOD bless President Roosevelt and the United States!" exclaimed Emperor William of Germany in the course of a speech made during the visit of the United States squadron to Kiel. "The extraordinarily appreciative words applied by the Emperor to President Roosevelt will flatter the self-esteem of the man and his nation," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten;* and in regard to the attentions bestowed upon Admiral Cotton and his officers, the same authority says: "In such things we are certainly ahead of all other nations." The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* remarks:

"It is a fact that members of the American Government or its competent ministers did not desire the visit of the American ships to Germany. President Roosevelt had to make a peremptory utterance in order to arrange the matter. It is also a fact that not only the so-called yellow press in the United States attacks Germany and our advancing empire, but we Germans are not loved by many Americans, and our treatment by the Union has not for a long time been very friendly. President Roosevelt therefore deserves many thanks for his correct and friendly demeanor. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Kiel visit will teach us to value one another more and to live more in harmony together. There is certainly no lack of good will and receptivity in Germany, least of all in Emperor William. But permanent and thoroughly friendly relations of harmony can be established only if the good-will and the efforts to that end are mutual."

A different idea of the situation is afforded by the Paris *Temps*, which expresses the opinion that President Roosevelt is embarrassed by the persistence of Emperor William's demonstrations. We quote:

"The President is much occupied in defending himself against the assault of attentions, politenesses, protestations, offers, and vows with which Emperor William is overwhelming him. This sovereign, tho he has too real defects, has not, in spite of an apparent changeableness, the defect of abandoning his undertakings, just as beneath his innumerable uniforms, which he puts on, takes off, and puts on again, he remains always the same Hohenzollern, impressed with a sense of his divine right, and pursuing constantly the same end. Ever since he took it into his head to gain by storm the good graces of the United States he has never given up his plan. He sent his brother, Prince Henry, not to flourish the mailed fist, as in China, but to hold out the velvet-gloved hand. He bestowed upon an embarrassed government and a surprised nation the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great, the realistic monarch whose greatest emotion of surprise would no doubt be occasioned by being called upon to figure—by a posthumous title—as one of the protectors of the new-born independence of the Continental Congress insurgents. He sent to Harvard University a complete collection of reproductions of the medieval architecture

THE IMPERIALISTS.

If only the bubbles do not collide! —*Ulk* (Berlin).

of Germany. Finally, in spite of the evident coolness with which his overtures have been received and of the unpleasantness of having to see the American squadron pay a prior visit to France, he insisted so much that no choice was left but to send Admiral Cotton and his boats to Kiel. The occasion was taken due advantage of. The American sailors have been feasted, toasted. They would have had every button decorated if the law of the republic, which has been original enough to maintain republican austerity in this regard, did not forbid. Telegrams of congratulation have been exchanged across the Atlantic. The official German press gives itself up to the variations ordered on the subject of the friendship between the two great nations. It does not appear that outside of government circles public opinion on either side of the Atlantic is ratifying these effusions. In the United States there are not a few free spirits who are annoyed by all this sound and who say out loud that all this has a bad effect on their nerves."

The American people, declares the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), "find the Emperor charming, but they consider German ambitions in a certain portion of Latin America alarming, and they are suspicious," to which it adds:

"The Emperor's friendship is something, but the American people will never sacrifice the Monroe Doctrine to it. . . . This was plainly seen during the conflict over Venezuela, when public opinion was so aroused in the United States against Germany that there was for a moment a fear that war might break out. The Americans are so convinced that Germany will be their first and most redoubtable enemy in Europe that their great concern is to equal Germany in armed force. Their wish is to develop their navy to such an extent that it can hold its own against the German fleet, and in all the public speeches of public men in the great republic this menace from Germany is a source of persistent preoccupation. The Emperor did not let himself be influenced by these uncordial manifestations, and in the beginning of the present year he invited the American squadron to come to Kiel. . . . We fear

these new advances on the part of the Emperor will meet with the fate of the others. Official circles in Washington may be appreciative, but the American people will not respond. Germany is the great commercial competitor of the United States, and Germany wishes to gain a foothold in South America. With their sound common sense the Americans say to themselves that the sudden friendship manifested for them by the Emperor is only interested. Those wonderful men of action attach but slight importance to speeches, and it must be confessed that the conduct of Germany has not always been in harmony with the Emperor's words."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY'S CABINET COMPLICATION.

ABOUT a month ago, the Socialists in the Italian Chamber of Deputies began to make insinuations regarding the conduct of the navy department. Charges of corruption in the award of contracts were openly, altho indefinitely, made, and while certain opposition papers, including the *Perseveranza* (Rome) and the *Popolo Romano*, acquitted Premier Zanardelli of complicity in the irregularities, the matter went so far that Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, resigned because he had failed to control the Socialists, and Admiral Bettolo, Minister of Marine, resigned because, as he put it, he could meet the criticisms of naval policy more independently as a private member of the Chamber. But the King was not pleased to give up his Prime Minister, and Signor Zanardelli is back in office, at least temporarily, and the cabinet confronts important vacancies. The *Journal des Debats* (Paris) thus analyzes the situation:

"In view of the causes that led to the resignation of the Zanardelli ministry, there were two methods of adjusting the crisis. The King could charge the prime minister who resigned with the task of himself forming a new ministry, which would have amounted to a mere reconstruction of the ministry that went out, or he could appeal to another politician, which would have entailed the accession to power of a new Government entirely. The first solution was the more admissible, inasmuch as the Chamber had not withheld its confidence in the ministry as a whole nor in any one of the members taken individually. It is true that, as a result of the debate on the navy and of the demand for an investigation, the majority in favor of the Government had been only 39. But in Italy as elsewhere governments have often been satisfied with even less imposing majorities. It will be admitted that Admiral Bettolo, against whom serious charges had been made, should resign for the sake of prosecuting with greater freedom the Socialist journal *Avanti*, which had inaugurated the campaign against him. The resignation of Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, is likewise intelligible, altho in a less degree, because he saw the downfall of the alliance with the left and the extreme left which he considered the foundation of the existing Government. But these resignations did not necessarily involve those of the whole cabinet, because it still had a majority of 39 votes. This explains the fact that the King at first thought of a reconstruction of the departed ministry, the more so as the vote of the Chamber —the result of a combination of the Socialists and the Sonnino and Rudini Conservatives—had no other thing in common than a wish to overturn the Government and afforded no guide as to the elements to which appeal should be made for the formation of a new cabinet.

"Signor Zanardelli having thus been charged with the task of reconstructing his ministry, took measures that engaged him some days but which remained without result so far as regards the enrolment of new forces. It is as yet no easy matter to form an

DR. STOJANOVITCH, Education. DR. AVAKUMOVITCH, Premier. DR. GENTCHITCH, Commerce.

DR. VELKOVITCH, Finance. DR. LIVKOVITCH, Justice. GEN. ATANATCHKOVITCH, War. GEN. MASCHIN, Public Works. DR. PROTITCH, Interior.

"When the tragedy at Belgrade had been enacted," says the London *Times*, "a provisional government arose out of the ground with one Avakumovitch at its head."

THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

opinion regarding the nature of the negotiations, not only because, like all such negotiations they were not publicly carried on, but also because the various party organs are interested in coloring the truth in a sense favorable to themselves. But it will appear from all that has transpired with reference to the solution of the crisis that Signor Zanardelli, while remaining true to the liberal ideas which he has professed all his life, has tried to gain some support from the right for his combination of the left. But from the parties of the right no less than from the parties of the left it appears that he has won only a Platonic sort of sympathy, the politicians he asked to enter the Government having declined for one reason or another. Signor Zanardelli, who was President of the Council without portfolio, has temporarily assumed that of the Interior abandoned by Signor Giolitti, while Admiral Morin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will take up that of the navy which he held up to a short time ago."

According to the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), there is every reason to suppose that the existing situation can be made to last until next November at least, when the Chamber reconvenes after the summer and autumn intermisson of its labors. A clerical view of the cabinet complication is afforded in the comment of *The Tablet* (London), organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England:

"The crisis, moreover, temporarily solved by the return to office of Signor Zanardelli, finds the legislation of the session in a backward and unsatisfactory condition, with a number of half-digested measures on hand, and none in a sufficiently advanced stage for completion. The foreign relations of Italy render a strong cabinet especially necessary for the maintenance of her interests in the present juncture. If the Triple Alliance is to be maintained, as seems for the moment to be decided, it must be proved a reality by the resolute repression of anti-Austrian and Irredentist demonstrations. The license permitted to this agitation by the administration of Signor Zanardelli produced a very bad impression abroad, and tended sensibly to undermine the position of the country in regard to its foreign policy. Hence the present crisis is watched at Vienna with no little anxiety, even amid the preoccupations of more acute disturbances in the East. There are questions pending on which Italy, in order to justify her position as a factor in the policy of Central Europe, would need to be able to speak with the voice of a united nation. . . . It is in such conjunctures that Italian politics betray the want of that steadying force which the inclusion of the Conservative Catholic element would lend to the national councils. But from this source of strength Italy is debarred by the fatality of her position with regard to the Papacy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Monroe Doctrine can not be accepted as implying any supremacy of the United States in South American affairs, according to the conclusions of the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which has been devoting much editorial space recently to the subject. "The Monroe Doctrine was peculiarly the utterance of the United States," it observes, "and the republic of the northern continent originated that doctrine as a measure of self-protection and not as a measure for securing the protection of the South American republics. The South American republics received no aid whatever from the North American republic in the struggle for independence with Spain." The United States, continues the same organ, can not give the Monroe Doctrine any development it pleases in the expectation that the South American republics will assent as a matter of course. The South American republics will expect to have their consent asked and given before they can be bound to any future which may be in store for the Monroe Doctrine. We quote further:

"The London press . . . accept readily the theory that the intervention of the United States may at any time bring about the submission to international arbitration of the claims of European governments against South American republics. But we can not admit any such method of settling foreign claims, whether they grow out of public debts or out of injuries alleged to be incurred by foreigners in South America. . . . Indeed, to submit to any kind of international arbitration the financial standing of a country in order to compel it to declare dividends to those who have claims against it is a denial of the sovereignty of the nation so treated. It is right and it is a duty to submit to arbitration the equity and the amount of a claim, but it does not follow that the payment of it shall be enforced after arbitration against the wishes of the debtor nation. And we are willing to wager a hundred to one that the European nations would never assent to any such forcible collection of an adjudicated claim in their own cases. They would never accept such a rule for themselves, because that would be tantamount to a denial of their own respective sovereignties. Now are not all nations, whether they be strong or weak, to be placed on an equal footing in the matter, that is if they form part of the family of nations? South Americans can admit no discussion of this point: The Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted in the sense opposed to these considerations, is odious, and all South America would repudiate it because, under pretense of guaranteeing our territorial integrity, it would be the declared and systematic foe of that integrity."

An additional interpretation of the South American attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine is furnished by Señor A. Aldana to *The South American Journal* (London). "We South Americans," he writes, "are directly concerned as to the meaning and tendency of this important doctrine," and he gives the following as "the general views prevailing about it in the South American states":

"When the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed, the South American states were engaged in the deadly struggle for their independence against the odious tyranny of Spain, which tyranny was broken forever by the victories of the patriotic armies at Junin and Ayacucho in Peru. This glorious achievement, effected by enormous sacrifices, was irrevocably sealed by the official message of President Monroe.

"It must be remembered also that the Duke of Angulema, carrying out the Treaty of Verona, at the head of a French army, reestablished in Spain the power of Ferdinand VII. It is obvious that had the 'Holy Alliance' not been thwarted by the Monroe Doctrine, it would have subdued the rebellious Spanish-American colonies, after which it would have strengthened the absolutism in Europe. The Monroe Doctrine had, therefore, a protecting influence in the development of free institutions on the continent. It was a bar to the barbaric tendencies of the old political system which was finding the means to destroy the new regenerating spirit over the Christian world. Only irresponsible writers can say that it is a 'bar to civilization,' which assertion simply shows a superficial knowledge of its origin and lofty aims.

"'America for Americans' is the popular formula of the Monroe Doctrine, which lowers its transcendent purpose and shades it with certain egotistical coloring. 'America for North Americans' is a perverse interpretation given by biased or narrow minds.

"The practical results of the Monroe Doctrine eloquently show the wisdom of its conception. Mexico would be to-day an empire, Venezuela would have lost the Orinoco River, with the valleys on each side, and Cuba would still groan under the Spanish yoke, but for the energetic action of the United States. Even now, in spite of this doctrine, Venezuela has been outraged and bombarded, and its valuable lands would have been taken by the aggressors, but for the imposing attitude of American public opinion."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE CZAR'S EXPEDIENT.—Nicholas II. has some notion to the effect that the statesmen surrounding him fail to give him correct ideas of the state of Russia, according to *The Nation* (Berlin). "Therefore he has resorted to the expedient of sending private individuals about the country to report to him personally on the state of opinion among the people."

SERVIA AND THE SULTAN.—"The English local paper, *The Levant Herald* [Constantinople], has been allowed by the censor to publish details of, and free comments on, the Servian assassinations, while the other organs are still condemned to silence," says the London *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent. "This is the first time for many years that such a subject has been permitted to be mentioned locally. The reason is, I am credibly informed, the Sultan's great satisfaction with the strongly condemnatory position taken up by England, and at the same time his resentment at the series of false telegrams, emanating from a supposed Russian source, concerning an imaginary military riot at Yildiz, which were taken as a text for predicting a similar fate for his majesty to that which befell King Alexander."

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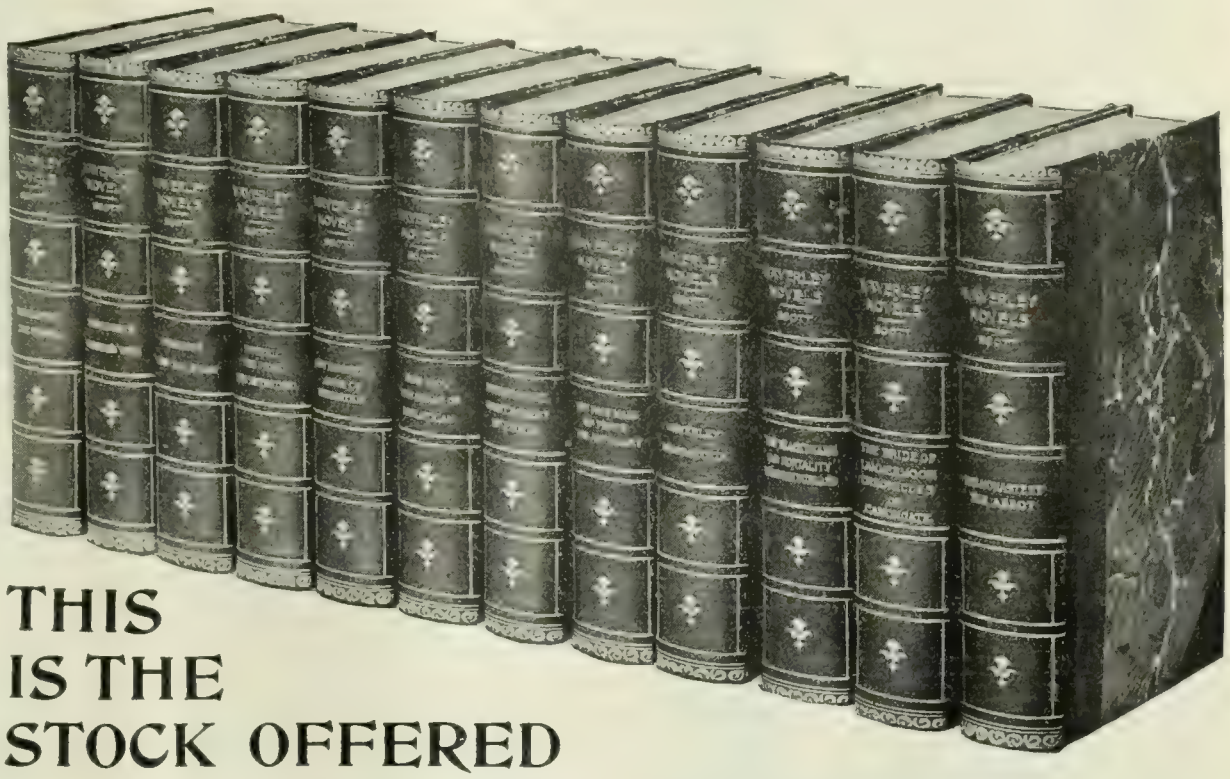

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"An Introduction to the History of Modern Philosophy."—Arthur Stone Dewing. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"Sidelights on Charles Lamb."—Bertram Dobell. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"History of Hiram College."—F. M. Green. (Eastern Ohio Ministerial Association, Kent, O., $1.50.)

"The Mettle of the Pasture."—James Lane Allen. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Andy Barr."—Willis B. Hawkins. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Training of Wild Animals."—Frank C. Bostock. Edited by Ellen Velin. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"The Interference of Patricia."—Lillian Bell. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.)

"In Happy Hollow."—Max Adeler. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Count Zarka."—Sir William Magnay. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

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"A Dream of the Realms Beyond Us."—Adair Welcker, 331 Pine Street, San Francisco.

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I have not winced nor cried aloud.
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Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

—From *Echoes*, 1875.

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TO R. L. S.

A child,
Curious and innocent,
Slips from his Nurse, and rejoicing
Loses himself in the Fair

Through the jostle and din
Wandering, he revels,
Dreaming, desiring, possessing;
Till, of a sudden
Tired and afraid, he beholds
The sordid assemblage
Just as it is; and he runs
With a sob to his Nurse
(Lighting at last on him),
And in her motherly bosom
Cries him to sleep.

Thus through the World,
Seeing and feeling and knowing,
Goes Man: till at last,
Tired of experience, he turns
To the friendly and comforting breast
Of the old Nurse, Death.

From *Echoes*, 1878.

Coming Events.

July 25–August 10.—Salvation Army National Encampment, at Lititz, Pa.

July 28–31.—Convention of the National Dental Association, at Asheville, N. C.

August 11.—Convention of the International Catholic Order of Foresters at Dubuque, Ia.

August 17.—Convention of the National Association of Spanish-American War-Veterans, at Francisco.

G. A. R. National Encampment at San Francisco.

August 19.—Convention of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of the United States, at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 13.—The conference of the Russian diplomats and officials at Port Arthur ends; the Russian Minister of War starts for St. Petersburg.

July 16.—China and Russia pledge the United States that several Manchurian ports will soon be opened to the trade of the world.

SOUTH AMERICA.

July 13.—The Venezuelan troops occupy Soledad preparatory to attacking Ciudad Bolivar, which is held by the revolutionists.

July 16.—At the request of the United States and German consuls attack on Ciudad Bolivar is delayed.

Venezuela pays the last instalment of the in-

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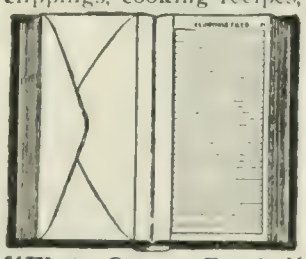

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demnity as stipulated in the protocol of the Allied Powers.

POPE LEO'S ILLNESS.

July 14. The Pope rallies after a day of alarming attacks of delirium.

July 15.—The Pope's condition shows little change; his strength continues to grow less.

July 19.—The Pope passes the day and night in a state of coma, and his death is expected at any moment.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 13.—The Prince of Wales visits the battleship *Kearsarge* at Portsmouth.

Premier Katsura of Japan consents to lead the Cabinet, and a political crisis is averted.

Servian authorities discover a plot to avenge the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

July 14.—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile is celebrated in France.

July 15.—Terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and Persia are made public.

The German Emperor awards gold medals to the American painters Sargent and Abbey.

The Pilgrims Club, of London, starts a movement to raise funds to erect a statue of Washington in London.

July 16.—Russia refuses to receive or consider the Kishineff petition.

The American and Mexican International Silver Exchange Commissions hold their first conference with Germany's representatives in Berlin.

The treaty granting to the United States coaling-stations in Cuba is signed at Havana.

July 17. Several Portuguese army officers are arrested on the charge of conspiracy against King Charles.

James A. McNeill Whistler, American painter, dies at Chelsea, England.

July 18.—The Russian Foreign Office authorizes a statement of its reason for rejecting the Kishineff petition.

The entire Spanish Cabinet resigns.

July 19.—A new Spanish Cabinet, under leadership of Marquis Villaverde, is selected.

Domestic.

July 13.—Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, declares that "every man who participates in a lynching or burning of a negro is a murderer."

July 14.—Charges of soliciting a bribe are filed against John M. Masten, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

The United States Government requests the Czar to select from The Hague Court the arbitrators to pass on certain Venezuelan questions

July 15.—Postmaster-General Payne starts on a cruise of ten days for the benefit of his health.

The Kentucky Republican State convention unanimously indorses President Roosevelt for 1904.

Standards of purity for food products are adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

The B'nai B'rith petition is received at the State Department, and Secretary Hay communicates with the United States chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg on the matter.

Secretary Shaw consults with the President at Oyster Bay on departmental topics.

July 16.—Secretary Wilson returns to Washington from a trip through the West, and says

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there would be a short corn crop, but the outlook for the farmers generally is good.

The Epworth League International Convention opens in Detroit.

July 17. General S. B. M. Young is to succeed General Miles in command of the army, and Generals Sumner and Wood are appointed major-generals.

Secretary Hay announces that the Kishineff incident is now closed; all correspondence relative to the petition is made public.

July 19.—Charles Emory Smith replies to John R. Proctor, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, relative to the alleged irregularities during his administration of the Post-Office Department.

The record of immigration for the fiscal year shows that nearly a million aliens came to this country.

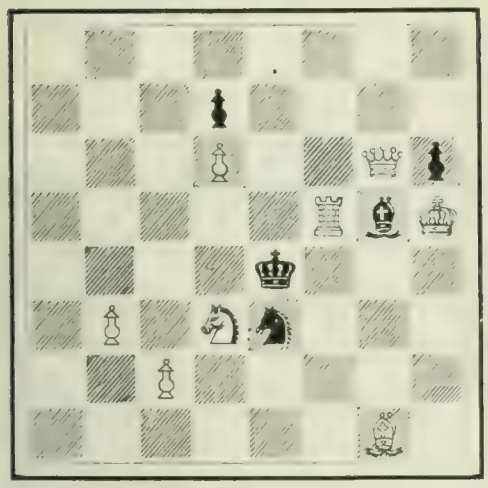
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 847.

By PIETRO RIERA.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 3p4; 3P2Qp; 5RbK; 4k3; 1P1S3 2P5; 6B1.

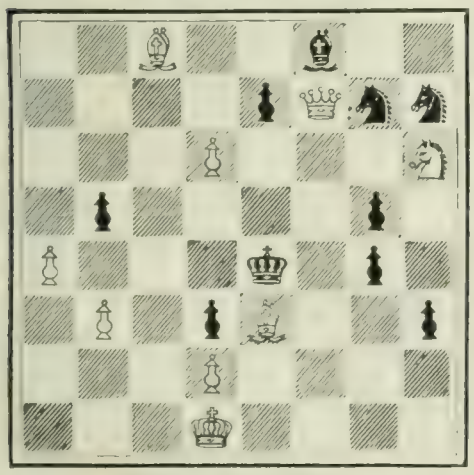
White mates in two moves.

Problem 848.

By MAX J. MEYER.

First Honorable Mention *B. C. M.* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2B2b2; 4pQss; 3P3S; 1p4p1; P3k1p1; 1P1pB2p; 3P4; 3K4.

White mates in three moves.

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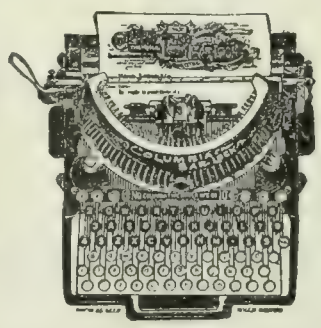

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A Chess-Town.

The village of Stroebeck in Prussian Saxony is unique in its devotion to the game of Chess. According to tradition, a Wendish prince, imprisoned by the local prince-bishop in 1011, whiled away the hours of his captivity with the aid of a set of chessmen carved by himself, and taught the game to the numerous peasants who served as his suc-

THE CHESS-TOWER.

cessive jailers, and who, in turn, imparted their knowledge to the other villagers. The tower in which the prince was confined is still standing and is called the "Schachturm" or Chess-tower.

However this may be, it is certain that the Stroebeckers, men, women, and children, have for ages been renowned for Chess-playing. Instead of dying out, the craze has become intensified in modern times, and instruction in Chess now forms part of the regular education of children. At the close of each school-year, a Chess-examination or tourney is held under the supervision of the school and town authorities, and six

THE EXAMINATION.

prizes are awarded to the best players—three to boys and three to girls. The prizes are all alike, each consisting of a Chess-board inscribed "reward of diligence," which is forthwith installed in the place of honor in the "best room" at home, to inspire younger brothers and sisters with pride, envy, and emulation. From *Die Woche*.

ERRATUM.

In problem 845, by Walter Pulitzer, the Bishop on Q R 6 is the wrong color. He should be black.

UNABRIDGED REPRINTS OF MONAHAN'S "Truth about Elbert Hubbard," Oscar Wilde's "Reading Gaol," Swift's "Proposal for Reducing Ireland's Population," Schopenhauer's celebrated "Essay on Women" (splendid translation), the sensational comparison "Schley, Dewey, Miles—and Roosevelt," the iconoclastic indictment "The Real Eugene Field," "Kipling is Dead" (a caustic criticism of Kipling's recent writings), and "The American Rejection of Poe" (one of the most interesting eulogies of Poe ever written). 20c. each, or the eight for $1.60. Address Manager Goose-Quill Magazine, Chicago.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

POPE LEO AND AMERICA.

POPE LEO is said to have devoted more attention to the United States than was given by all his last five predecessors. "If Leo had never done anything else to entitle him to admiration as a statesman," observes the Indianapolis *Journal*, "his development of the Catholic Church in America and his direction of its affairs wherever they touched the affairs of this republic would mark him as one of the great statesmen of his time." The Boston *Transcript* prints an interesting *résumé* covering the history of Pope Leo's relations with this country. We quote as follows:

"By giving the church in the United States an increased measure of independence, by closely and intelligently studying the institutions and national character of the American people, and by fostering educational institutions for American Catholics, the Pope strove earnestly to make the church a greater power in American life. In November, 1883, he held a council at Rome of the twelve American archbishops, and after long discussion a plan was evolved for the Third Plenary Council, held the next year at Baltimore, the oldest archiepiscopal see in the country. This council, attended by eighty-six archbishops and bishops, promulgated many new decrees for the governing and policy of the church in the United States. The Pope was so much pleased with the work of the council that he conferred a cardinal's hat upon Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, who presided over its deliberations. Upon this occasion the Pope said: 'The flourishing state of Catholicity in the United States, which develops daily more and more, and the condition and form according to which the ecclesiastical canons of that country are formulated, advise us, or rather demand, that some of their prelates be received into the Sacred College.'"

The papacy was urged soon after this to condemn the secret order of Knights of Labor, but was influenced by Cardinal Gibbons not to do so. This incident proved to be but the forerunner of others involving labor problems and social theories. Says the writer in *The Transcript*:

"Controversy over the theories of Henry George involved the church for six years. Fr. Edward McGlynn, rector then of St. Stephen's, one of the leading Catholic churches of New York City, was silenced by Archbishop Corrigan in 1886 for advocating the single tax. Upon refusing to go to Rome, altho he had appealed to the Congregation of the Propaganda, the priest was excommunicated, and for six years his priestly functions were in abeyance. Finally his case was reopened before Delegate Satolli, who adjudged that he was not guilty of heresy, and he was restored to the priesthood and sent to a country parish on the banks of the Hudson. But the spread of the single-tax doctrines of George and the rapid growth of Socialism in Europe were to the mind of the Pope disturbing symptoms of social disorder. He accordingly issued, on May 15, 1891, the most elaborate and thoughtful of all his encyclicals, in which the single-tax theory and the propositions of Socialism are exhaustively examined and condemned. They are pronounced to be contrary to the teachings of religion and subversive to the best interests of the human race. The sanctity of private property in lands and in the rewards of labor is declared to be essential to the maintenance of private rights."

One of the most important of Pope Leo's innovations in reference to the American church was his appointment of an apostolic delegate at Washington. Our authority writes on this point:

"For years the organization of the Catholic Church in the United States had been a benevolent paternal despotism. The difficulty and expense of taking and pursuing appeals to Rome had made the bishops practically dictators. Knowledge of the canon law was limited, remonstrances were readily construed into disrespect, and priests either did not know their rights or dared not assert them. Archbishop Satolli arrived in the United States in October, 1892, as the official representative of the Pope at the World's Fair. He filled this position with grace and distinction, and turned his attention to his mission within the church of settling difficulties between priests and bishops. At first there was talk of resistance to his authority, but his powers were promptly strengthened, and the Pope created him delegate apostolic, with full power to act for the papacy in all cases. As a result, in three years he infused caution into prelates who were inclined to overestimate their authority, and reinstated many priests who had been condemned by their bishops, some because they were innocent and some because they had been too severely punished. It has been cleverly said that he converted despotic bishops into constitutional bishops. In 1896 he was recalled to Rome as a cardinal, and his place here filled by Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, who continued his work in the same lines until he was succeeded by Mgr. Falconio. Cardinal Satolli, who when he came here could speak no English, showed himself more in sympathy with American ideas than many American bishops, and as the favorite and personal representative of the Pope he created a very favorable impression of the liberal tendencies of his holiness."

In the questions raised by the Spanish War, Pope Leo was called upon to exercise all his powers of diplomacy: and some of the more difficult problems, such as that of the Philippine friars, are still unsettled. We quote, in conclusion:

"In November, 1901, Leo XIII. addressed a letter to 'his venerable brother Placide Louis Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans,' congratulating him on the fulfilment of his mission to the Philippines and with his having measured up to the trust the pontiff placed in him.

"In the following year, on the last day of May, a mission arrived in Rome, sent to the pontiff by the President of the United States to regulate interests of a religious character regarding the Philippines. The civil governor of the Philippines, Hon. William H.

Taft, was at the head of this mission; the other members of it were Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls; Mr. James Smith, judge of the Supreme Court of Manila, and General Porter. Cardinal Rampolla received the mission two days after its arrival, and the Pope granted an audience three days later. At the latter Governor Taft presented to the Pope a letter from President Roosevelt and all the published works of the President.

"The mission was followed by the appointment of a delegate apostolic, Mgr. Guidi, to the Phillippines. He arrived at Manila in November, 1902, and in presenting his credentials to the governor declared that the scope he had in view was the same as that of the governor—the settlement of affairs that concern important interests in those islands, the governor working in the name of the civil authority and he in the religious. A papal bull for the rearrangement and extension of dioceses and other provisions for ecclesiastical administration followed the arrival of the delegate. The attitude of the Vatican toward the inevitable rearrangement in the islands was reasonable, so far as its claims on behalf of the church, while the appointment of American bishops to four of the Philippine dioceses showed the Vatican's continued purpose to work in harmony with the plans of the United States Government."

There have been no diplomatic relations between the papacy and this Government since the capture of Rome by King Victor Emmanuel in 1869. In view of this fact, special significance is attached by some papers to Secretary Hay's cablegram of condolence to the Vatican. "This is the first time," remarks the New York *World*, "that officials of the United States have recognized the existence of the Pope since he lost his temporal power more than a third of a century ago. The action of the Secretary of State has raised the question whether the United States has not recognized the papacy." The New York *Herald*, however, thinks that "direct recognition was given, officially, in honor of the high esteem in which this Government held the departed pontiff," and that "it is not taken necessarily to mean to establish a precedent."

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT POPE?

THE conclave of cardinals called to elect a successor to the late Pope Leo begins its deliberations in the Vatican this week, and, in advance of its opening, is the subject of widespread comment and speculation in American newspapers. The past few days, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "have brought forth enough rash predictions to wreck the reputations of a whole army of journalists."

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the well-known American novelist, writes interestingly of "Pope Leo's Successor" in *Everybody's Magazine* (August). He is conceded to be well qualified to discuss this theme, as he is a devout Roman Catholic and was appointed the biographer of Leo XIII. by the aged pontiff himself. Mr. Crawford declares at the outset of his article:

"Many issues depend on the character and capacity of the next occupant of St. Peter's throne, and predictions of all sorts, more or less sensible, are made concerning the result of the election. Many of these predictions are absurd in the extreme, others are somewhat better founded, none have any element of certainty. I shall here attempt to convey to my readers as much information as possible about the most conspicuous members of the College of Cardinals, and more particularly concerning the Italians among them. For it is from among the latter that the popes have chiefly been chosen, since the 'Captivity of Avignon,' and without a single exception since the Council of Trent; and as there was no departure from this custom of electing an Italian in the last conclave, tho it was the first one held under a hostile government after the fall of the temporal power, it is not to be expected that any change will now take place, since the Holy See has found a way, however unwillingly, of coexisting with the Government of Italy for more than thirty years, and since no new development could possibly justify any attempt at a violent solution of the 'Roman question.'

"Besides, and overlooking all other considerations, I need only point out that the College of Cardinals is composed of thirty-seven Italians and only twenty-six members of other nationalities, who would always be a minority, even if we suppose that they could all agree together in voting for a non-Italian pope, which is practically inconceivable."

Passing in review the cardinals whom he deems in any degree eligible for the papacy, Mr. Crawford names Vannutelli, Rampolla, Sarto, Svampa, Ferrari, Ferrata, and Gotti. He is disposed to regard most seriously the claims of the last named, and writes of him:

"Perhaps few men are more generally looked upon as eligible than Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti. Since his appointment as prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda, in succession to the late Cardinal Ledochowski, he has been in closer intercourse with Leo XIII. than formerly. He is most certainly a man of superior endowments; he is extremely well versed in theology and canon law, and his talents are at once profound and versatile; in character he is both gentle and energetic, in manner affable, at heart a lover of justice, in council cool and wise. He is a majestic figure in his white Carmelite monk's gown, and there is a look of kindly peace in his face. The obscurity of his early monastic life enhances the affectionate esteem in which he is held by the other cardinals. He was suddenly brought from the silence of his cell to Rome, to be raised almost directly to the cardinalate, after one short mission to Brazil, and the monastic humility and simplicity, which are a second nature with him, make his high merit more conspicuous, and confer upon him the sort of power which is not feared but loved. Tho so long a monk, he seems to possess a thorough knowledge of the world, and, tho he has lived a great part of his life in the solitude of the cloister, he has a marvelous power of winning affection and trust from all who know him. He has not been long at the head of the Propaganda, but his management is both keen and wise, and the opinions he expresses in the other congregations to which he belongs are remarkable for their simple clear-sightedness and wholesome wisdom. Leo XIII. showed attachment for him, and esteemed him so highly, according to report, as to designate him as his probable successor. This may or may not be exactly true, but the Catholic Church could scarcely have a better head and leader. I think that a certain prejudice which now undoubtedly exists against the choice of a monk for the papal throne may prove an obstacle in the way of Cardinal Gotti's election; but this is a purely personal opinion, and one which it is to be hoped will prove to be mistaken."

In the matter of papal elections, however, it is often the unexpected that happens. "It is well not to forget," concludes Mr. Crawford, "that the last may be first and the first may be last. . . . It may be that the 'Man of God' destined to succeed is still an obscure monk or parish priest, in some remote corner of Italy."

The Baltimore *American* calls attention to the unique place which Cardinal Gibbons will fill at the coming papal conclave:

"He will sit as the executive head and the representative of the millions of Catholics in America, his presence at the conclave being at once historic and important. He will be the first representative of the Catholics of America to have participated in the high duty of choosing a pope, and while his labors will not be conspicuous, they will be of surpassing interest to countless numbers of Americans.

"Seated in the conclave, Cardinal Gibbons will find himself unable to forget that it was Pope Leo XIII. who conferred upon him the red hat; that it was Leo XIII. who has sustained him in his efforts to liberalize the administration of the affairs of the church in America so that there might be no conflict between church and state; and that it was Leo XIII. who fully appreciated the importance of the American branch of the church and labored for its advancement and the reconciliation of all differences as to things spiritual and things temporal. The American cardinal will therefore approach the duty of voting for a successor to Leo XIII. under unusual circumstances.

"The American people have no candidate for the papacy in the sense that the Government is concerned in the succession as are the governments of Europe. All that America wishes is that the new pope will be a man as broad-minded, liberal, appreciative, and as kindly disposed toward the American branch of the church as Leo XIII. has been. If a man of this kind is chosen the cordial relations which have always subsisted under our tenets of religious freedom and the absolute separation of church and state between Catholics and Protestants may be continued and augmented. The

"THE DOOR IS OPEN, GENTLEMEN, GET IN AS MUCH AS YOU CAN."
—Leip. in the Detroit *News*.

"OPEN AND SHET."
—C. G. Bush in the New York *World*.

THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION IN CARTOON.

election of one less generously and intelligently disposed toward the church in America might, however, be fraught with grave consequences, and for this reason it is to be hoped that, while the interests of other nations are paramount to ours, the influence of Cardinal Gibbons will have that weight in the conclave to which the importance of the American branch of the church entitles it."

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

WITH such enthusiasm as, according to the Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, "has not been witnessed anywhere in this generation," the people of Dublin greeted King Edward and Queen Alexandra on their entrance to that city on July 21. The visit was made by the sovereign as a demonstration of good-will and of practical interest in the welfare of Ireland and the Irish people. The welcome he received is regarded by many of the American papers as a recognition not only of his amiable qualities, but of his support of the Irish land bill, which by a happy coincidence passed its third reading in the British House of Commons by the overwhelming majority of 317 to 20, on the day of the King's arrival in Ireland. The whole reception, however, was marred somewhat by the death of the Pope, as well as by the hostile attitude of the Dublin city council, which refused to present an address of welcome to the royal pair. The Philadelphia *Record* comments:

"The warmth of the Irish people's reception should more than compensate King Edward for the coolness of the local Irish politicians; it should also fortify him to endure with equanimity the perfunctory addresses and other tiresome welcomes offered him by the 'ruling' classes and those who claim to hold a monopoly in Ireland of loyalty to their sovereign. The men who speed the plow, the real sons of Irish soil, knew that King Edward spoke truth when he said on stepping ashore at Kingstown that 'a new era is opening for Ireland.' The 'ruling' class showed themselves to be unaware of the fact that the war was over, by offering a bodyguard of Scotland Yard trusties to shield the visiting monarch; tho the statesmen of the Dublin city council pretended to have heard nothing of a truce, but the Irish populace and English Edward were better informed. 'All the protection I want I shall receive from the people,' was the King's reply to the chief of detectives, and there was not a man in the crowd at Dublin who would not have given his life to make the words good."

The actions of the members of the Dublin city council can not be regarded as expressing the sentiment of the people, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for "they represent in part the maneuvers of rival politicians, and in other part they reflect the animosities of a small body of irreconcilables to whom anything English is anathema, and who even regret the impending passage of the Irish land bill, because it promises to establish a peace wherein their occupation will be gone." The New York *Times* declares:

"Despite the many and serious grievances which the Irish have suffered in the administration of the United Kingdom, there has remained in their hearts a curious loyalty to the empire and a vital pride in its power and scope and splendor, as the unsurpassed bravery of Irish troops on a hundred battle-fields testifies. With the removal of the worst of the grievances, this feeling is likely to increase in fervor and in tenacity. The land bill, the passage of which is now secure, is certainly such a removal. It tends to relieve the Irish of the most serious obstacles to industrial freedom and reasonable prosperity. It opens the way for the thrifty to become the owners of land in quantities and on terms that make profitable agriculture possible. It does this without turning the former landowners into a hostile class, and especial provisions are made to induce residence of former landowners in Ireland. And the crowning virtue of the plan is that it has been worked out by the voluntary consultation and agreement of all the parties in interest. It is in reality the work of the most intelligent and capable of the representatives of both sides who have prepared the measure to which Parliament gives legal sanction. It is at once generous on the part of the Government, which assumes very heavy expense and still heavier responsibility, and mainly on the part of the Irish, who acknowledge their debt and pledge their honor to the discharge of it.

"It is said in England that the King has been extremely solicitous that this noble effort at pacification through justice should be intimately associated with his reign, and that he has used his influence in promoting its success. If this be so, he shows that he has learned the way to the hearts of the Irish people and deserves their cordial welcome."

Many of the Irish papers maintain their usual attitude of hostility. The Dublin *Freeman* says that the business of decorating Dublin streets and public establishments for the King's visit was entrusted to English contractors and workmen. "One of the chief incentives," declares *The Freeman*, "held out to the Nationalist workmen of Dublin why they should give sanction to the presentation of addresses and participate in other demonstrations of welcome was that the advent of the King and Queen would afford a large measure of much-needed employment." *The Irish World* (New York) declares that "it is good and gratifying that the deco-

rations for the English King are not Irish, even in the putting up of them." "The whole affair," it adds, "and the management of it, from beginning to end and top to bottom—the loyalty and decorations, loyalists and decorators—all are English, and Ireland has nothing to do with the business." The same paper says further:

"Nobody in Ireland will have to do with the loyal address business except landlords, Orangemen, castle officials, and a few Shoneen Irishmen here and there who are hankering after titles of 'honor,' as they are called. The great mass of the Irish population are not a bit loyal to the English King, nor will they be any more loyal after the land bill. They want something besides the land, and they will have to get it before they turn 'loyal,' if ever they so turn under any circumstances, which is doubtful."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LABOR-UNION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S letter to Secretary Cortelyou, directing the reinstatement of William A. Miller, an employee in the Government printing-office who was removed because he had been expelled from a local bookbinders' union, is generally commended by the press of the country. In the opinion of the New York *Times*, it "asserts the only position which it is possible for a public official to maintain with reference to combinations of labor." The Baltimore *American* reviews this case as follows:

"The case of William A. Miller, which has just been closed through two departments of the public service at Washington, is educational. Miller was employed in the Government Printing-Office, and gave information to a member of Congress showing how the expense of that department might be reduced. His plan for effecting the reduction contemplated a decrease in the number of employees, and for pointing out how a saving might be effected in that manner he was very promptly expelled from the union of bookbinders, of which he was a member. Following his expulsion by the union he was dismissed by Public Printer Palmer from the government employ; the fact of his expulsion from the union being the only cause assigned for his dismissal.

"Miller appealed his case to the Civil-Service Commission and to the President, holding that his dismissal was in violation of the civil-service rules. The matter was investigated by the commission, which sustained Miller's contention, and informed the public printer that his action in dismissing the man was illegal. The President's investigation proceeded through the office of Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and resulted in a finding of facts substantially as alleged by Miller in his appeal. Mr. Cortelyou reported the facts to the President, and in a vigorous letter Mr. Roosevelt has ordered Miller's immediate reinstatement. It is the President's letter which is so deserving of attention, and which will stand as a rule of interpretation on the relations that must exist between the Government and labor-unions.

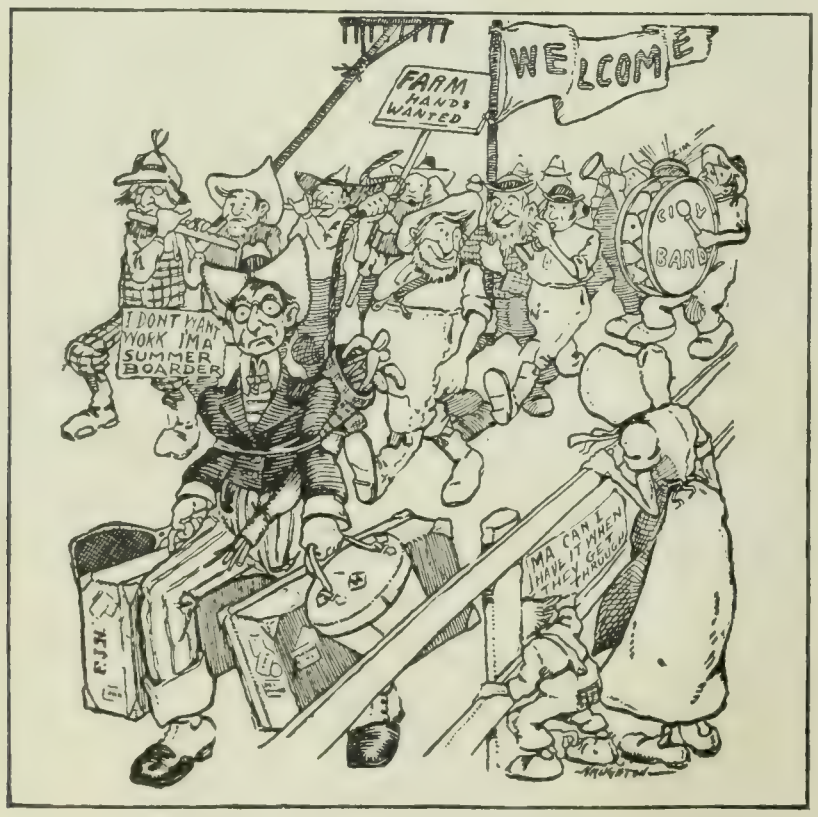
"In that letter the President rules that the dismissal of Miller was illegal, since it was not effected for the improvement of the public service, but merely to gratify and appease the enmity of a labor-union, and then continues: 'There is no objection to the employees of the Government Printing-Office constituting themselves into a union if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States.' And in a supplementary letter the President, after citing the award of the anthracite coal-strike commission, in which it was held that 'no person shall be . . . discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization,' says that 'this commission was dealing with labor organizations working for private employers, and adds: 'It is, of course, mere elementary decency to require that all the government departments shall be handled in accordance with the principles thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated.'"

The bookbinders' union, on its side, claims that President Roosevelt has not acted fairly; that he ordered the reinstatement of Miller without a proper investigation into the facts of the case; and that there was good and sufficient reason for the expulsion of Miller from the union. The public printer announces that he will take up the charges against Miller immediately, and a final solution of the questions at issue is looked for at an early date.

GENERAL WOOD'S PROMOTION.

THE tone of hostility and suspicion which has characterized so much of the recent press comment on Gen. Leonard Wood is very noticeable in newspaper views of his newly announced promotion to a major-generalship. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), indeed, goes so far as to dub him a "military fakir, the friend of the incomparable Bellairs, and beneficiary of the Jai Alai gambling syndicate"; and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says: "The elevation of Leonard Wood to a major-generalship in the regular army of the United States can be explained only on the ground of his personal friendship with the President." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) says:

"Leonard Wood was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army



One harvest hand arrived on an early train.—News item from Great Bend, Kansas.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Farm help being scarce, city boarders in the country had better look out.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

KANSAS AND THE CARICATURISTS

MR. BRYAN—"There, what did I tell you? Cleveland's a Republican at heart!" —Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"S-H H! WILLY."
—C. G. Bush in the New York *World*.

MR. CLEVELAND AND "RACE SUICIDE."

in 1886, and became a surgeon five years later; he assisted Mr. Roosveelt in recruiting a volunteer regiment in 1898, and was commissioned its colonel in May of that year. He participated in a three months' campaign, being in action twice—at Las Guasimas, where he led his command into an ambush, and at San Juan Hill, where his part was probably praiseworthy, but by no means conspicuous. He was, however, made a brigadier-general of volunteers in July. In December he was created a major-general of volunteers, having risen from captaincy in precisely eight months. General Lawton, a hero of many wars, was removed that Wood might be made governor of Santiago, and later General Brooke, a soldier whose gallant services ran back to 1861, gave way that he might become governor of Cuba. . . . . .

"Promotion at this rate has never before been heard of in the military service of the United States. If it were the result of the most brilliant military achievements, of great conquests, marvelous strategy, masterly handling of armies, it would still be astonishing. But it is the result, according to the only justification advanced for it, of civil administrative work. If he lives, General Wood will command the army of the United States at least fifteen years. He is without military education; he has never displayed any special military ability."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), on the other hand, says:

"It is easy enough for those who know only by hearsay of the career of General Wood to speak disparagingly of his services. But those who were in the best position to see him in the very maelstrom of the duties devolved upon him at Santiago and Havana, and now in the Philippines, can never be convinced that he was but a carpet-knight in his environment and is the happy victim of unreasoned presidential favoritism.

"England, France, Germany, Spain, and other great countries have conferred even higher honors, orders, crosses, jeweled garters, promotions, estates, and peerages upon men who have done no more arduous and faithful work than Leonard Wood did for the United States in Cuba. A notable case of almost equivalent value was that of Sir Henry Wood in India, and to whose labors England to this day owes the redemption of her colonial power and prosperity in that land from the odium that weighed upon it from the days of Warren Hastings. . . . . .

"It is objected that without having had any technical—and that means West Point—training for army command Wood is liable, if he lives, to be chief of staff and virtual commander of the American armies for fifteen years—most probably years of profound peace. But what of the antecedent military education of George Washington before he took the office of commander-in-chief of the continental armies? What of Old Hickory Jackson—when did he go to West Point or command more than a ragged regiment of Tennessee mountaineers before he became the foremost fighting general of his times?

"The people see in Leonard Wood the man of a great occasion who was equal to it. He served well, honestly, and effectively. For that they will applaud the wisdom and justice of his promotion."

THE LATE P. M. ARTHUR,
Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A CONSERVATIVE LABOR LEADER.

THE sudden death of P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, while speaking at a banquet in Winnipeg, Manitoba, removes a labor leader of an unusual type. "Organized labor has lost the best leader it ever had in the country," according to the opinion of the Baltimore *American*. He was at once "the most conservative and virile force" in the ranks of American trades-unionism, says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following account of his career:

"P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was the best example this country has yet furnished of the shrewd, able, and conservative labor leader, who by those qualities gained the respect and confidence not only of the men whose leader he was, but of the corporations with whom he dealt. The union he represented may be accounted the strongest in the country, not only in organization, but in the quality of men that are members of it. Its organization and that of its kindred unions, which are nearly as strong—the Locomotive Firemen and Railway Conductors—was the work of Arthur. To his wisdom and conservatism must be credited the small number of strikes the brotherhood has had, which fact, however, does not mean that the interests of the

organization have suffered. Probably the engineers have got more out of the employing corporations than any other similar body of men, but these advantages have been obtained through business-like negotiations and by the knowledge on the part of the employers that once an agreement was made for a certain time it would not be broken. Arthur, like all successful men, had his bitter enemies within and without the Brotherhood. He was accused of selling out to the Burlington at the time of that disastrous strike, and, earlier still, to the Reading. True it is that he opposed both of these strikes, prophesying the failure which came; but the best proof that, once war was declared, he worked for the interests of the engineers, is that no really serious effort was ever made to displace him from the leadership. This is all the more striking since Arthur for years had been accounted a rich man, and had made his money since he became a labor leader. His wealth, however, came for the most part from shrewd real-estate speculation in Cleveland, and never served to prejudice the majority of the members of the union against him."

The Chicago *Record Herald* thinks that Mr. Arthur will be remembered chiefly on account of the methods by which his successes were won, and it enumerates these methods as follows:

"He did not countenance violence.

"He would have nothing to do with the sympathetic strike.

"He did not make irrational demands upon the railroad companies, and he knew that every injury he did to the earning capacity of the companies reduced their ability to raise wages.

"He was quick and bold and firm. When he fought the railroads, when he led great strikes, he exerted his power unhesitatingly to its full degree, but he aimed always to keep within the limits of law and order and good citizenship."

The very characteristics, however, which evoke eulogy in conservative circles are held by the radical papers to have disqualified Mr. Arthur for great leadership. The New York *Daily People* (Socialist) regards him as "the most perfect type of the old-style idea of Unionism," and as a man whose activities were of greater advantage to capitalists than to workingmen." And the Erie *People* (Socialist) says:

"It will be observed that the chorus of lament arises not from the ranks of the organized labor of which the deceased was held to be a representative, but rather from those whose hostility to organized labor was, and still is, persistent and notorious. Every capitalist exploiter who loudly proclaimed his toleration of labor-unions provided they were conducted to his liking, seems to be a sincere mourner for Chief Arthur.

"This is the best evidence that Arthur, so far as he was able, managed to suit the capitalists in his methods of conducting the affairs of the workers, or at least that part of them who had placed their business in his special charge. It is not strange that those whose interests he served so well should regret his death."

LISTENING.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

A WOMAN'S INDICTMENT OF PRESENT-DAY MARITAL RELATIONS.

THE question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" has been debated from time immemorial, and has been answered in all kinds of ways. One of the latest and ablest writers to deal with this problem, or one closely akin to it, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, is of the opinion that the marital relation is a failure, and is bound to be so, for woman at least, so long as it is maintained on its present basis. The reason, she thinks, lies in the fact that this relation is so one-sided. A woman's husband is expected to be "all the world" to her, whereas the husband, on his side, has his wife and a world as well. Says Mrs. Gilman (in *The Independent*, July 9):

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN,
Woman needs "something more" than domestic life, she maintains.

"Poets have told us, in varied bursts of rapturous confidence, that Love is enough. Happy lovers, submerged for the time being in this dominant emotion, each fondly assure the other that he or she is 'all the world' to her or him. As a figure of speech, aptly describing the depth of a feeling, it is true enough. As a continuing condition it is in his case not true, fortunately; and, in her case, true, most unfortunately. . . . . .

"And why unfortunately?

"Because one man—were he Adonis, Apollo, or Prince Perlino himself—is not the world: and it strains him to be used as such."

Mrs. Gilman proceeds to illustrate her point of view as follows:

"Here is Mrs. Perlino, perfectly happy with her husband; loving him, admiring him, finding no fault with him *as a husband;* but when a husband is expected also to be a world he is open to criticism.

"There are, of course, her children, perfectly satisfactory as children, but also subject to this unreasonable demand that they be the world to her.

"There is the house, a good house, an extensive house, but only a crippled mouse or an unenterprising wood stick could make a world of it. Yet husband, house, and children taken together, the husband bearing the brunt of it, are expected to meet this extortionate requisition to be 'the world' to her.

"She must satisfy through them every want of a highly developed human being, a social being; and she diligently tries to do it.

"The house she rapidly and continually traverses, filling and overfilling it with all manner of things; arranging and rearranging them with tireless enthusiasm; soiling them and cleaning them in endless alternation—the systole and diastole of the domestic heart.

"To the children she devotes herself with passion, a sleepless vigilance, an unrelaxing care. Well she knows that her status as a mother is measured by the intensity and continuity of her devotion —not at all by its results.

"And the husband—the well-loved husband—if any want remains unsatisfied after the service of the house and the society of the children, he must fill it.

"Every uneasy longing, every unsatisfied ambition, every craving for companionship, he must satisfy.

"She, in spite of a full day of work and care, in spite of being tired, is not content.

"Her occupations, her interests, her responsibilities, are deep, but not wide.

"They are the first, the closest in life; but life has many more. The woman is satisfied with her husband as the man is satisfied

with his wife. The mother is satisfied with her children as the father is satisfied with his. They both love and enjoy their home.

"But just as the man, howsoever well pleased with his family and home, needs something more, so does the woman, equally well pleased, also need something more. Both are citizens of the world as well as members of the family, both need the larger general relations of life as well as the smaller personal ones."

We quote, in conclusion:

"It is not true that Love 'is of man's life a thing apart—'tis woman's whole existence.' It is nobody's whole existence. It is a vital part of everybody's existence, beautiful, natural, sweet, indispensable—but not all. Here we have a large common ground of explanation for much of the unhappiness in marriage so general in our life to-day; under which women suffer most, and for which men are most blamed. The woman suffers most in an unhappy marriage because she has no other life from which to draw strength and practical consolation. She may try to drown her trouble in religion—and religious monomania among home-bound women is painfully common—or she may seek consolation in 'society,' in excitement, and amusement.

"But a man has his work to take pleasure in, to take pride in, to gratify ambition, to obtain profit, to fill out the varied wants and impulses of his nature. He has the world as well as the woman, and with them both gets on more comfortably. She has only the man. He is the world to her—or she thinks he is; and she makes him miserable as well as herself in trying to drag out of one never so worthy man the satisfaction which a human creature can only find in full human life. We shall have far happier marriages, happier homes, happier women, and happier men when both sexes realize that they are human, and that humanity has far wider duties and desires than those of the domestic relations.

"A wise fulfilment of these broader social relations will make a far more healthy and reasonable woman, and a healthy, reasonable woman will not expect of any man alive that he be to her lover, husband, friend, *and* world."

MENACES TO OUR MORAL FREEDOM.

MORAL freedom in this country is waning, and if action in the premises be not speedily taken, it may disappear entirely, according to *The Independent* (New York), which begins its editorial consideration of the subject in the following words:

"We ought to have in America the broadest moral freedom. Our traditions and our institutions are favorable. The colonists who laid the foundations for the republic were men who sought both religious and political liberty, and were not afraid to fight for the one or the other. The men of the Revolution and of the Constitutional Convention broke down the obstacles which centuries of class privilege had built in the way of men who would rise from humble station to position and success. The men of the Civil War destroyed the legal basis of slavery. We have become a powerful as well as an independent people, and as a politically democratic people it is for ourselves to say what restrictions upon individual conduct we will impose and what we will no longer tolerate. We can be in every meaning of the word as free as we wish to be."

Yet were the question asked, "Are we free?" "almost any thoughtful man must hesitate before he answers" for reasons which our authority thus states:

"Not a week goes by without some new revelation of the constraint which men of broad culture and sincere minds feel in attempting to present the truth as they see it to an American congregation. The developments in commerce and industry have not been cheering to those who regard individual liberty as not only a sacred right, but also an indispensable utility. And what can we say of that wholesale denial of political freedom guaranteed by the Constitution which we are now permitting throughout the southern half of our national domain?"

And in answer to the question: "Have we . . . any real freedom of speech in America?" *The Independent* is constrained to reply:

"The law permits freedom almost to the extent of license; but the thousands of organizations which have sprung up to foster 'causes' innumerable have created a law outside the law which is becoming more tyrannical than courts or legislatures would in these days dare to be. What trade-unionist dares to speak his mind about the preposterous iniquities sometimes associated with sympathetic strikes? What politician dares to say what he thinks of the machine and the boss? What teacher in the public school dares to express his opinion of the text-books in history that are forced upon him by patriotic organizations, or the text-books in physiology that are forced upon him by 'temperance inebriates'? Have we freedom of conduct? Do men and women in America show as much vigorous independence in their domestic arrangements, their social relationships, their friendships, and in their moral example as our kinsmen in England do, where, we are wont to imagine, the reverence for tradition and the fear of Mrs. Grundy are serious barriers to individual independence? The question is at least a fair one.

"The truth, we fear, is that there has grown up in America a moral tyranny of the multitude over the individual which is manifesting itself in many dangerous ways. The mob spirit, culminating in a lynching, is only the extreme manifestation of mass tyranny. The mischief begins whenever an individual, whomsoever he is, hesitates to express his independent judgment on any question of thought, morals or policy, if it happens to differ from the 'views,' of his neighbors, or hesitates to live his own life in his own way for no better reason than that people will think him radical or queer.

"Moral freedom, the spring and fountainhead of institutional liberty, has its source in moral courage; and moral courage exists only when men dare in good conscience to question the moral judgments, as well as the business or political judgments, of the majority. This is a fundamental ethical truth which 'good' communities are ever in danger of forgetting."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Mr. Cleveland makes the race against President Roosevelt next year, honors will be about even on the full baby-carriage issue.—*The Washington Post.*

UNTIL the President does a horseback stunt of ninety miles in nine hours the cowboy vote may be considered as leaning Milesward.—*The Washington Post.*

AT this season of the year multitudes of people are paying from $10 to $25 a week at summer hotels for the privilege of being deprived of the comforts of home.—*The Hartford Post.*

SCIENTISTS at Boston have discovered that a certain kind of music will paralyze the mosquito. We know the kind; the little girl calls it her piano exercise.—*The Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

HIS NARROW LOGIC.—"If I had my way," said the man of high principles, "there would be no money in politics." "But," said Senator Sorghum; "if you didn't put any money in politics it isn't likely you could have your way."—*The Washington Star.*

UNCLE SAM IS ABSORBED IN THE RACE PROBLEM.
—Rehse in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*

LETTERS AND ART.

LEO XIII. IN LITERATURE.

CONTEMPORARY fictional literature contains many pen-portraits of the late Pope. Some of these have been gathered together by the Boston *Evening Transcript*, and are of timely interest. The following pathetic picture is from the pages of one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels:

"'A quarter to eleven,' said Manisty with a yawn, looking at his watch. 'Ah! Listen!'

"He sprang to his feet. In an instant half the occupants of Tribune D were on their chairs, Lucy and Eleanor among them. A roar came up the church—passionate—indescribable. Lucy held her breath.

"There—there he is—the old man! Caught in a great shaft of sunlight striking from south to north, across the church, and just touching the chapel of the Holy Sacrament—the Pope emerges. The white figure, high above the crowd, sways from side to side; the hand upraised gives the benediction. Fragile, spiritual as is the apparition, the sunbeam refines, subtilizes, spiritualizes it still more. It hovers like a dream above the vast multitudes—surely no living man!—but thought, history, faith, taking shape; the passion of many hearts revealed. Up rushes the roar toward the Tribunes. 'Viva il Papa Re!' Here advancing toward her amid the red of the cardinals, the clatter of the guards, the tossing of the flabella, as tho looking at her alone—the two waxen fingers raised for her alone—is the white-robed, triple-crowned Pope. Close, close to her now! Down sinks the crowd upon the chairs; the heads fall like corn before the wind. Lucy is bending too. The papal chair borne on the shoulders of the guards is now but a few feet distant; vaguely she wonders that the old man keeps his balance, as he clings with one frail hand to the arm of the chair, rises incessantly—and blesses with the other. She catches the very look and meaning of the eyes—the sharp, long line of the closed and toothless jaw. Spirit and specter—embodying the Past, bearing the clew to the Future.

"The mass is over. The Pope is about to chant the Apostolic Benediction. The quavering voice rises into the sudden silence of St. Peter's. Fifty thousand people hush every movement, strain their ears to listen.

"Ah, how weak it is! Surely the effort is too great for a frame so enfeebled, so ancient. It should not have been exacted—allowed. Lucy's ears listen painfully for the inevitable break. But no! The Pope draws a long sigh—the sigh of weakness ('Ah, poveretto!' says a woman close to Lucy, in a transport of pity), then once more attempts the chant—sighs again—and sings. Nothing more touching, more triumphant, than this weakness and this perseverance. Fragile, indomitable face beneath the papal crown! Under the eyes of fifty thousand people the Pope sighs like a child, because he is weak and old, and the burden of his office is great; but, in sighing, keeps a perfect simplicity, dignity, courage. Not a trace of stoical concealment; but also not a trace of flinching. He sings to the end, and St. Peter's listens in a tender hush."

Another portrait is from the pen of Marion Crawford:

"He would have been classed by ancient physicians under the Saturnine variety of man, for he possesses the very strong osseous structure, the solid nervous organization, and the lean muscular development of melancholic temperaments. He has the excessively bright eyes which generally denote one of three sorts of talent—military, financial, or literary. Possibly he possesses something of all three, but his superiority as a man of letters and a financier can not be questioned.

"His deliberate but unhesitating speech makes one think of Goethe's 'without haste, without rest.' Yet his formality is not of the slow and circumlocutory sort; on the contrary, it is energetically precise, and helps rather than mars the sound casting of each idea. The Pope's voice is as distinctly individual as his manner of speaking. It is not deep nor very full, but, considering his great age, it is wonderfully clear and ringing, and it has a certain incisiveness of sound which gives it great carrying power. There is strength still in every movement, there is deliberate decision in every tone, there is lofty independence in every look. Behind these there may be kindliness, charity, and all the milder gifts of virtue; but what is apparent is a sort of energetic, manly trenchancy which forces admiration rather than awakens sympathy.

"When speaking at length on any occasion he is eloquent, but with the eloquence of the dictator, and sometimes of the logician, rather than that of the persuader. His enunciation is exceedingly clear both in Latin and Italian, and also in French, in which he expresses himself with ease and clearness. In Latin and Italian he chooses his words with great care and makes use of fine distinctions in the Ciceronian manner, and he certainly commands a larger vocabulary than most men.

"His bearing is erect at all times, and on days when he is well his step is quick as he moves about his private apartments. 'Il Papa corre sempre' (the Pope always runs) is often said by familiars of the antechamber. A man who speaks slowly but moves fast is generally one who thinks long and acts promptly—a hard hitter, as we should familiarly say."

Commenting on Leo's own literary productions, the Boston *Transcript* says:

"While countless books and magazines contain stories and estimates of the Pope, his own book, a book of poems, unlocks his heart. Literature was the Pope's keen delight. He himself was a skilful writer of Latin verse, having, as M. Georges Goyau says, 'accomplished the almost impossible feat of writing in a style of his own in a dead language. He does not merely translate his compositions into Latin; he is a Latin author.' As is to be expected, Pope Leo's verse suffers grievously in translation into English. In the Latin it is singularly compact in form; put his thought into English verse and you have quadrupled its length. Yet even in lame English version his work has individuality and charm, and—now especially—touching significance.

"Remembering the great age he attained and his well-nigh invincible vitality, it is curious to read these lines 'On His Ill-Health,' written in 1830:

Scarce twenty years thou numberest, Joachim,
And fell diseases thy young life invade!
Yet pains, when charmed by verse, seem half allayed—
Recount thy sorrows, then, in mournful hymn.

Wakeful till latest night, thy limbs in vain
Court needful rest; nor sleep nor food restore
The strength outworn—thine eyes, all darkened o'er,
Dejected sink, while racked the head with pain.

Fever consumes thee; chill, as ice congeals,
Or parched with burning thirst. Pallid as death
Each several feature; toils the weary breath—
Through all thy fainting form the langour steals.

Why dream of future years, with promise bland,
While fate swift urges? Then I said: "No fear
My spirit shall quell! Draws death, indeed, so near?
Cheerful I wait to grasp his bony hand."

"These four lines might well have been his passing song, so full are they of his buoyant courage in the face of death:

No fading joys allurement offer now;
All undelayed, I pant for bliss supreme!
Glad, as when wand'rer's footsteps home return,
Or seaman, when to harbor veers his prow.

"We get very near to the soul of the man in this little poem, 'On Himself,' in which, after reviewing his career, he says:

But why recall what passeth quick?
Why honors with thy words confess?
Virtue alone enriches man,
Virtue alone can bless.

This make thine own, and this alone;
Then, when earth's hours their course complete,
A path secure to heaven's fair courts
Shall open to thy feet.

Thus in that slumber sunk at length,
Whose waking is eternity,
Their home beyond the starry skies
The saints will share with thee.

Pope Leo's "Prayer to Jesus Christ for the Coming Century," as translated by Andrew Lang, ends with this stanza:

My course is run; long ninety years
Thy gifts are mine: Thy grace retain;
Let not thy servant's prayers and tears
Be poured in vain."

Another poem, called "Leo's Last Prayer," is of peculiar in-

terest. With the exception of "At Nightfall," dictated when he supposed he was on his deathbed, it is probably his latest. We quote it as rendered into English from the Latin by the editor of the New York *Independent:*

Leo, now sets thy sun ; pale is its dying ray ;
Black night succeeds thy day.

Black night for thee ; wasted thy frame ; life's flood sustains
No more thy shrunken veins.

Death casts his fatal dart ; robed for the grave thy bones
Lie under the cold stones.

But my freed soul escapes her chains, and longs in flight
To reach the realms of light.

That is the goal she seeks ; thither her journey fares ;
Grant, Lord, my anxious prayers,

That, with the citizens of Heaven, God's face and light
May ever thrill my sight ;

That I may see thy face, Heaven's Queen, whose Mother-love
Has brought me home above.

To thee, saved through the tangles of a perilous way
I lift my grateful lay.

RED BLOOD IN AMERICAN FICTION.

AN American critic recently expressed the opinion that American fiction is emasculated. This leads Mr. Churchill Williams to call attention to a counter tendency, namely, "the growing interest in fiction which is infused with red blood—the red blood that stimulates men to the vigorous exercise of body and mind in the making of a place for themselves in the working world." He admits that between the popular demand for the so-called romantic novel which aims at picturesqueness and the novel of "character" which submits its subject to minute analysis, and so most often loses touch with normal life, we are perhaps in some danger of exchanging the shadow for the substance; but against this he sets the vigorous and virile note that he finds in the fiction of certain Western writers. To quote from *The World's Work* (July):

"Without forgetting what Cooper did to vitalize the romance of American pioneer life, it was Bret Harte who first made for us a portrait of the American man of action with the strength, weaknesses, passions, and quick intelligence which we could understand: and that the model was a Western man is significant of more than the accident of Mr. Harte's familiarity with California. It will be observed that it is the West which has been giving us this sort of thing all along. Hamlin Garland, Frank Norris, Stewart Edward White, Jack London, are Western men. Owen Wister, while not of the West, has drawn upon it for his best work. On the other hand, not an Eastern writer of fiction nor a recent notable story of the East with the scope and intention of those which deal with the West just now recalls itself. It may be sufficient in explanation of this to note that the West offers more obvious opportunity for the display of forceful qualities, that the lines of character there are more likely to be definite, that as an individual the Western man counts more positively for good or evil every time, while for setting he has about him what is peculiarly palatable to the romantic appetite."

According to Mr. Williams, the very background against which the characters portrayed by these novelists move is in itself tonic and invigorating, and appeals to something primitive and deep-rooted in human nature. Behind the human figures the reader is conscious of "the indefinable spell of prairie, mountain, forest, and ocean." "Wister, White, and Garland, and likewise London in his stories of the ice-bound North, and Connolly and Robertson in their vigorous tales of the sea, work with primal elements, and in the straightforward, simple manner that is born of conviction of the everlasting truths." As to the characters portrayed by this school, Mr. Williams writes:

"To give us one of our kind who does more than we have done and so pricks our pride, and again does a little less and so restores our self-respect, is the surest way to our appreciation. By the balance which the novelist maintains between these two extremes we rank him. Paradoxical as it may sound, the perfect man in the opinion of each of us is that one who has exactly the right quantity of imperfections as judged by our individual standards. To this manifest fact Wister, Norris, and White notably have given recognition. In common also they share a distaste for that deliberate study of the psychology of character at once the most enticing and dangerous maze through which the novelist may attempt to guide the sympathies of a reader.

The writings of these men, Mr. Williams implies, constitute at least a partial refutation of the charge that American fiction is emasculated.

ANDREW LANG'S REPLY TO MR. CROSBY'S ARRAIGNMENT OF SHAKESPEARE.

IN a recently published pamphlet, of which a summary appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST (July 18), Mr. Ernest Crosby aims to prove that Shakespeare's attitude toward the working classes was aristocratic and reactionary; or, as Mr. Andrew Lang paraphrases the charge, that "Shakespeare was a snob." Mr. Lang takes the ground that Shakespeare, being essentially a dramatic poet, had no attitude, apart from the attitudes of his characters, toward the working classes. We quote Mr. Lang's words, from the London *Morning Post:*

"Shakespeare had been a butcher's apprentice, according to a doubtful tradition, and he certainly was anxious to have coat-armor, and be a gentleman, in days when actors were never knighted and a poet had no more chance of public honors than at present—indeed, less chance. But as to 'Shakespeare's attitude toward the working classes,' he had no attitude. He was a dramatic poet. The attitudes were those of his characters, and his characters lived in an age when the workingman had no vote. Moreover, a dramatic poet adopts the general tone of his age, unless he wants to be hooted and pelted. Had the democratic passions of Mr. Ernest Crosby burned in the breast of Shakespeare he would not have made the heroes of his tragedies plumbers, carpenters, or even grocers. The entire tradition of the stage ran counter to that scheme, nor would the audience have stood it. The 'groundlings' were not aristocrats, but they instinctively agreed with Aristotle and republican Athens that, for stage purposes, Tragedy must be concerned with the misfortunes of kings. Mr. Crosby will readily find the passage in Aristotle's 'Poetics.' Mr. Crosby would apparently like Shakespeare to have preached up Liberty in his plays, and to have treated Wat Tyler in the spirit of Southey (when Southey was a 'Pantisocrat'), or of Mr. William Morris. I am the last to say a word against honest Wat as far as his rising went, but if Shakespeare had glorified him the actors would have been driven off the stage by the citizens (who had no affection for Tyler's memory), and the poet would probably have lost his liberty, if not his life. Queen Elizabeth did not stand on trifles, and would not have permitted the stage to become the platform of Social-Democracy. Shakespeare may have had no liking for peasant risings, wherefrom advantage had come to nobody, and, like Scott, he probably did not admire the mob, a thing that has pretty notorious defects of character. But Shakespeare was fully acquainted with the arguments for anarchism, and he put them in the lips of a king:

'A man may see how this world goes with no eyes. Look with thine ears ; see how yon' justice rails upon yon' simple thief. Hark us thine ear ; change places ; and, handy, dandy, which is the justice, which is the thief? Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar? And the creature run from the cur? There thou might'st behold the great image of authority: a dog's obeyed in office.'

Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand!
Why dost thou lash that whore? Strip thine own back;
. . . Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

"This is democratic enough for Victor Hugo, and might satisfy Mr. Ernest Crosby. In another play the merits of gradation in the state are extolled, and even in Syracuse, N. Y., there be policemen and justices as well as thieves. But the speaker is again a king, Odysseus, Laertes's son, who, in Homer, drubs the democratic orator Thersites. Homer was as great a snob as Shakespeare, but Homer's 'attitude to the working classes' is unimpeached, and his kings are, or Odysseus is, his own carpenter, mason, and shipwright. . . . . .

"Even Mr. Crosby can see that the boatswain in 'The Tempest' is a sturdy sailor, who cares little about the dignity of his royal

passenger, but treats the King of Naples as young Coll reated Bozzy in the storm. 'I pray, now, keep below,' says the boatswain to his majesty. 'You mar our labor, keep your cabins.' And the swells swear at him, which is all in accordance with human nature. To represent that, not to preach democracy, was the affair of Shakespeare. Mr. Crosby is angry because the Duke of Suffolk does not treat a pirate with the respect due to the profession of Paul Jones. The duke calls the pirate 'obscure and lowly swain,' and even describes his crew as 'paltry, servile, abject drudges.' Does Mr. Crosby suppose that, in an age when pirates did not possess the franchise, a Duke of Suffolk was likely to discourse to them on the dignity of labor? Tho no duke, I have occasionally expressed myself freely about American pirates who made prize of my books. The attitude of the noblesse to pirates and other laboring men was what it was in Shakespeare's day, and he would only have stultified himself if he had made kings and nobles speak of, or to, the populace like a modern radical countess vote-hunting before a general election. The thing was not done, and Shakespeare drew manners and society as he found them.

"As for 'sympathizing' with the tone of his characters, he sympathized with everybody: Lear in his anarchism, Coriolanus in his aristocratic contempt, Edgar in his description of the wicked serving-man, 'proud in heart and mind,' and with all the loyal servants of his plays, whose loyalty seems to be offensive to our citizen of Syracuse. 'False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,' such is Edgar's evil serving-man, a noted type of the time, while old Adam and the Fool and many others show the other side of the shield. 'Shakespeare usually employs the common people whom he brings upon the stage to raise a laugh,' and Juliet's nurse is not an exemplary character, as, being of the common people, she should be. But Dickens is in the same condemnation, alas, too often, and Mrs. Gamp was clearly drawn by a sneering aristocrat. 'When Coriolanus points out the poltroonery of the Roman troops, and says that all would have been lost "but for our gentlemen," we must feel detestation for him.' Then we must feel it for Oliver Cromwell. 'Your troops, said I, are most of them old decayed serving-men, and tapsters, and such kind of fellows; their troops are gentlemen's sons. Do you think that the spirits of such base and mean fellows will ever be able to encounter gentlemen that have honor and courage and resolution in them? You must get men of a spirit that is likely to go as far as gentlemen will go, or else you will be beaten still.' So spoke Cromwell to Hampden, and he sought recruits in whom religious enthusiasm took the place of honor. Cromwell knew his time and the society in which he lived, as Shakespeare also did. . . . . .

"Shakespeare makes people talk and act as, in fact, they did act and talk, not as Mr. Crosby thinks that they ought to behave. Coriolanus was no friend of universal suffrage; it may be a pity, but the affair of Shakespeare was to represent him as he was. In heaven's name, how could Shakespeare play up to the nascent Puritan movement? He had to run a theater, and we do not know even what his religion was from his plays. He nearly got into some danger through his 'Richard II.,' and he was not so foolish as to make the stage a place for preaching emancipated doctrines about politics and society."

SOME NEWSPAPER ESTIMATES OF WHISTLER.

THE death of James Abbott McNeill Whistler, who died in London July 17, removes a figure perhaps the most brilliant, eccentric, and widely discussed that the world of art has known in the last half-century. The newspaper-reading public is familiar with innumerable stories which illustrate Mr. Whistler's gift of whimsical and telling wit, or emphasize his personal eccentricities and affectations. It has been well said that when some new Walpole collects "Anecdotes of Painters" for our times, Whistler's name will easily lead the rest. But however much the man may have loved to pose for the bewilderment of the public, the artist escapes the charge of insincerity. The London papers admit that his genius greatly dominated European art of the present generation, and one of them predicts that "the light of his genius will but burn the brighter when his self-asserted individuality has been a little forgotten." It has been pointed out that as Turner was the most original force in art during the first half of the nineteenth century, so was Whistler during the latter half of that period. It is a curious fact that the severest critic of Whistler's paintings should have been John Ruskin, the great exponent of Turner's art to a slowly appreciative public.

JAMES ABBOTT McNEILL WHISTLER,

An American painter who takes rank among the world's great artists.

It was characteristic of Mr. Whistler that he should foster uncertainty as to the place and date of his birth, but it is generally stated that he was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834. Much of his boyhood was spent in Russia, but on the death of his father he was sent back to America, where he entered West Point. He did not complete his course at the military college, but in 1855 went to England, and shortly afterward to Paris, where he became a pupil in the studio of Gleyre. In Paris he published his first set of etchings. After 1862 he moved to England and settled in Chelsea, London, where he spent the greater part of his life. At least two of his paintings, the "Portrait of Carlyle" and the "Portrait of My Mother," are of world-wide fame. But it is as an etcher that the critics agree in assigning to Mr. Whistler the most unassailable place. In this art he is ranked beside, and by some even above, Rembrandt. Of Whistler's place in art the New York *Times* says:

"It is twenty-nve years since the famous case, 'Whistler versus Ruskin,' was tried. In the history of art it might be two hundred years, so completely has the point of view of the critics and the public changed, so completely has the brilliant genius of the man whom Ruskin called a 'coxcomb' been vindicated.

"And yet even now there are no standards by which one can judge his work, by which one can form an estimate of his true place in the ranks of the world's great artists. That he is among them is not doubted; just how high up among them is not so clear. It is only once or twice in a century that the originator of a new style in art or literature appears, and it takes at least a century for

the world to recover from the dazed condition into which it is thrown by such a man's work. . . . . .

"Whistler was the rare phenomenon of a poet in art who remained a poet during the siege of the fortress by the naturalists, and was not to be carried off his feet when the extreme impressionists took their place. It is hard to realize that he was a contemporary of Millet and Rousseau, Courbet and Manet, Rossetti and Burne-Jones; but it is evident that none of these strong artists influenced him, while it may well be that some of them were not uninfluenced by Whistler. Rembrandt in etching and Velasquez in painting were the most evident masters of the American painter, who had made Paris and London alternately his home. But to the world the loftiness of his ideals and the extraordinary quality of his work were obscured by characteristics that made him either picturesque or notorious as the case might be; in any case, they did much to check enthusiasm for his work and for himself, and finally ended by earning for him, very naturally, a false reputation as a *poseur* and seeker after notoriety."

The newspaper goes on to explain his quarrelsomeness, and to vouch for his Americanism, which had been often called in question:

"The quarrelsomeness of Whistler began with a combination of nervous fastidiousness and temperamental gaity of disposition. That spring, that elasticity of mind which kept his hand so full of craftsmanship was the source of his eternal youth, his quips and cranks and love of teasing. In time the habit became fixed and Whistler developed a Mephistophelean dexterity in touching the raw, ever losing thereby one friend after another. Like the dog that has a reputation for biting, the genial master made a desert about his den, but consoled himself with noting how efficacious this reputation was in holding off bores. . . . . .

WHISTLER'S PORTRAIT OF HIS MOTHER,

"One of the most unquestionable masterpieces of the last half of the nineteenth century."

"Despite his long residence abroad, in person and speech Whistler was a typical American of the Southern rather than Eastern sort. Tho chance had it that he was born in Massachusetts, he is hardly to be placed among New England types, any more than Edgar Allan Poe, who happened to see the light of day in Boston, gained by that any liking for or likeness to the people among whom he was born. While violently a critic of what he thought unworthy in the attitude of the United States toward art, no one who knew him failed to perceive that he was always a lover of his native country. It is here that his monument should be reared; for no American has done more than Whistler to force Europe to recognize the power of this country in the arts. Last winter he was seriously considering a suggestion to make a showing of his etchings, pastels, and paintings in New York next autumn, another request having reached him to send over some of his work and follow in person, a reception of the most flattering sort being assured him on the part of the artists, artistic societies, and clubs of New York. Notwithstanding his fierce resentment of the way in which our Congress treats the fine arts, it was quite among the possibilities that he would have come had his health permitted him to make the necessary effort."

The New York *Evening Post* says of his painting:

"It had, at its best, something of the austerity of his master, Velasquez, and rarely anything of the sensational. The fact that eccentricity was charged against the various 'nocturnes' and 'effects' was merely evidence of the dulness of the critics. He was so far removed from the dominant tendencies of the time that he required a cult, and promptly built one up. It is doubtful if he could have succeeded among us. An artist of his somewhat recondite quality must perforce find his place in great capitals where people are avid of novelties. All the world knows his beautiful picture of his mother and the Carlyle, two of the most perfect productions of modern art; and his etchings, which were formerly a laughing-stock, are now disputed in the auction-room like Rembrandt's and Dürer's. His influence upon modern painting has been on the whole unfortunate, for his methods and point of view were too individual to be grasped by the host of imitators. He is dead at the height of his fame. For years past he has been justly acclaimed as one of the very few moderns who can bear the comparison with the great masters of old."

According to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the strongest formative influences in Whistler's art were derived from Spain and Japan. It regards him, moreover, as essentially "a painter's painter." To quote:

"He interests those who understand that painting has certain things to express, certain harmonies and relations of tone and color or atmospheric effect, which can be expressed by no other art, and that it is not primarily concerned with those things which can be better expressed by other means, as virtue, love, heroism, parental affection, pity, suffering, and the like. The former, not the latter, were his themes. Even that wonderful portrait of his mother in the Luxembourg, full of character as it is, he called an 'Arrangement in Gray and Black,' and most of his titles—symphonies, nocturnes, and the like—express this idea of the relationship of painting with music. To British painters, to whom the 'subject' was everything, and to a public that must always have a 'story,' Whistler's pictures told nothing. They could understand a nocturne by Chopin, because they were not accustomed to seek a subject in piano music; but these lovely, delicate harmonies of grays and whites and browns, of silver and pink and blue, out of which the pictorial idea shaped itself upon the vision, as the significance of the music comes with listening—these things but mystified the visitors at an exhibition; and Whistler delighted in their mystification."

The New York *Tribune* refers to Whistler as "the greatest of modern painters," and continues:

"He is the great exemplar of simplicity, the one modern artist who from the beginning to the end preached and practised economy of materials. His portraits are studies in subdued tonality, restrained in color as they are subtly felicitous in design. That renowned portrait of his mother, which has long adorned the Luxembourg, is in the quietest of keys, and when, as may now be expected, it passes after a few years into the Louvre, it will associate itself with the works of the old masters there simply by virtue of its purity of color, its flawless execution, and its noble style.

"He hated the story-telling picture. He admitted the 'human interest' into his work only in so far as it could get there without disturbing the effect he sought. That was an effect of design and tone pure and simple, a thing as admirable in itself as an arabesque on the walls of the Alhambra or the glaze on an Oriental jar. He was the high priest of 'Art for art's sake,' but, as he happened to be a great man in his field, he never fell into the pit that is digged for the average devotee of that evangel.

"Whistler's etchings, like his paintings, were the product at once of imponderable genius and of principles that can be stated. He knew, and we can learn from him, that line is the soul of etching; that it must have firmness, flexibility, and individuality; that

it must be handled with discretion, since it is by what he leaves out that the etcher is known; that the huge plate is an abomination, and so on. But if Whistler is one of the great triumvirate of etchers, his only equals being Rembrandt and Haden, it is because he brought to his work with the needle the incommunicable touch, like that of the inspired violinist, which gives power and beauty to an artistic creation."

The Boston *Transcript* also finds the note of Whistler's art to be "sobriety and distinction." In this connection it is curious to remember that twenty-five years ago Ruskin described one of Whistler's pictures as "a pot of paint flung in the face of the public." *The Transcript* says:

A SYMPHONY.
Spy's famous caricature of Whistler.

"He had absorbed the spirit of Velasquez, assimilated the decorative spirit of the Orientals, and molded the resulting blend of styles into a style of his own, which is extremely subtle, suggestive, sober, and reserved, exceedingly elegant, refined, and delicate. The portrait of his mother in the Luxembourg Gallery is one of the most unquestioned and unquestionable masterpieces of the last half of the nineteenth century. France was the first country to recognize his genius; England and America followed. Since he was born in Lowell, we claim him for an American artist, but he was in reality a pure cosmopolite. There is nothing distinctively American in his art, as there was nothing distinctively American in the man. He belonged to no country. The influence of his work has been very marked on the younger generation of painters in France, England, and the United States. Whether it will continue long after his death it is impossible to say.

"There can be but one opinion of his etchings, and that is that they are of the best ever made. Since Rembrandt and Dürer, there is no greater name in this rare and beautiful art. . . . . .

"Every great artist reflects something of the spirit of his own time, whether he is conscious of it or not, and Whistler is no exception to this rule. His work differs from the work of the older masters, with whom he is most naturally compared, in being more nervous, more fragile. This difference has been set forth with great ability in George Moore's essay on Whistler, which, as a study of his paintings, stands quite alone for its complete and sympathetic understanding of the theme. The curious and apparently incongruous contrasts presented by the man's work and his diversions are nowhere else so logically explained. As time goes on the Whistler of the 'Gentle Art of Making Enemies' will be more and more overshadowed by the Whistler of the studio; it is already widely realized that the man is to be known only by his serious works, and that the lighter side of his character may be ignored."

M. Henri Pene du Bois, writing of Whistler in the New York *American*, says: "In all his works he reveals the land of his origin, the land that has produced Edgar Allan Poe." Of the esthetics of his art he writes: "Its models are an obsession; they haunt one like Ligeia and Morella; they emerge in apparitions from the twilight of backgrounds." The Springfield *Republican* is almost alone in denying to Whistler any supreme achievement in his own field. According to this paper, "he always gave the impression in his best work of one who would never do the great things he could do."

THE FIRST AMERICAN BOOK.

"ONE of the many points of difference the literatures of Greece and America present to the student is to be found in the fact that in the case of the former he is introduced almost at once to Homer; in the case of the latter to the 'Bay Psalm-Book.'" This book, named here as illustrating the hopeless esthetic poverty of such writings as were produced in the American colonies before the Revolution, is famous as the first printed book published in what are now the United States. Prof. William P. Trent, of Columbia University, in his recently published "History of American Literature," speaks of the "superlative crudity" of this celebrated book, and goes on to say:

"This curiosity of literature, the first *book* published in British America, was supervised by Richard Mather, Thomas Welde, and the famous John Eliot, and printed at Cambridge, in 1640, by Stephen Daye, who had set up the first printing-press in America the year before. As might have been expected, it surpassed Sternhold and Hopkins in uncouth ruggedness, but, as it satisfied the tender consciences of them that desired to 'sing in Sion the Lord's songs of prayse according to his owne wille,' it may be held to have fulfilled the end of its existence, and to be unamenable to much of the ridicule it has since received. It did not suit every one, however, for ten years later that celebrated divine, the Rev. John Cotton, had to write a quaint tract to prove that the singing even of literal psalms was a godly exercise. It would, of course, represent the nadir of bathos but for the religious sincerity that went to its making. Having served a useful end, from the point of view at least of the political economist, it may be relegated to the lumber-room of literary curiosities, for the student of literature has no need to discuss seriously and at length a work that has practically no present currency, and that has had, through the defects of its qualities, no permanent literary influence. These defects will be sufficiently illustrated by two quotations taken at random:

> The Lord's song sing can wee? being
> in stranger's land, then let
> loose her skill my right hand if I
> Jerusalem forget.

And again:

> The earth Jehovah's is,
> and the fulnesse of it:
> the habitable world, and they
> that there upon doe sit.

According to *The Book-Lover* (July-August), the "Bay Psalm-Book," soon after its first appearance, was reprinted in England, where it passed through eighteen editions, of which the last was issued in 1754. It was also widely known in Scotland, where it ran into twenty-two editions. "As it was reprinted without the compiler enjoying pecuniary benefit from its sale," concludes *The Book-Lover*, "we have irrefutable proof that England pirated the first American book, being in reality the original aggressor in this line."

MANY of the modern English novelists, according to the London *Academy*, go to books for inspiration and ideas instead of going to life. As a result of this tendency, we are told, recent novels fall naturally into three or four groups with unmistakable labels. To quote: "The crop of this season's novels is raised from the seed of last season's; certain formulas are popular, and innumerable pens restate those formulas with no more variation than simple reshuffling implies. We open book after book to find ourselves confronted with the very ghosts of familiarity."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE STEAM TURBINE ON THE SEA.

THE progress of the steam turbine as a means of propulsion for vessels seems to be steady, tho not very rapid. Every year sees it applied on a larger scale, and there are those who believe that before long we shall travel on great Atlantic liners driven by rotary engines instead of by the to-and-fro motion of a piston in a cylinder. According to an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (July 11), the record of the steam-turbine has been one of unbroken success. He says:

"Had there been any failure recorded in the last four or five years of experimental work; had the steam-turbine shown any inherent and unsurmountable defect rendering it unsuitable for marine purposes, the great steamship companies would be justified in their hesitation to substitute the compact and self-balanced motor for the ponderous and at best but poorly balanced reciprocating engine. But no such obstacle has shown itself. It is true, the impossibility of reversing the turbine seemed for a while to be fatal to its introduction on steamships; but the present arrangement of installing a set of reversing turbines on the same shaft with the main engine has removed the difficulty, and the distribution of the motive power upon three shafts has provided all maneuvering power that can reasonably be asked for. A recapitulation of the experimental period referred to will show how unbroken the success of the marine turbine has been. The very first vessel to carry it, the *Turbinia*, broke all existing records for speed, steaming at over 34 knots an hour. Then came the *Viper* and the *Cobra*, whose turbine engines placed them so far ahead of all existing torpedo-boats in point of speed as to put them in a class by themselves, the 37 knots achieved by the former boat never having been surpassed in an official and properly certified trial of any kind of vessel before or since. Then came the Clyde passenger-steamers *King Edward* and *Alexandra*, in which the conditions for comparative tests were most excellent, the boats being of about the same size and engaged in the same service as existing high-class vessels, the data of whose performance were well known to the companies who owned them. In these vessels it was proved that on a given displacement and coal consumption, it was possible to get about a knot extra speed by the use of the turbine motor, while the absence of vibration and the increased passenger accommodation were further distinct and very valuable gains in favor of the new boats. Quietness in running, economy in space and fuel are features which naturally attracted the attention of the yachting world, and to-day three Americans are owners of vessels which are among the fastest and most comfortable yachts afloat. *Tarantula*, with a speed of 26 knots, and *Emerald* and *Lorena*, with speeds respectively of 16 and 18 knots an hour, will probably be seen in these waters during the coming international cup races, where they will meet another successful turbine-yacht in the *Resolution*, which is driven by a turbine-engine of a purely American design. The latest success is that achieved in the turbine-steamer *Queen*, recently put in service between Calais and Dover, which made her first cross-Channel trip at an average speed of 22 knots an hour. She is to be followed by other vessels of this type, which are now building for three different companies that ply across the stormy waters around Great Britain."

In view of these facts, why do the large transportation companies hesitate to adopt this system for the big liners? The delay, according to the editorial writer whose words we have just quoted, is to be attributed to a conservatism which, altho not justified, is not unnatural in view of the fact that these huge vessels represent an investment of from three to five million dollars each. Nevertheless, he asserts, the installation of turbine-engines on an ocean liner would not be in the nature of an experiment. The only condition that would be novel would be the increased size of the turbine, while the economy in space and weight and the absence of vibration would be realized in greater ratio as the size and power of the vessel are increased. To quote further:

"In other words, so far from there being any new conditions prejudicial to the turbine introduced by building them in the much larger units necessary to drive a transatlantic liner, the very increase in size would bring about a larger proportionate reduction in the weight and space per unit of power than has been realized in the vessels of 2,000 tons and under, that are now running successfully with turbine-engines. Basing their calculations upon data already secured, it is estimated by the builders that in a vessel of the same displacement as the largest and fastest of the present transatlantic steamers, it would be possible, by the installation of turbine-engines, to secure fully one knot more speed; and when we remember that the resistance of these fast vessels increases as something more than the cube of the speed, it will be seen how great would be the actual economy of a large capacity marine engine. Furthermore, from the passengers' point of view, there will be a great gain in comfort due to the absence of vibration; for it can not be denied that the extreme vibration of the high-speed ocean liners of to-day, due to the reciprocating engine, is one of the most serious drawbacks of transatlantic travel."

RADIUM AS A CANCER-CURE.

THE news that radium has been successfully used in the cauterization of cancerous growths, leading to ultimate cure, directs attention to a possible important use of this remarkable substance. One of the first observations of its discoverer was that a minute quantity of a radium salt carried for some hours in the pocket would produce an ulcer that healed with great difficulty. More recently it has been shown that rats may be killed by inserting tubes of radium under the skin near the brain or spinal cord. Dr. London, of St. Petersburg, according to a recent article in *Umschau* (June 20), put twenty-one mice in glass vessels covered with netting, upon which a radium cell was placed for periods of from one to three days. Six other mice were similarly imprisoned without being exposed to the influence of radium. These six remained lively and gained in weight, but all the others died on the fourth or fifth day from paralysis of the spinal cord and brain. Speaking particularly of the effect of radium on the human skin, an editorial writer in *The Medical News* (July 18) says:

"This effect would seem to be manifestly a result of interference with the trophic nerve-fibres leading to the particular skin area. The effect is not produced immediately, but, as in the case of the *x*-rays, may be delayed for many hours or even days. The ulcer produced shows practically no tendency to heal for a considerable period, so that evidently the vital resistance of the part somehow dependent on its connection with the central nervous system is very much lowered. In recent times M. Curie has expressed the opinion that if a considerable quantity of radium in its pure state could be obtained—say, for instance, a kilogram ($2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds)—he would not care to enter the room in which it was placed, since there would be danger of lasting injury to the optic nerve and to the skin surface all over the body.

"It seems clear that agents as powerful as these substances seem to be may well prove to have an important place in modern therapeutics. It is only within this last year or two that it became clear that for some forms of malignant disease the *x*-rays produce wonderful and as yet inexplicable effects that resemble, more than any other method of treatment ever introduced, nature's curative process in certain very fortunate cases of malignant disease in which the growth disappears spontaneously. Just what the effect is due to can not as yet be determined. It would seem, however, that the growth of a neoplasm, even of a malignant type, depends on the trophic influences transmitted to it from the central nervous system. . . . If nerves can be interfered with, then by means of the paralyzing action of forms of radiant energy, such as are now familiar in the *x*-rays and the radiant metals, it is not impossible that a very perfect method of cure for malignant disease may be at hand."

The price of these metals makes medical experimentation practically impossible at the present time, but the writer believes that conditions will not always be so unfavorable. Radium is now said to be worth about $2,000,000 a pound, but perhaps other sources of the metal will be found. Tho it is now obtained solely from a single variety of pitchblende found in the Joachimsthal in Austria, corresponding material may be found among the mineral deposits in our own country, and as the ore is originally a waste-product

the value of radium and polonium may be very much reduced. To quote further:

"Methods of preparation, which at present are long and complicated, constitute the real expense, and these have been very much simplified in the last year, according to an announcement from Madame Curie herself, and there seems no doubt that further simplifications with great reduction in the price of these substances will occur in the near future.

"Meantime we shall wait with not entirely hopeless anxiety to hear the first results from the therapeutic use of these metals. Professor Marckwald's demonstrations at Berlin make it clear that polonium is capable of communicating its radiant energy to many other substances in a very marked way. It is this quality that most of all might be expected to be of use in therapeutics. In his demonstrations Professor Marckwald used only about one-sixth of a grain of polonium. This indicates the wonderful latent energy that is contained in the new metal and shows that the time will not have to be waited for when large quantities of it are at hand for experimental purposes before the metal can be used in practical medicine."

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S NEW AIR-SHIP.

THE trial trip of the first aeroplane large enough to carry men to control and steer it is now taking place on the Potomac River. This "flying-machine," which was built under the supervision and from the plans of Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is not the first attempt of its builder, who has been a close student of aerial navigation for many years; but his previous aeroplanes have been merely working models, tho they have really "flown," which is more than can be said of some more ambitious creations. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (July 16):

"Altho plausible attempts have been made in public to describe the mechanism, it is said authoritatively that they have been largely poor guesswork, and if the coming experiments can be made with as much secrecy as the experimenters are confident of securing and as has marked all of Professor Langley's preliminary work until he deliberately made his reports, the public may regard with suspicion astonishing tales that are likely to be printed within a few days, altho the first flight is not likely to be made before next week, as numerous adjustments are necessary.

"Since Professor Langley seven years ago demonstrated by means of a model the correctness of his principle of soaring flight, and after two years of experimentation from the same houseboat and the same locality showed that dirigibility was practicable, he

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S AERODROME IN FLIGHT.

has been unceasing in his work, with the assistance of other special experts, on the problem of securing sufficient power to lift and propel a machine carrying a man to control it. In this work he has been compelled to expend an appropriation of $50,000 by Congress, an allotment from the Army Board of Ordnance of $25,000, and as much again received from private contributions.

"On actual tests of the great machine he has produced he embarks with more misgivings and less confidence than have been manifested by many of his enthusiastic supporters and colaborers. After twenty years of study on this problem he believes that he is on the eve, if not of complete success, at least of another notable advance in aerial locomotion that will make it an every-day achievement in a few years. . . . . .

"Professor Langley's general plan, like that of Sir Hiram Maxim's flying-machine and the apparatus used by Lilienthal in his 'gliding' experiments, is to rely exclusively on the aeroplane for support. This acts on the principle that gives buoyancy to a card thrown edgewise horizontally. Any light flat object will be kept afloat by the air alone so long as the thing moves rapidly. The gas-bag of the Santos-Dumont school is discarded entirely.

PROF. S. P. LANGLEY.

"Professor Langley began with a small model, which could be easily transported and managed, and which would test the principles he had in mind. He employed two aeroplanes, but he put one behind the other, instead of following the two-story arrangement. Another difference between his plan and Maxim's was that Langley's aeroplanes were not perfectly straight all the way from tip to tip, but were bent slightly, so that the outer ends were higher than the middle. The two halves of each aeroplane then looked like wings, and the whole device resembled a four-winged bird. The great beauty of this double change was that Langley's aeroplane was less liable to tip over sideways. The deeper a yacht's keel, the more stable she is in a high wind. . . . . .

"As long ago as the autumn of 1893 the Washington enthusiast began his attempts to fly a model over a secluded part of the Potomac. Nine secret excursions were made from the city without a single success, the first trouble being with his launching system. Five more trials were made in the spring of 1894, with the same result. In October of that year he improved the launching process, and then encountered new difficulties. The little aerodrome would either plunge or rear in the most astonishing fashion. At length the inventor discovered that these freaks were due to the flexibility and bagginess of the cloth stretched on the wing frames. Even a momentary distortion of the level surface would make mischief.

"On May 6 and November 28, 1896, successful trials were made with other light models. On the first occasion the toy aerodrome traveled a minute and a half and covered about half a mile. On the second trip it went a trifle further and achieved a speed of thirty miles an hour. Both times the model sank gently to the surface of the water and was uninjured. The launch was effected from the top of a houseboat, which served the double purpose of a transport and scaffold."

Animal Utensils.—Some time ago we reproduced from the *Revue Scientifique* a description of a crab, found in the island of Mauritius, that habitually holds a sea-anemone in each claw, using them presumably as weapons of defense. This was cited as a unique example of one animal using another as a utensil. Now M. Alfred Giard, a French biologist, writes to the same paper (May 23) to say that there are other instances quite as curious. Says M. Giard:

"One of the most singular [of these instances] is that of an ant of the East Indies, that builds shelters of leaves whose edges are fastened together with silk fibers. The origin of this silk has long puzzled entomologists. The ant has no spinning glands of any kind at adult age. But W. D. Holland, of Balangoda, and Ernest Green, of Parodeniya, Ceylon, verifying old and incomplete ob-

servations made in India, have proved that the working ants, in order to spin the thread that fastens the edges of the leaves, make use of the larvæ of their own species, which they hold in their jaws, moving them about with skill in all directions and afterward returning them to the nest when they have finished with them.

"Since this, Chun has shown, in a study of the anatomy of these larvæ, that they possess spinnerets of unusual size, which is explained by the forced use that they make of these organs before their employment to spin the cocoon.

"The origin of such differentiated instincts, whose manifestations resemble so closely those of intelligence, is certainly one of the most difficult problems of zoological psychology."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUTDOOR TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

REGARDING the modern method of treating tuberculosis by requiring the patient to spend practically his whole time in the open air, Dr. J. H. Kellogg writes as follows in *Modern Medicine* (July):

"It has been clearly shown by numerous experiments in various parts of the United States that the out-of-door life with regular hygienic habits, irrespective of latitude or special climatic advan-

THE TRACK BARROW.

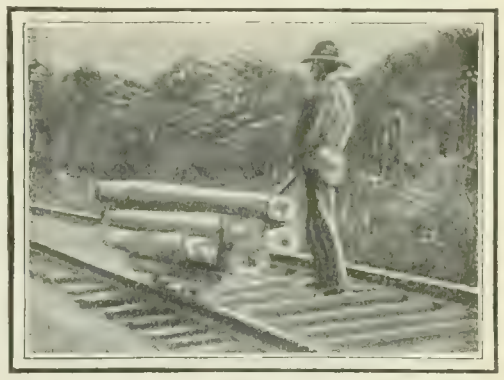
tages, is capable of so aiding the natural powers of the body as to effect a cure of this formidable malady without the use of drugs of any sort.

"Tuberculosis is a disease of civilization. It scarcely exists at all among savages who live in the primitive state, but quickly appears among such people when the habits of civilization are adopted, especially the indoor life. The South American monkey and the North American Indian alike fall victims to this disease when shut away from the sunlight and active exercise out of doors.

"The time is not far distant when every large city will find it necessary to provide conveniences for the application of this simple curative measure, not only for the purpose of rescuing the victims of pulmonary tuberculosis from the certain fate which awaits them, but as an essential measure for protecting the public health."

The writer quotes from a paper, read before the American Congress of Tuberculosis last year by Dr. Henry McHatton, vice-president of the congress, the following interesting illustration of the stamping out of tuberculous disease in a group of families who were threatened with extinction from this terrible plague:

"About 1790, there landed at Trujillo, on the Caribbean Sea, a party of Spanish emigrants. This party consisted of members of ten families of the Spanish nobility,—families who were so tuberculous that they decided to emigrate rather than become extinct. They worked their way in the course of time across Central America and settled on the Pacific slope, not far from Tegucigalpa, and at an altitude of about twenty-five hundred feet, in probably one of the most even and healthful climates in the world. They have always been purely agricultural and pastoral. Even to-day there is not a road leading to this colony—nothing but trails, and it is a journey of days to reach them from the nearest port. Their village is built in accordance with the climatic requirements. They hold themselves far above the surrounding Indians, and there has been practically no intermarriage between them and their neighbors. They present the purest strain of Spanish blood in America.



LOADED PONY CAR.

"The Indians, ten or fifteen days' ride from this colony, never fail to speak of it—always as 'El pueblo de los blancos,' the village of the whites,—and to extol the physique and endurance of the men as well as the beauty and virtue of the women, which opinion the few specimens that I saw fully upheld.

"The history of these people was given me in a personal interview by Don Torencio Sierra, president of Honduras, and a most highly educated gentleman.

"Dr. O. B. Hunter, of San Pedro Sula, a graduate of Tulane University, learning their history, became so much interested in them that he spent some time in their village with the sole object of learning their present condition. He met some of the children of the original emigrants, now old men and women, who in every way corroborated the above history.

"Dr. Hunter informs me that they are the finest race of people in Central America. After careful inquiries, he could get no history of tuberculosis for a long period back, and at present none of them give physical evidence of this disease in any of its forms."

SMALLEST FREIGHT-CARS IN THE WORLD.

This name is given by *Popular Mechanics* to little trucks and barrows manufactured in Lowell, Mass., and now used on many railroads in the East. Says this paper:

"They are operated by one-man power and are run on one rail. Some have but one wheel; some have two arranged tandem style. When a train approaches, the little cars can be quickly switched off the track and run on the ground until the train has passed. Some of them are made in wheelbarrow fashion and are called track-barrows. The little devices have proven great labor-savers in railway construction and similar usage. The two-wheel cars are called 'pony' cars. They weigh just one hundred pounds each. They are used for carrying tools, ties, poles, signal-rods, lumber, stones, etc. They are exceedingly convenient where materials of this kind have to be moved short distances while work is in prog-

PONY CAR.

TIMBER TRACK BARROW

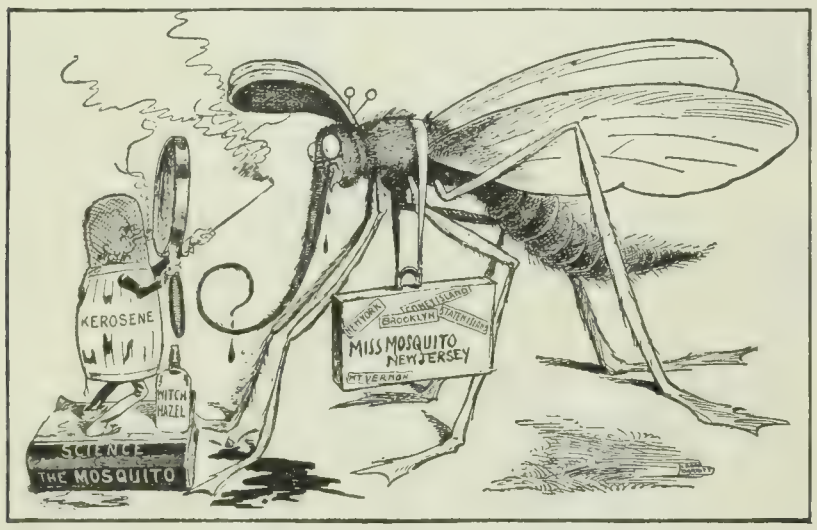
ress. The frame is iron-faced. A heavy load on one of the cars can be easily pushed by one man.

"The one-wheel car is called a timber track truck. It is a dolly for handling heavy bridge timber or similar material. The roller is grooved to run on one rail, but is equally serviceable on plank, or when turned bottom up for running timber over the roller. The trackbarrow is a wheelbarrow with a double-flanged wheel for running on the rail, the wheel being skewed enough to enable the person handling the barrow to walk aside the rail instead of astride."

We produce some illustrations of the little trucks from the paper quoted above.

IS THE MOSQUITO DOOMED?

THE recent plague of mosquitoes all along the Middle Atlantic coast has excited the mirth of the comic paragrapher, coming as it did just after the announcement of special "crusades" against the noxious insects. Recent reports, however, of the entire success, in certain transatlantic localities, of the same tactics that have been employed here, namely, drainage and oiling, show that there is hope for those who possess the requisite patience and money. And now we are assured that even if campaigns along this line fail, a deadly mosquito destroyer has been discovered by Dr. Charles W. Stiles, of the United States Marine Hospital service, in the shape of a parasite. Dr. Stiles, who will be remembered as the discoverer of the hook-worm called by the daily papers "the germ of laziness," states that this new parasite already kills its millions of mosquitoes yearly, and that if properly cultivated it will doubtless rid us altogether of the pests. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical News* (New York, July 18):



IN THE WAR OF EXTERMINATION THE 'SKEET SEEMS SEVERAL POINTS AHEAD.

—*The New York Times.*

"In addition to serving as intermediary host for the parasite of malaria, the mosquito, it seems, entertains a little on his own account. He has a plague of a guest, named *Agamomermis culicis*, a parasite that kills millions of mosquitoes each year. If it is a 'bad year for mosquitoes,' the assumption is that it is a good year for *Agamomermis culicis*. This parasite has its habitat in the abdomen of the mosquito. Infection takes place in the larval or pupal stages of the mosquito. The infected mosquitoes are sluggish and short-lived, and the females do not breed.

"Now if the parasite can be cultivated and let loose upon the unborn mosquito, the theory is that he will be exterminated, and the place thereof shall know him no more. The only difficulty is how to do it. Possibly one might do cultures of this fatal parasite up in portable form like a fire-extinguisher, with a small family size for cottage use and a larger size for hotels. There could even be a handkerchief culture, something like a nitrite of amyl drop, that could be crushed in a handkerchief, letting the germs loose while walking through the meadows to one's suburban home.

"The only satisfaction, however, that one could have on such occasions would be the purely altruistic one of infecting the young of the mosquitoes that were biting at the time, so there should be fewer to bite one's neighbor when he walked that way. If people were only more apt to be altruistic when they were being bitten by mosquitoes, this scheme of throwing their parasites at them might work very well, and whole communities could combine and subscribe for the cultures.

"Dr. Stiles admits that there is a little practical difficulty in distributing the parasite; but the Government, we are led to believe, thinks it is the greatest thing out. And so it undoubtedly will be when Dr. Stiles has discovered some rapid and inexpensive way of breeding *Agamomermis culicis* in all the marshes where mosquitoes live."

Precedents for fighting an animal or insect plague with a parasite or a parasitic disease are not wanting. Says *The Tribune* (New York, July 16):

"The Department of Agriculture, for instance, has been experimenting for several years with a parasite which attacks and kills locusts. Cultures were mixed with food that would attract these insects, and when the latter were fairly infected they died. The earlier attempts to destroy locusts by this means were not attended by wholly satisfactory results, but more recent tests by the Ohio State Experiment Station offer more encouragement. Then there was the bacillus which imparted a deadly disease to rats. At first hand the expedient worked well enough, but the malady did not spread as it was hoped it would and as the bubonic plague spreads among rats when a few have acquired it. Only a few days ago it was announced from Texas that an entomological enemy for the weevil that injures cotton had been discovered. These are only a few of the illustrations which might be cited; and, while not one of them can be pronounced an overwhelming success, they show that the system on which Dr. Stiles has been working is not essentially absurd."

It is noted by the Washington correspondent of *The Sun* (New York) that the "mosquito-destroyer" belongs to the family of gordius or horsehair worms, thousands of which may often be seen wriggling on plants, trees, shrubbery, and on the earth, after a heavy storm. This has given rise to the common belief in rural districts that "it rains worms." Says the writer:

"As a matter of fact, however, these horsehair worms, like their more useful cousin, the 'mosquito destroyer,' live in the abdominal cavities of various insects, and a long drought, followed by a heavy rain, usually results in their leaving the bodies of insects and returning to the earth and to their first stage of existence. These species, however, are not harmful to the insects which house them. The 'mosquito-destroyer' is deadly, but to mosquitoes only."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CORRECTION.—The article entitled "Activity and Education in Children," which appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 13, was erroneously credited to *The Outlook*. It originally appeared in *The Independent* (New York, April 16).

IN a new pattern of incandescent electric lamp recently put on the market, and described in *Electricity*, the filaments, "instead of being in ordinary bulbs, are enclosed in straight tubes about nine inches long; the filament is given a small curl in the middle to allow for expansion. These tubes are mounted end to end in a metallic casing, which serves as a reflector, and also carries the leads and the sockets into which the lamps fit. There is thus produced a single line of light, which is very suitable for certain forms of illumination, such as shop-window lighting, lighting by reflection from the ceiling, decorative illumination, and the like."

"MOST Americans," says *The American Machinist*, "have heard of the recent victory of the American rifle team over the teams of a variety of other countries in the international rifle-shooting contests at Bisley, England. This is now being attributed, as American triumphs usually are, to the use of a machine, *i.e.*, a sliding wind-gage by which the American marksmen 'substituted mechanical exactitude for human fallibility.' The men may be disposed to claim the victory was won by the best marksmen, but it is probably comforting to the defeated contestants to attribute their defeat to a machine."

THE following directions about the proper location of an electric fan are given by *The Electrical Review*. "It should be placed near a window or other opening, so that it may draw in fresh air from the outside, or, in some cases, drive out heated or vitiated air, allowing fresh, cool air to flow in from another opening. Far better results will be obtained if attention is paid to this matter than if the fan-motor is put in some corner where it merely stirs up the air. One is apt to think that he is obtaining the best results if the current of air is directed toward him, but more real comfort is derived when, in addition to keeping up the circulation, the motor supplies fresh air."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROPOSED UNION OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

A TENTATIVE proposal for the amalgamation of the Christian Endeavor Society, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union was made at the recent convention of the first-named organization in Denver. It is thought probable that the movement will take the form of a Christian Endeavor petition to the other bodies. The priority of establishment of the Christian Endeavor Society is held to justify its inauguration of the plan, in commenting upon which the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"It means, if the Endeavor officials are willing to meet their sister societies half-way, that Christian Endeavor, with its more than three million members, the Epworth League, with its more than two million members, and the Baptist Young People's Union and kindred bodies in the smaller denominations, aggregating approximately two millions more, will all unite in one grand fellowship, of a truly interdenominational and representative character, which will include practically all the Protestant churches in America, except the Protestant Episcopal, which has not, to any appreciable extent, organized its young people of both sexes.

"The attitude of Christian Endeavor leaders has been the only obstacle that has heretofore stood in the way of such an admirable consummation. Two years ago a plan of federation, modeled on the lines of the International Sunday-school movement, was proposed by *The Independent*. The denominational papers took up the suggestion with enthusiasm, and the organs of the Epworth League and the other denominational young people's societies gave it hearty approval. Christian Endeavor alone held back, contending that it already provided a sufficient basis of fellowship and repeating its invitation to the other bodies to come into its membership and adopt its name. This was manifestly impossible, since the denominational societies aggregated a larger membership than Christian Endeavor.

"Now, we are glad to note, this pioneer of organized young people's work in the churches is moving toward the realization of one of the most practical expressions of substantial Christian unity that the present day affords. When the young people of the churches find themselves able to come together in genuine and enjoyable fraternity, and better able thereby to serve the common end for which they all are organized, it will not be many years before the leaders in the churches, who will be these same young people matured, will refuse to countenance longer the wasteful folly of unbrotherly and short-sighted sectarianism."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* calls attention to "the growth of the Christian Endeavor Society," which, it says, "has been remarkable":

"Whether it is due to the personality of its founder, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, to its broad and undenominational character, to its happily chosen name, or to all of these influences, is of little consequence compared to the fact that it represents a mighty force for good citizenship in this country. It is also one of the great recruiting agencies of the churches. During the past year it is estimated that 175,000 Endeavorers became active members of the churches. In November, 1902, there were 62,194 societies, with a membership of 3,700,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada. It has a large membership, however, in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, and Japan."

The Chicago *Tribune* sees objections to the idea of union, which it thus expresses:

"A certain kind of theological literature pours oil on water and not on fire. It tries to eliminate differences, not to accentuate them. It assuages; it does not irritate. This is nice and pleasant. Also, it is dangerous. While removing all those things which separate Christian sects you are likely to remove some of the things which make Christianity worth having. Why bring all Christian sects together if, during the process, you are obliged to tone down, or even to dissolve, the essential doctrines on which the members of those sects have built their spiritual lives? There could be one situation worse than the present kaleidoscopic disunion of the church. That situation would be a reunion which resulted from the abandonment of all vital tenets and the adoption of a common platform which consisted of nothing but hazy platitudes. Nothing can be gained, therefore, by pushing the work of reunion beyond the point marked by a real identity of theological beliefs. Don't cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. Let the young people's societies continue their present competitive existence—which, from the fact that it is competitive, may have some merit—till a real reunion can be accomplished."

Against this view the Chicago *Post* takes up the cudgels:

"Why should such a union be a difficult matter? The suggestion comes from the oldest of the three, from the one which has not restricted its membership to a single evangelical church; from the one whose name best befits a non-sectarian Christian brotherhood. 'Christian Endeavor' so completely embraces all who would work to evangelize the world. It is broad, free from even a suggestion of dogma, catholic as the teaching of Christianity's Founder, as simple yet all-inclusive as the Sermon on the Mount. It stands for the 'whosoever will' of the divine Nazarene. Nothing of a narrow sectarian character should place an obstacle in the way of this amalgamation."

THE DOMINANT TRAIT IN THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST.

THE key to religious phenomena in our day, according to Dr. Francis G. Peabody, professor of Christian morals at Harvard, is the character of Jesus Christ. Writing in *The Hibbert Journal* (London and Oxford), Professor Peabody says:

"The most conspicuous aspect of contemporary Christian thought is the renewal of popular interest in the character of Jesus Christ. Never was there a time when plain people were less concerned with the metaphysics or ecclesiasticism of Christianity. The construction of systems and the contentions of creeds, which once appeared the central themes of human interest, are now regarded by millions of busy men and women as mere echoes of ancient controversies, if not mere mockeries of the problems of the present age. Even the convocations of the churches manifest little appetite for discussions which were once the bread of their life and the wine of their exhilaration, and one of the leaders of a great Christian communion has been led of late to say: 'What conclusions these discussions may reach is of small concern; the only really important thing is that they should come to an end.' Under these very conditions of theological satiety, however, the mind of the age returns with fresh interest to the contemplation of the character of Jesus Christ. 'Back to Jesus'; 'In his Name'; 'What would Jesus do?' 'Jesus's Way'—phrases like these, caught up by multitudes of unsophisticated readers, indicate the force and scope of the modern imitation of Christ. To follow Jesus even tho one does not understand him; to do the will even if one has not learned the doctrine; to perceive through much darkness that the life is the light of man—these are the marks of the new obedience."

What, then, asks Dr. Peabody, was the nature of this character which so immediately impressed itself upon its own age and to which the present age "with unjaded interest" returns? We read:

"When he announced the principles of his teaching, the impression first made upon its hearers was, we are told, not so much of the message itself as of the messenger. The people were astonished, not primarily by the contents of the discourse, but by the authority with which it was delivered. The preacher did not demonstrate, or plead, or threaten like the scribes; he swayed the multitude by personal power. It was the same throughout his ministry. He called men from their boats, their tax-booths, their homes, and they looked up into his face and obeyed. He commends the instinct of the soldier who gives orders to those below him because he has received orders from above. What is the note of character which is touched in such incidents as these? It is the note of strength. This is no ascetic, abandoning the world; no dreamer, no joyous comrade, delighting in the world; here is the quiet consciousness of mastery, the authority of the leader, a confidence which makes him able to declare that a life built on his sayings is built on a rock. Jesus is no gentle visionary, no contemplative saint, no Lamb of God except in the experience of suf-

fering; he is a Person whose dominating trait is force; the scourger of the traders, the defier of the Pharisees, the commanding Personality whose words are with the authority of power.

"From whatever side we approach the character of Jesus this impression of mastery confronts us. On the one hand is the distinctly ethical aspect of his strength. It may still be debated whether the religious life is fundamentally an expression of thought, or feeling, or will; but the point at which the teaching of Jesus first touches the religious sentiment seems quite beyond debate. It is obviously not at the point of intellectual satisfaction, for Jesus repeatedly accepts as disciples persons whose theological convictions would satisfy few modern churches. 'O woman, great is thy faith,' he says to the Canaanite; 'I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel,' he says of the centurion. The measure of knowledge, as Schleiermacher said, is plainly to Jesus not the measure of piety. Nor is it to the emotions that Jesus offers his teaching. Solemn exaltations of moods, experiences of prolonged temptation, moments of mystic rapture happen, indeed, in his career; but when we consider what a part these emotional agitations have played in the history of religion, one is profoundly impressed by the sanity, reserve, composure, and steadiness of the character of Jesus."

In looking to the ethical side of the character of Jesus we must not disregard its intellectual aspect, says Dr. Peabody. Jesus displayed "strength of reasoning," "sagacity," "insight and alertness of mind." "It has often been assumed that he was an untutored peasant, an inspired workingman, whose intuitions were his only guide." Dr. Peabody utters a warning against too narrow a conception of the character of Jesus in this respect. "On almost every page of the Gospels there are indications that the new Master was neither unlettered nor untrained, but equipped with intellectual as well as spiritual authority." Further:

"Perhaps the most striking evidence of this intellectual mastery was a certain lightness of touch which Jesus often employed in controversy, and which sometimes approaches the play of humor, and sometimes the thrust of irony. His enemies attack him with bludgeons, and he defends himself with a rapier. No test of mastery is more complete than this capacity to make of playfulness a weapon of reasoning. The method of Jesus pierces through the subtlety and obscurity of his opponents with such refinement and dexterity that the assailant sometimes hardly knows that he is hit. Instead of a direct reply, the immediate question is parried and turned aside and the motive which lies behind it is laid bare. People come to him with an inquiry about the division of property, and Jesus first seems to decline jurisdiction in the matter. 'Who made me,' he says, 'a judge or a divider over you?' Then, however, looking round at the faces of the crowd who are seeking his guarantee for their greed, he penetrates to the thought which the economic problem has disguised, and answers, not their inquiry, but their hearts: 'I say unto you all, keep yourselves from covetousness.' His disciples ask for the reward of their loyalty, 'Lo, we have left all and have followed thee'; and Jesus answers, 'Ye shall receive an hundredfold, houses and brethren, sisters and mothers, and children and lands'; and then, as if with a playful sense of the little that all this tells them of that which should happen, he goes on: 'Yes, houses and lands indeed, with persecutions.' He opens the Book in the synagog, and with the familiarity of one versed in the Scriptures, selects that passage which is fulfilled in him, 'He hath anointed me to preach the acceptable year of the Lord'; but then, while the minds of his hearers run on into the next phrase of the prophet's saying, Jesus abruptly closes the Book in the middle of a sentence and gives it back to the attendant, leaving it for the congregation to perceive that he declines to appropriate the ancient threat, 'and the day of vengeance of our God.' Here is intellectual insight matching spiritual authority. Here is no recluse or peasant or passive saint, but an intellectual as well as moral leader who may be rejected, indeed, but who can not be despised. The picture of the historic Jesus which would reproduce this type of character and which is still left for Christian art to paint, is not of the pallid sufferer, but of the wise, grave Master, whom to meet was to reverence if not to obey."

Dr. Peabody thus concludes:

"The type of character directly derived from him—the Christian character—is not a survival of monastic or sentimental ideals, inapplicable to conditions of the modern world; it is a form of power made effective through strength of soul. Its force flows down like an unstinted river among the utilities of life because it is nourished among the eternal hills. It has its abundance and its reserves, its service and its solitude; and the power which moves the busy wheels of the life of man is fed in the deep places of the life of God."

THE EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

AN agitation quite similar to, yet quite distinct from, the evangelical movement in Austria and in France has recently been making itself felt in Russia. Details concerning it are given by Dr. Lipsius, the German specialist on religious conditions in the Orient, in his journal, the *Christliche Orient* (No. 4). We condense his description as follows:

Altho the Gospel has been making noteworthy progress in Russia, yet little is being done to hold what has been acquired. Various branches of evangelical Christianity have been making headway, the strict Baptists alone now numbering at least one hundred congregations. Yet the bulk of these are people who are not perfectly clear and established in their faith. As a result, the movement is badly divided and the various denominations show great intolerance of each other. They differ on such subjects as the Holy Scriptures, on the nature of baptism, on the Lord's Supper, on Regeneration, and kindred doctrines. As a rule, however, all believe in baptismal regeneration. Regeneration is regarded not only as a new birth, but one that indicates a special blessing from on high, and the line of demarcation between the regenerated and the unregenerated is sharply drawn.

In conversion, it is deemed absolutely necessary that the sinner must shed tears, and this weeping is called conversion. Accordingly all revival services in these evangelical congregations of Russia are characterized by much weeping and a loud confession of sins, and an onlooker often must have firm nerves to witness such a scene. But the act of weeping is a *conditio sine qua non*, and a member who has never shed tears in public is never considered altogether converted. The Christian congregation is considered as consisting of believing and baptized persons, so that the chief bond of union is not external membership in an organization, but a union between the Christian and Christ. Accordingly the Russian Evangelical has a deep distrust of denominations as such. On the question whether Saturday or Sunday should be the day of public worship, there is much dispute, and this discussion has injured the Gospel cause, particularly in Southern Russia, and has driven not a few back into the Greek Catholic Church and its stagnant creed and life. The wrangle over the question whether the brother or the sister who has not received the baptism of faith shall be admitted to the Lord's Supper has become a chronic evil among the Evangelicals.

More recently a new problem has arisen, namely, whether a child of God can enter military service or must refuse to obey the order of the Government in this regard. Can an officer or a soldier really be or become a child of God? The answer that is generally given is an emphatic negative. It is this feature in the evangelical movement that has made the Russian Government very suspicious, but as yet nothing aggressive has been undertaken against the movement by the authorities. Another question of prominence is whether a Christian can become a judge or participate in political work.

Concerning preaching, the singular view is entertained that when a brother acts in this capacity he is immediately inspired, and whatever he says is to be regarded as the genuine word of God. The presbyter is the instrument and medium of God, and what he commands is the law of heaven. Everybody who has wept, that is, who has been truly converted, may become such an oracle of God, and such absolutely rule the lives of the average member. They condemn the studying of explanations of the Scriptures, and some even go so far as to declare all books outside of the Scriptures as works of the devil. Hostility against all learning and science is very apparent. In many cases, a decided type of fanaticism is developed, one of the leaders, a certain Malzowany, recently declaring that he is "the first-born son of God." This spirit is particularly apparent in the Baptist sections. In some cases movements like that of Dowie's exercise great influence among these people. The whole evangelical movement, altho spreading,

is yet superficial and without great promise. On the fundamentals of faith these people have anything but clear ideas, and the whole propaganda is one that produces chiefly fanaticism and a multitude of sects.

These facts, as reported by Dr. Lepsius, have called forth interesting comments in many journals. The most noteworthy is from the pen of Dr. Harnack, of Berlin, and appears in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 21). Harnack himself was born and reared in the German Baltic provinces of Russia, his father having been professor of theology in Dorpat; but his comments are those of a church historian, drawing attention particularly to similar movements in earlier days in the Russian empire. He concludes substantially as follows:

The underlying tendencies that are here operative can be readily detected also in the sources of the history of the church in the first and second centuries. Just of this nature were thousands of Christians in that period; in the same way those primitive believers loved and hated and fought and felt. But they were not all so. Had this been the case, then there would have been nothing fixed or firm in earliest Christianity. And what is this movement as we find it here and as it existed then? Nature religion or natural religion, as this is developed on a low stage of culture. The Christian element is only a slight factor, and force is the essence of the whole agitation, which is only a slight progress beyond the stage of orgiaism and primitive fetishism. All religions that call forth the consciousness of an inner rapture and disharmony are an evil for mankind, unless they also know how to heal and to help. They produce only fanaticism and hatred. The life-giving power of Christianity they do not possess. The Russian movement is not something absolutely but only relatively new. It is history repeating itself.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PERIL OF PITY.

MODERN pity has become a peril to society, writes M. Gabriel Prévost in the *Correspondant* (Paris), and in an elaborate study of the subject he points out "the sickly sentimentality" which would "protect animals from cruelty" and "improve the lot of those in prison." Much of the "blame" for all this is chargeable to the teachings of Tolstoy's followers under the inspiration of Tolstoy himself. Where it will all lead to, M. Prévost feels unable to decide, but he wonders at the general failure to realize the imminent peril to civilization. We quote:

"We witness in our day the degeneration of a sentiment which, excellent in itself, becomes by its abuse a veritable social danger. It is to be observed, moreover, that its aberrations almost always denote a weakening of authority, a decline of character preceding great crises in the life of peoples. Thus the last years of the reign of Louis XVI. saw the outburst of a sickly sensibility that became a fad and asserted itself in compassion for the suffering of the poor and regret at the evils necessarily attendant upon social inequality. Now it is a circumstance apt to be overlooked that the surest way to exasperate the disinherited classes is precisely this exaggeration of pity and complacent insistence upon the evils that custom renders tolerable to them. In his work, 'The Origins of Contemporary France,' Taine informs us in what way were rewarded the pupils of Rousseau, men and women, who were seized with the romance-reading compassion for the oppressed, too ready to take them at their word, and for whom the end of their idyl was the guillotine. Taught by the past, it would be the strangest self-deception to see in pity the means of moderating the excesses or the cruelties of any social revolution which the future may have in store for us. In contrast, indeed, to other compassionate sentiments, pity, ennobling to him who feels it, is far from honoring to the same extent him who is the object of it, exciting little gratitude and almost always failing of its object."

This state of things, we read further, is mainly the outcome of the activity of writers like Hugo and his followers. It is all essentially modern. "Pity was unknown to antiquity." Again:

"In former generations pity was kept within reasonable limits, without involving itself in the solution of great human problems with which it has nothing to do. The trend to-day is quite the opposite. Embracing everything at once and stretching pity to the utmost, writers assign a social function to it, elevating it to the height of a principle. It is a new principle, at any rate, and rests upon a suspicious philosophy. Under the cloak of a captious generosity, in the guise of compassion for social miseries, may be seen ill-dissembled hatred of every kind of institution supporting the ancient edifice. The method adopted by the writers alluded to is of rare astuteness and attains its end the more surely. Appealing to the heart against the intellect, they win the sympathy of the crowd by supporting the miserable and the weak against their supposed oppressors. They do this so much and so well that their opponents are almost odious when they try to vindicate the disregarded laws of justice and social defense which have been trampled upon. The error of the writers of compassion is aggravated by an intentional confusion of merited suffering with unmerited suffering. Two men perish in a fire, one because he heroically threw himself into the midst of the flames and the other because with his own hands he set the house burning. Is it right, is it honest, to ask the same pity for both?"

At the head of the "dangerous" writers who preach this gospel of pity is Victor Hugo, "who had no difficulty in divining the advantage his popularity would derive from a manifestation of blind sentiment in favor of the self-styled victims of our civilization," and whose "Misérables" is based on that circumstance. "The same tendency has shown itself in other countries in two men of varied genius: Schopenhauer and Tolstoy." We read:

"Schopenhauer, whose philosophy is tied to the religion of Buddha—a religion obscure enough in truth, since annihilation of self in the divinity, which is its basis, is affected consciously according to some, unconsciously according to others—failed to perceive that the only good principles of which he boasted belong to the domain of religion. The foundation of his doctrine, as is known, consists in the erection of human suffering into a universal and necessary rule by denying the reality of pleasure, a negative state, presupposing a sterile, altho painful, effort of the will. This doctrine, the true name of which is pessimism, naturally leaves the philosopher no alternative but to seek palliatives to the desolation which is its soul. Thus it is that he sums up in that memorable phrase: 'Pity is the inspiration of morality.' Truly, Victor Hugo is outdone. Pity becomes religion, divinity, and one knows not what besides. Altho the author consents to accord to justice a place in the second rank, all his efforts tend to show that the man without pity is an immoral being. Therefore, to take but one celebrated instance, the general who hurls his regiment against the enemy's artillery, in order to prevent the repulse of an entire army corps, but knowing very well that the regiment will be slain, is a profoundly immoral being because he is without pity. At Reichshoffen morality consisted, no doubt, in letting Prussia overrun our native land by sparing the cuirassiers their glorious and memorable hecatomb. This is not the only bold assertion of the author of 'The World as Will and Idea.' He teaches, in effect, that the sentiment of pity has been implanted by nature in the breasts of all men, who have only to heed it to find out what rule to follow in their conduct. Here the pessimist 'makes the angel,' as Pascal would have said, despite all physiological observation. When human beings are impressed at sight of a form of suffering that they dread for themselves, they merely lay bare a form of selfishness, fearing a like fate. Quite a different thing is the altruistic feeling which prompts them either to forestall or to assuage suffering. That is pity's true character. But such a sentiment is not at all natural, being, on the contrary, almost wholly the result of education. 'That age is without pity,' said La Fontaine, speaking of childhood, for the very reason that nature puts the germ of it in the soul only exceptionally."

Tolstoy is considered in relation to the subject with even greater severity. Thus:

"It is well known by what a strange aberration in the interpretation of Christian doctrine, the end to be pursued, according to him, is the progressive extinction of the human species for the sake of wiping out the misery to which it is doomed. Tolstoy's pity much resembles those anesthetics administered to the dying to mitigate the last moments of their agony. He, too, contradicts himself without perceiving it, for the surest way to accomplish the destruction of the human race would be to encourage rather than to

restrain the abuse of the powers tending in that direction. But profoundly impressed by a sense of his ethical surroundings; struck at sight of the vicissitudes of a people in process of formation among whom intelligence is outstripping progress; skilful in denouncing, by means of forcible examples, all the evils springing from baneful hierarchies; the painter in somber but bold colors of the hopeless efforts of the weak to escape the doom of their origin, he has found in fiction a means for the diffusion of his ideas of false pity. His influence upon the youth of our day has been considerable."

Thus, the French critic assures us, is the "false gospel" spread throughout the world. "With the writers of the day, we are falling into the dilettantism of pity." It is all "a defiance of common sense," and may end in plunging the social system into a vortex of revolution. "A morbid state is the only term with which to characterize a misguided sentiment, manifestations of which are innumerable at the present day."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HINDU DOCTRINE OF THE MOTHERHOOD OF GOD.

IN a recent book on "Vedanta Philosophy," by the late Swâmi Abhedânanda, he dwells at some length upon the doctrine, novel until recently to the Western mind, of the divine motherhood of God. The "Prajâpati," the Lord and Father of all creatures, is described in a hymn of the Rig Veda as "Aditi," signifying the motherly aspect of the Divine Being. "She is also the Father and Protector of all; she is the Son and the Creator; by Her grace She saves from sin the souls of those who worship Her. She gives unto Her children everything that is worth giving. She dwells in the forms of all Devas or bright spirits; She is all that is born and all that will be born. She is all in all." Thus runs the hymn of the Rig Veda, showing that in India before the beginning of the Christian era, God was conceived as both the Father and the Mother of the universe. Jupiter, the God of the Greeks, or Jehovah, the God of Judaism, we are told, was conceived as an extracosmic personal God, and, dwelling outside of nature, as Father alone, He remained the efficient cause of the universe, while nature appeared to be the material cause. In the Vedic conception, however, "nature or the material cause is nothing but a part of the manifested Divine Energy"; God "projects by the process of evolution everything out of His own body wherein dwell all matter and forces of the world." Says the Swâmi further:

"In no other Scripture than the Vedas, in no other religion than that of Vedanta, is the personal God described as the Father and the Mother, the efficient and the material cause of the universe. Nowadays liberal-minded Christians are trying to introduce the idea that God is both Father and Mother of the universe; but they do not realize that by so doing they are entirely upsetting the Christian conception of God, who dwells outside of nature and of the universe. The God of Christianity can never become both Father and Mother at the same time. If we address Him as the Mother of the universe, we have outgrown that conception of God which is taught in the Bible and in Christian theology. In the whole Scriptures of the Christians there is not one passage where Jehovah is addressed as the Mother. . . . . .

"The Vedantic idea that God is the Mother as well as the Father of all harmonizes with the modern scientific conception of God. Modern science traces the whole phenomenal universe back to the state of eternal energy. The doctrine of evolution, correlation of forces, persistence of energy, all these clearly prove that the phenomena of the whole universe and the various forces of the external and internal world are but the expressions of one eternal energy. The theory of evolution explains only the mode in which that eternal energy produces this phenomenal universe. Science has disproved the old theory of creation out of nothing through the fiat of an extracosmic God, and has shown that something can never come out of nothing. Science teaches that the universe existed in a potential state in that energy, and gradually through the process of evolution the whole potentiality has become kinetic or actual. That eternal energy is not an unintelligent energy, but is intelligent. Wherever we cast our eyes, either in the external or internal world, we find the expression, not of a fortuitous or accidental combination of matter and mechanical forces, but of regular laws guided by definite purpose. This universe is not a chaos but a cosmos, one harmonious whole. It is not an aimless chain of changes which we call evolution, but there is an orderly hidden purpose at every step of evolution. Therefore that energy is intelligent. We may call this self-existent, intelligent, eternal cosmic energy the Mother of the universe. She is the source of infinite forces and infinite phenomena. This eternal energy is called in Sanskrit *Prakriti* (Latin *procreatrix*), the creative power of the universe."

Swâmi Abhedânanda affirms that it is more appropriate to call this Divine Energy mother than father, "because, like a mother, that Energy holds within her the germ of the phenomenal universe before evolution, develops and sustains it, projects it on space, and preserves it when it is born." He further asserts that the Hindus have understood this Eternal Energy as the Mother of the universe and have worshiped her as such from the prehistoric times of the Vedic period. At the same time he inserts a caution against confusing the worship of the Divine Mother with the nature-worship that was rejected and ignored by the Jews and the Christians. In a hymn of the Rig Veda, the Divine Mother thus proclaims her being and attributes:

"I am the Queen of the universe, the giver of all wealth and fruits of works. I am intelligent and omniscient. Altho I am one, by My powers I appear as manifold. I cause war for protecting men, I kill the enemy and bring peace on earth. I stretch out heaven and earth. I have produced the Father. As the wind blows by itself, so I produce all phenomena by My own will. I am independent and responsible to none. I am beyond the sky, beyond this earth. My glory is the phenomenal universe; such am I by My power."

The wonderful effect, says Swâmi Abhedânanda, of this conception of the Motherhood of God is to be seen in the daily life of almost every Hindu man and especially of the Hindu women. To quote further:

"A Hindu woman thinks that she is a part of the Divine Mother, nay, one with Her. She looks upon all men and women of the world as her own children. She thinks of herself as the blessed Mother of the world. How can such a woman be unkind to anybody? Her pure motherly love flows toward all men and women equally. There is no room for any impure thought or feeling or passion in such a heart. That perfect motherly feeling makes her ultimately live like the Divine Mother on earth. Her ideal God in human form is her own child. She worships the incarnation of God as her most beloved child. Just as Mary was the Mother of Jesus, so the Hindu women in India often look upon themselves as the mother of Krishna, the Hindu Christ, or of Râma, another incarnation. Christian mothers, perhaps, will be able to appreciate this to a certain extent. If a Christian mother thinks that she is Christ's mother and loves him as she loves her own child, the effect will be wonderful. She will then understand what Divine Motherhood is. The Hindus think this the easiest way for women to attain to that love which makes them unselfish and divine. A mother can sacrifice everything for her child; she naturally loves the child without seeking any return, tho there are mothers who do not possess pure, unselfish, motherly love. A true mother, however, loves her child above everything. If such a child be an incarnation of God Himself, how easy it will be for the mother to attain to the highest goal of religion."

"THOSE of us whose theological memory goes back fifty years probably grew up with the conviction that the primary motive, or rather the chief end, of the Incarnation was atonement for human guilt," writes Rev. G. S. Streatfeild in *The Expositor* (London): "Our children are taught that the fundamental purpose of the Incarnation was the revelation of the divine Fatherhood. To read a volume of sermons by representative popular preachers respectively of the middle and close of the nineteenth century would make this clear."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

JAPANESE PRESS ON MANCHURIA.

MANCHURIA is a burning topic in the Japanese press, and numerous bellicose editorials appear regularly in Tokyo papers. In a late number of that widely read magazine, the *Taiyo*, a noted member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Mochizuki Kotaro, advocates Japan's coming to terms with Russia, "it being impossible to keep her out of Manchuria for any length of time." The Japanese statesman proposes that Russia be allowed to take Manchuria as a set-off to the appropriation of Korea by Japan. What other Powers would have to say to this arrangement the writer does not venture to conjecture. However, the adoption of this policy finds few champions in the press. In the newspapers generally the war party seems to preponderate. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* thinks there are three courses open to Japan: first, to go to war with Russia and drive her out of Manchuria; second, to agree to Russia's taking Manchuria in return "for something else"; third, the conversion of Manchuria into a buffer state. But the Japanese paper setting forth these alternatives is of opinion that Russia is not likely to agree to any of them unless Japan goes to war. The able Japanese publicist, Dr. Takahashi, replies to all this that Japan should not hesitate to go to war at once, but that after the attainment of her object—Chinese control over Manchuria—Japan should retire from the contest. To this the *Yomiuri* rejoins that for Japan to attempt to prop up China against Russia would be useless. If Japan is obliged to go to war over Manchuria and succeeds in expelling Russia from that province, she must throw it open to the world herself. This would prove the safest policy, as the guarding of trade interests against Russian monopoly would then be undertaken by several other Powers.

The *Taiyo*, resuming the discussion, expresses its aversion to war. It thinks that the interests of other nations in Manchuria are sufficient to induce them to act in concert with Japan in stemming the tide of Russian aggression. "The key to the situation lies in the attitude of Great Britain and the United States. If those two countries as a last resort are prepared to do something more than merely protest against Russia's action, Russia will certainly retire. But the general feeling in this part of the world is that Russia will not retire before Japan, acting alone, as that might be damaging to her prestige in the Far East. Those Japanese writers who propose that Japan should pull the chestnuts out of the fire for America and Great Britain do not realize what a war would involve to a comparatively poor country like Japan. The situation is an anxious one, and the difficulty of finding out what Russia's intentions really are is immense. But one thing is certain, and that is that Russia has not withdrawn a single solstice from Manchuria, notwithstanding all her promises."

The *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo) considers the Manchurian question the most important one now claiming the attention of the great Powers. Russia, according to that organ, having obtained the right to keep as many troops in Manchuria as she deems necessary for the protection of her railway, China seems to consider herself debarred from interference. The situation causes the Japanese considerable uneasiness. What the Japanese desire is that Great Britain and the United States should in conjunction with Japan insist upon China's granting to them all the commercial and other rights that have been granted to Russia, and that the latter Power be no longer allowed to exercise the monopoly which, if report be true, she is exercising to-day in various parts of Manchuria. There is a certain European Power that professes to be indifferent to any steps that Russia may take in Manchuria, but that Power will be the very first to scramble for the chestnuts when they have been pulled out of the fire by others. For such a policy the Japanese, we read, have "supreme contempt." "Did any schoolboy, while boasting of superior courage, so truckle to foes, he would be called some very ugly names; but the morality of modern international relations is, as everybody knows, not such as would pass muster at a public school. Japan expects no help from Germany and no help from France. They are both tied hand and foot. But Japan thinks that both Great Britain and the United States have sufficient interests in Manchuria and a sufficient love of fair play to warrant her expecting their cooperation in this crisis. In Russia's promises of evacuation, no confidence is felt in Japan. To say 'I go, sir,' and go not is Russia's policy as Japan understands it. China she will twist around her finger, but to any formidable combination of Powers she would immediately yield." The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, does not indorse these views by any means. It believes that Russia will keep her promises and evacuate the whole of Manchuria.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE VATICAN CONCLAVE.

VATICAN affairs engross the European press to the practical subordination of every other topic. "Popables" are discussed in detail, the names of Gotti, Serafino Vannutelli, Rampolla, Capecelatro, Svampa, di Pietro, and Oreglia figuring in most lists. Other cardinals are said to "have their chances," but no European paper seems venturesome enough to name one person as certain of election. Indeed, organs in Italy, France, and Germany agree that the next Pope may be an ecclesiastic hitherto unnamed in connection with the tiara. Nor is the discussion restricted to personalities. The conclave as a whole is considered a gathering of the utmost international importance. The Roman Catholic Powers may take some sort of official action with regard to it, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), because not a few nations claim the right to veto any objectionable candidacy. We quote:

"Have certain Powers the right to exclude particular candidates from consideration in the papal election? It would be certainly very distasteful to France were Cardinal Kopp called upon to don the triple crown. A German has not been seen in the chair of Peter for centuries. Such a thing would to the French seem the overturning of the established order. It need not be concealed that to Germans the choice of a Frenchman as successor to Leo XIII. would be equally obnoxious. Equally undesirable would be the election of a friend of France like Rampolla. Germany has reasons equally with France for wishing that a peace-loving, enlightened prince of the church—enlightened not only personally, but in his attitude to the outside world—may be chosen to wear the tiara instead of a quarrelsome, intolerant self-seeker. Have the Powers the right to influence the election in favor of a cardinal agreeable to themselves or to veto the choice of a person whom they may not consider acceptable?

"To this question statesmen and jurists give no unanimous reply. The Ultramontane element repudiates all right of 'exclusion' in the Powers, as goes without saying. When the Pope was styled 'a German institution' in the Bundesrath, the clerical party, it is true, heartily indorsed the statement. But this does not alter the fact that the election of a pope—who has great power and influence over German Catholics—can not be subject to any influence exercisable by Germany. Many popes and councils have issued declarations against any interference by the Powers in papal elections. The last one to do so was Pius IX. in his rules for the conclave. According to his contention—all right of exclusion being repudiated—when once the election has been held, 'the chosen one is the incontestable, legitimate, and true Pope, Vicar of Christ, successor of St. Peter, and as such he must be recognized by the whole church and maintained by it.' But so far as any state may be said to possess a right of exclusion, that right can not be abrogated by the one-sided regulation of a pope or the Roman Catholic Church. And while there are writers, even liberal ones like von Schulte, who dispute the right of exclusion, there are also Roman Catholic writers, not Ultramontane, who assert and defend such a right not only for Spain, France, and Austria, but for the German empire as well.

"The relation of the temporal power to the papal election has in the course of ages undergone many changes. Originally the Pope had to have imperial confirmation. Later the procuring of this

confirmation was neglected and then given up altogether, as the imperial executive directly named the popes. The synod of 1059 decreed that the papal election should be held with 'due reverence and regard' for Henry, the German monarch, and his successors. The right to such personal consideration was confirmed to the German monarch by the apostolic see itself. The synod of 1179, on the other hand, provided that the aspirant duly chosen by a two-thirds vote should be Pope without any other confirmation. However, worldly princes undertook to concern themselves in the papal election very often. For a long time the kings of France secured the election of popes friendly to France. They made the Holy See dependent upon themselves. Italian states very often had a decisive influence. For a time the deciding voice was that of the King of Spain, who at the papal elections of 1590 and 1591 handed in a list of seven names with the statement that Spain would recognize as Pope only one of the seven. The conclave held out for months, but finally submitted decorously. Such interferences on the part of princes were facilitated when the cardinals could not agree upon any one individual. Even as late as the eighteenth century, the conclave that elected Benedict XIV. lasted over six months.

"These interferences with the papal election took various forms, usually through the intermediary of some cardinal enjoying the confidence of the crown, sometimes by means of 'inclusive' lists containing the names of acceptable candidates, sometimes by means of 'exclusive' lists containing the names of absolutely objectionable candidates. By degrees the states which retained the right of interfering with the election—France, Spain, and Germany—confined themselves to lists of 'exclusives.' At first the 'exclusion' was 'open,' which meant an announcement to the conclave of objection to a candidate who was certain of the necessary two-thirds vote. Later appeared the 'formal exclusive,' which had reference to an objectionable candidate without regard to the support pledged to him in the conclave. This formal right of exclusion has been exercised even as late as the nineteenth century. Thus, as is stated by Dr. Wahrmund, a Roman Catholic jurist at Innsbruck, Cardinal Giustiani was the object of the open, formal exclusion of Spain at the conclave which elected Gregory XVI. in 1831. At the conclave that chose Leo XII. in 1823, Cardinal Severoli was openly and formally excluded by Austria. At the conclave that elected Pius VII. in 1799-1800, Cardinal Gerdil was undoubtedly, altho not formally, excluded from the papacy by the action of the German Emperor. 'Various instances may be adduced in the eighteenth century,' continues Wahrmund. If the right of exclusion was not exercised in the second half of the nineteenth century, the explanation is to be sought in the fact that but one papal election was held within that period, the conclave lasting but two days, so that the diplomatists could not agree upon a line of action. But at the election of Pius IX. in 1846, when the conclave likewise lasted but two days, Austria wished to exercise her right of exclusion; but her representative, Cardinal Gaysdruck, arrived in Rome too late. As we have had recent occasion to mention, Archbishop Samassa, of Erlau, speaking in the Hungarian Delegations, stoutly defended, in the year 1893, the right of 'exclusion' and demanded that it be exercised at the next conclave. Count Kalnoky replied that Austria-Hungary would know how to use her traditional right when the conclave was in session."

These views and assertions are confirmed by what is published in other organs, and it would seem that the Powers concerned will act if they see fit, but no hint is given as to the mode in which any Power will signify its objection to a particular candidate. But there is one feature of the conclave even more important than this, thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and that is the effect its deliberations will have upon the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. Says the Hamburg daily:

"The simplest and most provincial peasant in Italy takes no stock in the fable of 'the prisoner of the Vatican,' altho there was a time when in Germany straws from the pallet of the imprisoned Pope Pius were carried about as relics. With the progress of time the possibility of a *modus vivendi* must become easier. The Italian politicians who played a leading part in the overthrow of the papal states are for the most part dead and gone. Upon the throne of the house of Savoy sits a king who was one year old or less on September 20, 1870. On the other hand, there are even among the Italian cardinals and prelates a few who enjoyed the sweet sense of power in the days when the papal states existed. But the various classes who suffered a material loss on the collapse of the old papal government have managed to restore their affairs with the aid of time. Belief in the restoration of the temporal power has waned. A generation has passed by. Even in Italy there is some knowledge of the proverb which warns us that waiting and hoping have made many men fools. For a long time the so-called 'Roman question' has not been taken less seriously than in Rome, while in the future the persons who beat their brains about it in earnest will have to be sought with a lantern. Nevertheless, the next Pope will proudly uphold the claims of the chair of Peter in protest before God and the world."

In contemplating the situation at the Vatican, according to the Paris *Temps*, "it is impossible not to be impressed by the prominent position which the papacy occupies in the minds of nations and rulers, even among those who might have motives for hostility and indifference. Chiefs of heretic states, like the King of England and President Roosevelt, both at the helm in countries where 'no Popery' is a popular sentiment, send telegrams of sympathy at the loss of Leo XIII., just as His Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria does. . . . Alone in all the world, our radical Socialists affect to consider the papacy a negligable quantity, and while our rivals are prodigal with their attentions and deference, which are not always disinterested, our politicians try to overwhelm the Holy See with ill-judged proceedings and humiliations." The anticlerical *Action* (Paris) asserts, in opposition to this: "These are evil days for the Roman shop. That shop, in fact, was never nearer to a smash." And in regard to the personal side of the conclave, this organ of the anticlerical forces now in power says:

"The truth is that there exist two well-defined camps in the Sacred College. The German camp has for its candidate Cardinal Gotti. The French republican camp has Cardinal Rampolla. As for the Italians, who form the immense majority just now, they may be divided into conciliators at any price, whose candidate is old Cardinal Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua, a liberal and patriotic Italian, and into traditional diplomatists, theologians, pietists, and what not, who favor Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. The general competition may result in the election of some provincial bishop."

Cardinal Oreglia has not been thought "popable" by most European journals which comment upon the conclave, but to the *Figaro* (Paris) he is a factor in the situation which ought not to be overlooked. The Paris paper says there are some at the Vatican who deem him very available in certain contingencies, adding:

"Oreglia has seen years, honors, and powers accumulate upon his head without losing any of his force of character or of the almost fierce energy which makes him feared as a dangerous reformer. He once described himself, it is said, as a broom that would, in a given contingency, sweep ruthlessly, adding that a few weeks would suffice him to destroy a host of abuses and put to rights many things that are awry at the Vatican. Notwithstanding his authoritative temperament, he is not brusque nor is he avaricious, altho one might suspect so from his mode of living, which is simple. His intimates know well that his charity is unremitting, but he exercises it in secret. He subsidizes several monasteries and gives freely. But alone, perhaps, among his equals, he lets not his right hand know what his left doeth. When he reached the twenty-fifth year of his cardinalate, he was asked by his secretary what he should do. The secretary was at once reduced to silence by the cardinal's peremptory: 'Nothing.' And when the anniversary day arrived, Oreglia closed his door to every caller with a firmness that might have seemed rude to those who did not understand his character. A few years ago Oreglia was a 'popable' of the first rank, altho he had never taken a step to bring such a result to pass. As there is a flaming altar in his escutcheon, and as Leo XIII.'s successor, according to the prophecies of Malachi, will be a glowing light, his friends have often attempted to impress upon him the great thing that may be in store for him in the coming conclave."

If we may accept the view of the *Corriera della Sera* (Rome), many promising candidacies will not survive the ordeal of the first

five or six ballots, for this Italian organ thinks the voting may be prolonged. We quote:

"The names now put forward are those of Gotti and Serafino Vannutelli, but any prediction regarding them would be hazardous. Gotti is prefect of the Propaganda, is deemed a good diplomatist, and in Brazil was an excellent legate. But he is a friar (Carmelite) and this fact may cost him some votes. Many cardinals will hesitate to support the candidacy of a monk, that is, of a man who by his position and antecedents is condemned more or less to a narrow range of ideas. Moreover, Cardinal Gotti is scarcely beloved by his colleagues, who accuse him of seeking the tiara too ostentatiously and of not having a sufficiently flexible character. All these circumstances may diminish his chances, but none the less his name is very much to the fore.

"Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli was some years ago the leading candidate, but, whether it be the effect of time or the effect of some other cause, his candidacy has lost somewhat of its vigor. The late Pope and some other churchmen never forgave him for his persistent refusal to accept the Archbishopric of Bologna. But in spite of everything, the two names that will receive the most votes on the first ballot will be Gotti and Serafino Vannutelli. But it is doubtful if either will at once obtain the essential two-thirds.

"Beside them, but living apart from the Roman curia, its intrigues, jealousies, and envies, are various cardinals, including Svampa and Sarto, who may have excellent chances because their candidacies would arouse no animosities. If the cardinals can not bring in one or other of the leading candidates, they may unite upon some neutral, possibly Cardinal Agliardi, whose recent appointment as vice-chancellor brought him conspicuously into the view of the Roman world of ecclesiastics. A few years ago there was much talk of the candidacy of Cardinal Rampolla, but to-day, unless there is sprung some surprise, it may be said that the check his French policy met with recently has almost entirely destroyed him. He may get a few votes on the first ballot, but he will not be elected."

Cardinal Capecelatro will be supported by quite a group of cardinals, including Cardinal Agliardi, according to the *Tribuna* (Rome), which says, however, that Agliardi may find himself the chosen one, as he has the support of Cardinal Rampolla. But Cardinal Agliardi, insists our authority, is supporting Capecelatro. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which always devotes much attention to Vatican politics, says that the "leading candidates for the papacy are Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli, Svampa, and Gotti," while as "possibilities" it designates Capecelatro and di Pietro. It further says:

"Yet still another name must be mentioned in any discussion of the personality of the next Pope—Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice. This man, who has now attained the age of sixty-eight, has the advantage of being away from Rome. The cardinals of the Curia are the prima donnas of the church, and like all prima donnas they are in the habit of disputing among themselves regarding their precedence. With two in a dispute there is a third to rejoice. While Rampolla and his rivals strive for the prize, how easily it can happen that Sarto rejoices! Those cardinals who live in Italy's provincial cities in the character of bishops and archbishops are removed from the effects of malice and envy, unlike the cardinals who reside at the Roman curia itself and who are called upon to play the great parts upon the stage of the church. It is true that the cardinal bishops of Italy's provincial cities are not so 'popable' as are the cardinals of the curia, yet there being so many aspirants among the latter it is often easier for one of the former to capture the prize. Hence, Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua, and Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, may be placed among the candidacies. Yet they may be defeated because they are named so prominently. The name that is on every tongue does not appear at the head of the poll. A papal election is some thing like a presidential election. An undecisive man, a figure-head, is often more desirable than a man of personality. It may be recalled that Sadi-Carnot and Felix Faure, secondary persons in French politics, were themselves surprised when they were called upon to be the head of the state. When two candidates struggle for victory, a third, in the background, may win. That is what happened when Count Mastai-Ferrotti (Pius IX.) became Pope in 1846. He was a bishop in the Romagna and not a cardinal in the curia. And Leo XIII. was a bishop in Umbria—a bishop be it noted, and not an archbishop."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONSTITUTIONAL PORTENTS IN GERMANY.

THE political situation in Germany has assumed a phase which prompts warnings of serious trouble yet to come in practically every European newspaper which gives any attention to the subject. The impending crisis—which is anticipated within less than a year—will take the form of a struggle between the newly elected Reichstag and Emperor William II., and while it is not thought that the imperial Government will go so far as to restrict the suffrage, it is predicted that the national constitution may be subjected to a series of strains. In practical agreement as to all this we find the London *News*, the Paris *Temps*, and the Stuttgart

THEATRICAL EFFECT.
BEFORE BEHIND.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Neue Zeit, organ of the Social-Democratic party in Germany. From an analysis of the situation by an anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris* we quote the following:

"Bismarck always professed with the utmost energy, in opposition to the parliamentary system prevailing in France, England, and Belgium, a definitely authoritative doctrine. He never ceased to combat vigorously the idea that a majority in the parliament should have any influence over the course of affairs and in particular over the composition of ministries. His successors have not yielded any of his principles in this respect. They have, on the contrary, been maintained and strengthened, both by the singularly strong sense which the crown, under William II., has of its power, and by the divisions in the Reichstag, which has always been incapable of acquiring a true notion of its strength. Without doubt, there is not in all the world a parliament so incapable as is the Reichstag of adopting the system of parliamentary ministries. The constitution of the empire does not recognize, in truth, anything but a sole minister, the Chancellor of the empire, the one head of the executive power, and his responsibility is itself purely theoretical. The Chancellor has at his side a certain number of secretaries of state who, under the successors of Bismarck, have acquired a constantly growing independence. They are, in fact, ministers, but they are not in any way dependent upon the parliament. By the terms of the constitution they are subordinate only to their nominal chief, the Chancellor. They do not come from the parliament any more than does the Chancellor himself. Before attaining the Chancellorship, Count von Caprivi was a general in

active service, Prince von Hohenlohe was governor of Strasburg, Count von Bülow was Ambassador in Rome and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The ministers are chosen from the upper bureaucracy, generally in Prussia, rarely from the other states of the empire. As for the members of the Bundesrath—which has the Chancellor of the empire for its head and for members the secretaries of state of the empire and the representatives of the confederated governments—they can not, under the provisions of the constitution, belong to the Reichstag. Finally, the politicians who direct affairs in the purely political sense are chosen almost without exception from the ranks of the conservative parties, which comprise, nevertheless, but a feeble minority in the Reichstag.

"The political impotence of the Reichstag is further the result of the extremes to which party divisions are carried, a counterpart to which can scarcely be found except in Austria, and which practically renders impossible the exercise of parliamentary rule, so that the throne has a power of action sensibly greater than that strictly attributed to it by the federal constitution. On the other hand, it goes without saying that the existence of some two dozen little parliaments of the federated states is calculated to reduce greatly the importance of the Reichstag. It is to be noted that the state parliaments have among their attributes the establishment of the relations between church and school, education, the means of communication, the rate of direct taxation, application of the majority of the laws of the empire, justice, police—all of which are subjects of legislation by the states of the empire individually and not by the empire itself. The Reichstag has committed to it foreign policy, the army, the navy, the colonies, industrial and judicial legislation, the tariff and the greater part of indirect taxation, press laws and various other matters. But even regarding subjects in which the empire is supreme lawmaker, working-class legislation, for instance, the execution of the laws of the empire depends upon the different confederated states, and is conducted under the control of the local diets, to such an extent that there are continually arising those conflicts of authority which are so characteristically German. And yet, notwithstanding all these limitations of power, the people feel in the composition and in the deliberations of the Reichstag an interest infinitely greater than is felt in the elections for the local parliaments or in the acts of those parliaments. This fact is the clearest manifestation of the enormous educational value inherent in universal suffrage. The Reichstag remains, in spite of everything, the expression of all Germany's opinion. It is, in spite of everything, the most democratic institution possessed by the Germans, the one in which a certain and direct part is played by every element going to make up the German nation."

Now the questions that will confront the new Reichstag and which lead to a tense political situation, according to our authority, are four: the tariff, the increase in the army and navy, fiscal reform, "which means heavier taxes upon beer and tobacco," and finally, "the struggle against Social-Democracy and the checking of its growing power by means of a limitation or a transformation of the right of universal suffrage." Regarding this last point we read:

"It remains to be seen what attitude the Government will adopt toward Socialism. The organs of the great capitalists demand a restriction of the right to vote. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*—organ of the Bismarck family—demands a suffrage law that will exclude the Social-Democrats from the Reichstag. The politicians adhering to the conservative parties themselves recognize the difficulties that would ensue upon a revolutionary act of this nature. . . . I should be very much surprised if the German federated governments agree upon an abrogation of the right to vote by means of a stroke of state. On the other hand, it is in the highest degree improbable that the new Reichstag would yield a majority for any such measure. The Catholic Center and the Poles are too directly interested in maintaining universal suffrage, and they form, with the Social-Democrats, a majority of the Reichstag. There will be much talking, much writing, much declaiming—but the Government dares not and can not do anything of the kind contemplated."

The situation will grow very complicated when the bills for increasing the army and the navy are introduced, predicts this writer. He notes that well-informed Germans look for a dissolution of the new Reichstag within a year because it will refuse the army and navy increase. "But all these forebodings and predictions are conjectural and uncertain." The Social-Democratic organ, the *Neue Zeit*, also deprecates conjectures regarding what will happen when the navy and army bills are introduced, but it says there will be a severe struggle over "popular rights." It adds: "We shall hear strong words from the Government, we shall see high-handed measures. . . . A government of great political and economic reforms is precluded by the existing situation. But an enduring policy of usurpation and of forcible violation of popular rights is not probable. And yet it is more likely than an era of reform. But if it does come to government by the 'strong' man, and should he succeed in hurling back the forces of Social-Democracy for a time, the result can only be a system so opposed to all the necessities of modern life, so stupid and so incapable, that it will inevitably have Germany bound hand and foot and thus precipitate a catastrophe from which Social-Democracy will emerge not only conqueror but wielder of political power." In opposition to all the views alluded to, we find the London *Spectator* saying:

"The immense increase in the German Socialist vote, striking as it is, will not, we imagine, produce any immediate, far less any dramatic, consequences. The remaining groups in the Reichstag will only draw closer to the reactionaries; and divided tho the Conservatives are, they will still retain in the aggregate a large majority. They will not refuse supplies when they are urgently demanded; and except as regards loans or new taxes, the executive in Germany is almost independent of the Parliament. The Emperor selects his own ministers, he is not bound to remove them because of a vote of censure, and it is he who keeps the governing machine in motion rather than any department. All armed force is directly at his own disposal, 'the keen edge of the sword,' as he said on Saturday last, 'supporting his policy,' and his fiat promotes or displaces every civil servant. The responsibility of ministers to the people which is the foundation of British liberty does not, in short, exist in Germany or any state of the federation, and Parliament might, with a little exaggeration, be described, as President Johnson described Congress, as a 'body hanging on to the skirts of the Government.' It is even believed that a bill greatly restricting the suffrage could be forced through; while in the last resort a decree suspending the Constitution would not produce a revolution, and could not, while military discipline remained intact, produce a rising. Germany, in fact, tho not an autocracy, remains a true monarchy, in which the Emperor possesses all initiative and almost all restraining or guiding power. In such a monarchy changes in the parliamentary representation can never be of immediate or first-rate importance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

UNINSPIRING.—"To the younger generation of Englishmen," says an anonymous writer in *The National Review* (London), "the mechanical repetition of Cobdenite catchwords is as uninspiring as the noise of a sewing-machine."

SERVIA'S PRESENT RULERS.—"The late revolution was not the handiwork of Servia," writes Herbert Vivian in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "It was engineered by the low cunning of a handful of discredited ruffians. Examine the list of the conspirators and provisional ministry: not a single name is associated with an honorable career or any deed of distinction. Jailbirds, bankrupts, needy lawyers, and gutter journalists are the new rulers of Servia, maintained in parlous authority by a gang of drunken young officers, half-maddened by their taste of blood."

"WELTPOLITIK."—"If the Weltpolitik means anything," says *The Saturday Review* (London), "it means that the German empire, having reached the limits of its natural expansion in Europe, henceforward sees its future across the water, as a maritime, colonial, trading empire whose heart is Berlin. Pan-Germanism with its hungry gaze on Holland and German Austria is only the exaggerated expression of this evolution; and the Weltpolitik, the outcome of the irresistible economic development, marching on since 1870 in geometrical progression, is a necessity to imperial Germany because she is an increasing and emigrating nation."

RUSSIA AND INDIA.—"It is easy to say that Russia has no designs upon India," says *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh), "and that it is only our ill-natured opposition to her harmless ambitions which causes her to threaten us in that quarter. If we are only wise enough to give her what she wants, she will 'leave us masters of the greatest prize in the world, the fertile plains and valleys of Southern Asia.' In other words, we are advised to offer no opposition to the occupation by Russia of a position which will place India at her mercy, and to trust to the infinite mercy and goodness of the Czar and his advisers to restrain their hands. Russia will be so kind as to 'leave us masters' of our Indian empire. It may be so; but the British people will prefer to hold their possessions by their own right hands, and at no man's sufferance."

CURRENT POETRY.

Romance.

By A. M. Davies Ogden.

How quaintly sweet the ancient strain
  Of joyous maiden Nicolette;
How she, to find her love again,
  Outslips the guard about her set,
  And treads amid the daisies wet,
With slender feet more white then they.
  How far away she seems—and yet
These are the loves of yesterday.

His tender Sweetheart to regain,
  Aucassin seeks for Nicolette
Through woodlands green; yet all in vain,
  An eager captive in Love's net;
  And almost jealous of regret,
Till, drawn by Love's imperious sway,
  Within her leafy bower they met—
These are the loves of yesterday.

The sunshine filters through the rain,
  The robins peep at Nicolette;
The stallion strays with loosened chain
  Lest he at double burden fret.
  And many a wandering rivulet
Sings low of love that lives alway
  'Neath summer skies all star inset—
These are the loves of yesterday.

L'Envoi.

Prince, as we ride with Nicolette
  'Mid flow'ring branches white with May,
We smile and sigh and fain forget—
  These are the loves of yesterday.

—In July *Scribner's Magazine.*

Ballade of Truisms.

By William Ernest Henley.

Gold or silver every day,
  Dies to gray.
There are knots in every skein.
Hours of work and hours of play
  Fade away
Into one immense Inane.
Shadow and substance, chaff and grain,
  Are as vain
As the foam or as the spray.
Life goes crooning, faint and fain,
  One refrain—
"If it could be always May!"

Tho the earth be green and gay,
  Tho, they say,
May the cup of Heaven may drain;
Tho, his little world to sway,
  He display

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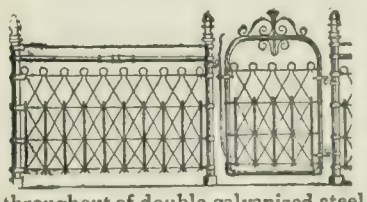

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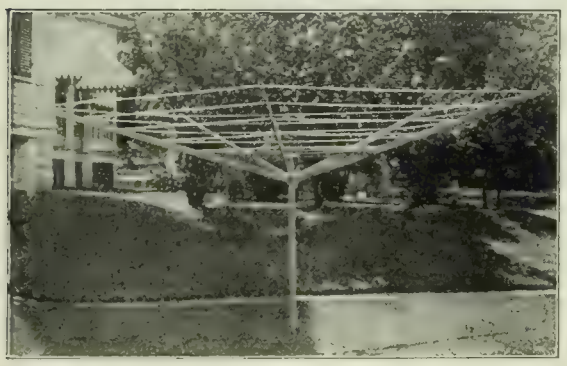

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Hoard on hoard of pith and brain:
Autumn brings a mist and rain
That constrain
Him and his to know decay,
Where undimmed the lights that wane
Would remain,
If it could be always May.

Yea, alas, must turn to Nay,
Flesh to clay.
Chance and Time are ever twain.
Men may scoff, and men may pray,
But they pay
Every pleasure with a pain.
Life may soar, and fortune deign
To explain
Where her prizes hide and stay;
But we lack the lusty train
We should gain,
If it could be always May

ENVOY.

Time, the pedagogue, his cane
Might retain,
But his charges all would stray
Truanting in every lane
Jack with Jane—
If it could be always May.

—From *Bric-à-Brac* (1877-1888).

PERSONALS.

How Sherman Saved a Piano.—Apropos of the recent unveiling of the statue of General Sherman in New York city, one of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST recalls an interesting incident of the general's "March to the Sea."

The troops one day approached a plantation which had been deserted on the approach of the Federal forces. The negroes were engaged in pillaging the mansion. In a yard was a bonfire about which the darkies, drinking their master's liquors, were dancing with drunken glee, feeding the fire with the costly furniture of the "great house." As General Sherman and his staff rode into the courtyard, the negroes were about to crown the blazing pile with a magnificent grand piano.

Sternly ordering his soldiers to "have this business stopped immediately," General Sherman rescued the instrument from the flames, only to find that he had "a white elephant on his hands," for he knew that on the departure of the troops it would be doomed to destruction if left behind. It was loaded upon one of the baggage-wagons, and the army moved forward. On arrival at the coast, General Sherman was one day entertained at dinner on board a United States steamer which was stationed at the mouth of the Savannah River. There he met the daughter of the captain, with her mother, who had come from the North on one of the transports to visit her father. Sherman made quite a pet of the child, and when the troops moved away, he told her he "had a present for her." What was her surprise when a large baggage-wagon lumbered down to the beach and unloaded a magnificent piano, which was transferred to the vessel. The little girl grew up and became a belle in Washington, and had the honor of dancing with the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII.), at the grand ball given in that city on the occasion of his visit to this country. Her children still prize as their greatest treasure the "piano which General Sherman gave mother."

Joaquin Miller's Picturesque Speech.—Edward J. Livernash, who accompanied Joaquin Miller on a trip to the Klondike, tells, in the San Francisco *Argonaut*, an amusing incident that occurred at that time:

"All the members of our party were fond of coffee, and when one day the strainer was missing instead of undertaking a twenty-mile trip over ice and snow to the nearest store where a coffee-strainer could be bought, I took a new tin cup and

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riddled the bottom of it with the point of an awl. This served, or would have served, the purpose admirably, but for a serio-tragic accident. Our whole supply of liquor was reduced to about a gill of wine. By common consent this was set apart as the poet's, who, as the oldest member of the party and the most renowned, was to have first consideration. Mr. Miller appreciated the honor, but determined that so precious a draft should not be quaffed until a fitting occasion warranted it.

"One evening—it chanced to be the same day that I had, unknown to my comrades, improvised the coffee strainer—there rode up to our door a young and strikingly handsome woman mounted on a good horse. She afterward gained fame and fortune as a mining woman, but at this time was a comparative stranger to us. The poet was visibly impressed. The background of ice and snow, the setting sun, the lone and radiant horsewoman, flushed by her ride, all stimulated his chivalry and his love of the beautiful and unique. 'This is the time, if ever, for the drinking of that last drop of wine,' said he: 'here, in the ends of earth, with the sun leaving us to the darkness of an illimitable desolation, a woman appears to remind us that there is hope, life and beauty in the world. 'Madam,' continued the poet, with vast dignity, holding in one hand the luckless tin cup that I had punctured and in the other the bottle with its final contents, 'I pour a libation and I drink to your health and happiness.'

"So saying, he upturned the bottle, looking away from the horsewoman just long enough to make certain that there was no slip between the bottle and the cup. Then, as the wine began to flow, he turned his eyes again to the young lady, and while the precious beverage trickled through the punctured tin cup to the porous tundra, the 'poet of the Sierras,' all unconscious of his loss, gave utterance to an eloquent apostrophe, which included in its picturesque rhetoric the charms of woman, the glories of nature, and the potency of wine. At the climax he raised the cup to his lips and tipped back his head. The strainer was, of course, absolutely empty!"

Coming Events.

August 10-15.—Convention of the International Typographical Union, at Washington, D. C.

August 18-21.—Convention of the National Order of Scottish Clans, at Cleveland, O.

August 19-21.—Convention of the National Negro Business Men's League, at Nashville, Tenn.

August 20-29.—International Yacht Races for the America's cup off Sandy Hook, N. J.

August 31-September 5.—Convention of the American Mathematical Society, at Boston.

Convention of the National Letter-Carriers' Association, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE POPE'S DEATH.

July 20.—Pope Leo dies after an illness which had lasted for more than two weeks.

July 21.—The body of the Pope is embalmed and removed to the throne-room of the Vatican; the ceremony of officially proclaiming the Pope dead is performed by Cardinal Oreglia in the presence of all the cardinals in Rome.

July 23.—The body of the Pope, lying in state in the basilica of St. Peter's, is viewed by many thousands of persons.

July 25.—The body of Pope Leo XIII. is interred in St. Peter's after imposing obsequies.

SOUTH AMERICA.

July 20.—The Venezuelan government forces capture Ciudad Bolivar after a six hours' fight; the revolutionists lose about 600 killed and wounded and the government forces 300.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 20.—Count Cassini, in Paris, denies that when Secretary Hay called on him on June

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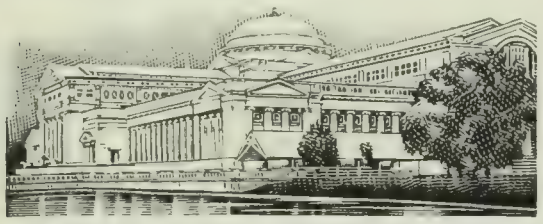

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28, an agreement was made as to the opening, of ports in Manchuria.

July 21.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra are warmly received in Dublin.

The Irish land bill passes the third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 317 to 20.

July 22.—The appeal of the United States in the case for the extradition of J. F. Gaynor and W. D. Greene for Canada, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government, is granted by the British Lord Chancellor.

Prince Ching, in a letter to Minister Conger, refuses to open towns in Manchuria, dwelling on the impossibility of China opening to foreigners towns now in Russia's possession.

July 23.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra hold court in Dublin.

The Irish land bill passes its first reading in the House of Lords.

The American and Mexican monetary commissions finish their work in Berlin, having obtained assent to a uniform currency for China.

The foreign policy of England is assailed in the House of Commons, and Lord Cranborne, in reply, declares that Russia's failure to fulfil her undertaking was satisfactory neither to Great Britain, Japan, nor the United States.

July 25.—Rumors of warlike preparations of Japan and Russia are not confirmed in Paris.

July 26.—A specialist declares Prince George, eldest son of King Peter of Servia, a degenerate after an examination of the boy prince under royal command.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

July 22.—Charles Hedges, superintendent of city free delivery in the Post-Office Department, is dismissed from the office on the charge of defrauding the Government.

July 26.—John R. Proctor, chairman of the Civil-Service Commission, replies to ex-Postmaster General Smith, renewing criticism of the latter's administration.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 20.—President Roosevelt orders the reinstatement of W. A. Miller, assistant foreman in the Government Printing-Office, who had been discharged at the demand of a labor-union.

The *Reliance* loses to the *Constitution* on time allowance in a forty-mile race.

July 21.—Mine-workers complain that their grievances are still unsettled, and there may be a conflict with the Conciliation Board at next meeting.

Shamrock III. outsails *Shamrock I.* in a twenty mile race by thirty-three minutes and seventeen seconds.

July 22.—The bookbinders in the Government Printing-Office threaten to strike if President Roosevelt insists in reinstating W. A. Miller.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is seeking to have the British Government raise its quarantine against New England cattle.

July 23.—President Roosevelt will not consider the charges made by the bookbinders' union against W. A. Miller, whose reinstatement he has ordered.

The cruiser *Galveston* is launched at Richmond, Va.

Reliance defeats the *Columbia* by eighteen minutes and forty-nine seconds in in a thirty-eight mile race off Newport for a special cup.

July 24.—The firms of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. and W. L. Stow & Co. fail, creating great excitement in Wall Street.

The treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indies is dead, the time set for the ratification having expired.

The United Brothers of Friendship, a negro organization, adopts resolutions praising President Roosevelt for his stand on the race question.

July 25.—W. A. Miller resumes his position in the Government Printing-Office; the bookbinders decide not to strike, but would await action on the charges they have preferred against Miller.

The conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison, Ga., commends the Southern whites for refusing social equality to the negroes.

A race war breaks out in Danville, Ill.; two are killed and many others wounded.

July 26.—The battle-ship *Kearsarge* arrives at Bar Harbor, having sailed from Portsmouth, England, in nine days and four hours, breaking all battle-ship long-distance records.

Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

STIMULATION

WITHOUT

IRRITATION

WILL MAKE HAIR GROW

Evans Vacuum Cap

This appliance will massage the scalp and force a free and healthful circulation. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. It is used about ten minutes twice a day. Price of outfit complete, is $35.00. Money refunded in full if not satisfactory after 30 days' use.

A traveling man writes under date of June 6th from the Essex Hotel, Boston:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of your Caps a few months ago and as I am certainly well pleased with the results I am getting I wish to recommend your method of treatment.

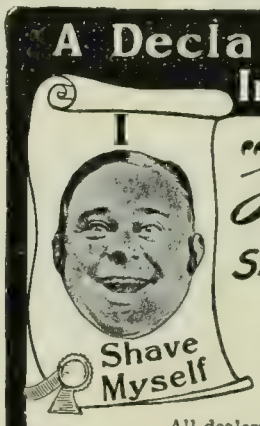
My hair had been falling out over fifteen years, during which time I had tried practically every supposed remedy with absolutely no results (except injurious), but thanks to the "stimulation without irritation" method the fuzz on my head is developing into hair.

A fac simile of above letter bearing name and address, together with other convincing letters, will be sent on application to any one interested.

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO.

St. Louis Office, Fullerton Bldg. New York Office, Room 12, 1300 Broadway

A Declaration of Independence



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Modene supersedes electrolysis.

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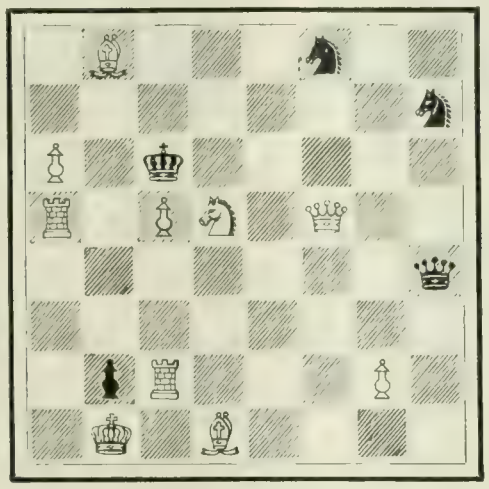
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 849.

By SAM LOYD.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1 B 3 S 2; 7 S; P 1 k 5; R 1 P S 1 Q 2; 7 q; 8; 1 p R 3 P 1; 1 K 1 B 4.

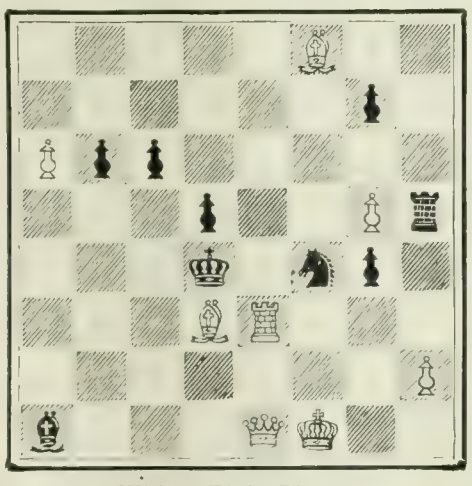
White mates in two moves.

Problem 850.

By E. E. WESTBURY.

Second Honorable Mention *B. C. M.* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

5 B 2; 6 p 1; P p p 5; 3 p 2 P r; 3 k r s p 1; 3 B R 3; 7 P; b 3 Q K 2.

White mates in three moves.

Indigestion

is usually caused by a clogged condition of the bowels Don't relieve and weaken with irritant cathartics or purgatives. Remove the cause of the trouble with

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Solution of Problems.

No. 839. Key-move: K—Q 8.

No. 840.

(Put black B on K Kt sq, and black P on Q R 6 instead of Kt 7.)

1. Q—R 2 / K x R	2. B x P ch / K—K 3	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Q—K 2 ch / P x Q	3. Q—K 2, mate
1. ..... / B x R	2. Q—Q 6 / B x R	3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / Kt x B	2. Q—Q B 7, ch / K x R	3. Q—R 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6		3. Kt x Kt, mate

These are the principal variations.

No. 841. Key-move: Q—R sq.

No. 842.

1. R—Kt 3 / Q x R	2. B x P! / Any	3. Q mates

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A. Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo.; O. Hagman, Brooklyn.

839: D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; "Mack," Parsons, Kan.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. M. Ward, Kewanna, Ind.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; M. F. Winchester, Danneborg, Neb.; J. G. Overholser and C. Achamire, Anamoose, N. D.

839 and 841: Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass; G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., Detroit; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

841: Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. K. Greely, Boston.

841 and 842: S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.

Dr. J. H. S. got 840.

Comments (839): "Cleverly constructed"—G. D.; "Beautiful"—A. K.; 'Too transparent for first prize"—J. G. L.; "Contains what most problems of the kind lack: difficultness and subtlety"—F. G.; "Mighty good"—"Twenty-three"; "Novel and neat"—D. H. W.; "A gem"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Very easy"—N. K.

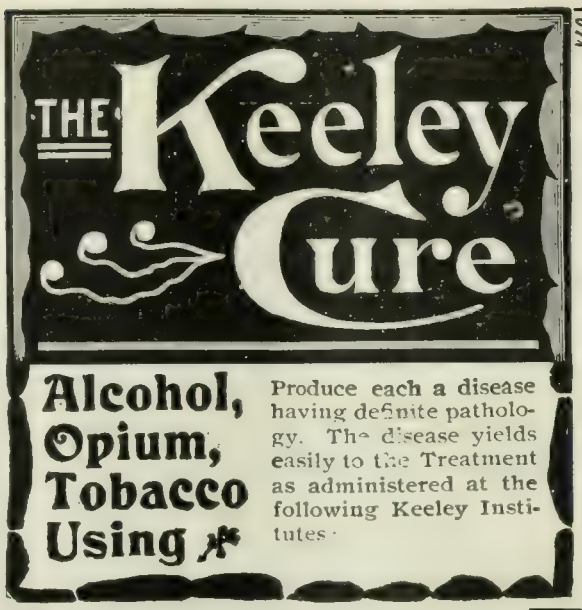
841: "Good"—M. M.; "A worthy production"—G. D.; "Hard to beat"—F. S. F.; A delightful long-distance excursion"—A K.; "Capital"—J. G. L.; "Gave me more trouble and more pleasure than any recent 2-er"—C. N. F.; "Good stock-problem"—"Twenty-three; "Highly ingenious"—N. K.

842: "One clever variation"—M. M.; "Quite elementary"—G. D.; Unique and original"—J. G. L.; "Tho the threatened checks of Black are bad, yet the very brilliant, novel play makes full amends. The striking beauty and subtlety of the idea are worthy of a Berger or a Mackenzie"—F. G.; "Very piquant"—"Twenty-three."

Solvers who relied upon R—B 5 as the key-move of 842 should look again. You can't solve it with this move as key.

IF one of our correspondents (preferably a clergyman desires to play a correspondence game with a strong player, we can accommodate him.

MARSHALL has challenged Lasker to play a match for the Championship of the World.



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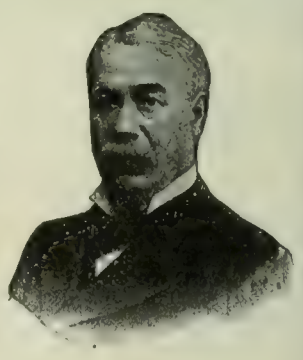

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 6 New York, August 8, 1903 Whole Number, 694

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORE LIGHT ON THE POSTAL PICKINGS.

THE newspapers are finding Mr. August W. Machen a most interesting—or, as some say, a most taking—individual. He figures prominently in four of the seven indictments returned by the federal grand jury in Washington on Friday of last week, which charge him and eight others with conspiracy and bribery in connection with postal affairs. If these charges are true, every letter-carrier's satchel, every rural-delivery case, and every fresh coat of paint on the letter-boxes and posts yielded its tribute to this official, whom the New York *Tribune* dubs the "prince of grafters," and to the other members of the "ring." No one seems able to reckon how much was realized in this way. Some of the indicted parties deny indignantly that they have been guilty of any wrongdoing, and declare that when the cases come to trial they will prove their innocence. The other persons named in these indictments and charged with bribery, presenting false claims, or conspiracy to defraud the Government, are: William Gordon Crawford, who was deputy auditor for the Post-Office Department from June 12, 1893, to September 15, 1897, and is a member of one of the exclusive clubs of Washington; Leopold J. Stern, of Baltimore; George E. Lorens, of Toledo, formerly a prominent Government official, and Martha J. Lorenz, his wife; John T. Cupper, Mayor of Lock Haven, Penn.; William C. Long, an Ohio man who is an intimate friend of Machen; Maurice Runkel, a contractor of New York city, and Thomas W. McGregor, who was a messenger at the beginning of Machen's administration of the free-delivery service, and in recent years has been in charge of the supplies for the rural free-delivery service.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has charge of the investigation, intimates that little remains to be revealed in the way of postal corruption; and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* says that "while further indictments of a supplemental nature may be brought in, it is believed that the end of the inquiry, which has already occupied nearly six months, is well in sight."

Plenty of papers feel that Machen's conviction is assured, and some of them are now beginning to inquire about the men "higher up," who are responsible for the appointment of Machen and his friends. The New York *Press*, a strongly Republican paper, arraigns Machen in scathing terms, and then proceeds to call for the resignation of the Postmaster-General. It says:

"Astonishment at the scope of the operations of the Machen gang is equaled only by the reverential admiration that is felt for him by the brotherhood of graft in St. Louis and Minneapolis, in the Tammany Dock Board, in the old Devery blackmail system and in the walking-delegates' Mafia. Perhaps the appetite of the Machen crew was no greater than it was anywhere else in the fraternity, but the capacity for satisfying its hunger was something to inspire awe. Apparently there was no opportunity for swindling the Government that the genius of Machen did not grasp; no field that the rascal's ingenuity did not rake; no chance for turning three or four illegal profits on every transaction going through his official hands that escaped him. Subordinates and superiors, mayors and merchants, contractors and manufacturers, whether honest or dishonest, all alike were made to bring grist to his great graft-mill. When the golden harvest would have been exhausted, if Mr. Bristow in spite of Postmaster-General Payne had not made his good fight, goodness knows. . . . .

AUGUST W. MACHEN,
The central figure in the latest postal indictments.

"As the postal thefts grow rapidly to colossal proportions under the relentless exposures by Mr. Bristow, it is more and more a matter for marvel that both Postmaster-Generals Smith and Payne could have failed to check the wholesale looting of the Government by the splendidly organized machinery under the command of Machen. In view of Mr. Smith's recent follies in the controversy with the Civil-Service Commission, in which his ignorance of the public business as well as his lack of sympathy with some high ideals of administration were bared to the public gaze, we can understand how a conspiracy of clever scoundrels in possession of the huge free-delivery machine could hoodwink an executive like Mr. Smith and steal the very desk at which he sat without his knowing it.

"The same charitable view, however, can not be extended so as to take in Mr. Smith's successor. If there is a man anywhere who is more familiar than is Mr. Payne with the ways and wiles of 'practical' politics, or better fitted than he to smell out and root out a gang of grafters if he had the mind to do it, we can not call that man to mind. How the Machen syndicate could thrive under Payne, unless Payne had shut his eyes to what was going on about him, never will cease to be a cause for wonder. Next to it, as one of the marvels of the politics of the times, is the blindness of Payne

to the certainty that he has got to get out of the President's Cabinet before Mr. Roosevelt can make his appeal to the country for indorsement of his purpose to give his people a vigorous, impartial, courageous, efficient, and, above all, a clean administration."

LABOR-UNION "GRAFTERS."

SENSATIONAL disclosures made in a New York criminal trial and throwing light on the methods of a certain class of "walking-delegates" have attracted national attention to the problems of labor-union corruption. The charges made against Samuel J. Parks, of the Housesmiths' Union, and against Richard Carvel, of the Derrickmen's Union, have already been discussed in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 20). The new case is that of Lawrence Murphy, former treasurer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, who has been sentenced to five years and six months in state's prison for embezzling upward of $12,000, extorted from building contractors. Says the New York *Mail and Express*:

"Most startling and painful of all the accusations touching the ramifications of 'graft' in the building trades-unions is that developed in the defense of Lawrence Murphy, formerly treasurer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, who is charged with embezzling $12,000 of his union's funds. His reply is that the union has no right to the money because it was secured by extortion, $10,000 of it from an organization of employers known as the Stonecutters' Association of Brooklyn. The story is corroborated by the employers who gave the check, and who explain that it represented a 'fine' imposed under threat of a strike by the union, because for the last eight years the Brooklyn men had been employing non-union stonecutters, who were at last won over by the New York organization. For their long immunity from strikes or union dictation they were made to pay dearly at last. It is alleged that from them and others this union has extorted in all about $200,000.

"The painful thing about this circumstantial story of corruption is that it carries suspicion further down than the already hopelessly discredited walking-delegate of the trade-union system. It seems to declare that several members of the union entered into the game of loot on a large scale, and that many more were eager to catch the crumbs that fell from the banquet-board of successful cupidity. Murphy admits that he received $10,000, but he asserts that most of it was shared among the members of the 'secret committee' which negotiated the transaction with the Brooklyn master masons, and that one of the former was able to buy a farm in Scotland with his portion. He adds that union members who heard of such transactions got after him, and there was a secondary distribution of five- and ten-dollar bills. One device was for members to get themselves appointed on committees to see the treasurer, under a by-law which entitled them to receive sixty cents for every call made. 'Some of these committeemen,' the witness avers, made a dozen calls a day, and finally he would give then a ten-dollar note not to come again.

"These revelations, and the implications that follow them, are ugly because they intimate that in one union at least the example of 'graft' at the top has worked widespread demoralization. The system, if this story is to be believed, has sapped the honest manhood of the members and converted them into the likeness of ward-heelers who do the work and share the spoils of the walking-delegate, as political loafers run the errands and accept the largess of the corrupt district boss. What is charged in this case is still another challenge to the decent but often acquiescent or indifferent majorities in the unions to assert themselves and clean house."

The Chicago *Tribune* adds:

"It is said that there are in the hands of District Attorney Jerome, of New York, between fifty and sixty affidavits charging walking-delegates with extorting from builders and contractors $400,000 during the last three years. Absolute faith can not be reposed in affidavits, but it is reasonably certain that the powers vested in walking-delegates or business agents and in other officers of some labor-unions have been used for purposes of blackmail. Money has been paid to head off threatened strikes and to settle strikes which had been ordered. It may seem strange that employers should allow themselves to be bled, but they have usually reasoned that it was cheaper to pay blackmail than to have work interfered with by a strike.

"The revelations of the methods of some walking-delegates convey a warning to labor-unions to change their system of government by depriving officers of authority which it is certain will be abused. It is leading a business agent into temptation to put him in a position where he—a poor man—can make several thousand dollars by a mere threat.

"When the older unions were organized, it was considered advisable or necessary to give the officers extensive powers. They were authorized to order men to quit work if they considered it proper without consulting the membership of the union. In order that the union might always be ready for war it had a quasi-military organization to enable it to act promptly.

"The times have changed. Organized labor has fought its long battle for recognition and has secured it. The power of the unions is greater than it was, and it is desirable that the power shall be used conservatively. It will not be unless checks, which experience has proved to be necessary, are put on the authority of officers. . . . Corruption has crept into many unions. It must be driven out or their usefulness will be at an end."

THE WALL-STREET FLURRY.

"WALL Street has barely escaped one of the worst and most disastrous panics in history." So says Henry Clews, the well-known banker, in a dictated statement to the New York *American* on the general "slump" in stocks which recently carried down four leading firms of brokers in New York. Mr. Clews says further:

"The present sensational decline in values and the failures and wholesale embarrassments it has occasioned can only proceed from one thing—the enormous and deplorable overcapitalization of industrials.

"More than five thousand million dollars are represented in the largely fictitious capitalization of industrial combinations within the past five or six years.

"Never in the history of trade and finance have such enormous sums been represented as in capitalizing concerns such as the United States Steel Company, the Northern Securities Company, the International Mercantile Marine Company, Amalgamated Copper and hundreds of smaller corporations.

"The day of overcapitalized corporations, in the opinion of all conservative and well-informed judges, is over once and for all. I am afraid the Morgan school and financial schools of a similar type have closed for a long vacation."

Mr. James R. Keene, whose son was a partner in one of the firms that failed, and who is said to have himself lost $1,500,000, expresses a similar view. "Overcapitalization," he says, "and the disastrous collapse of three or four recently organized trusts have paralyzed the buyer, produced a general fright and terrible liquidation of good securities to protect bad ones."

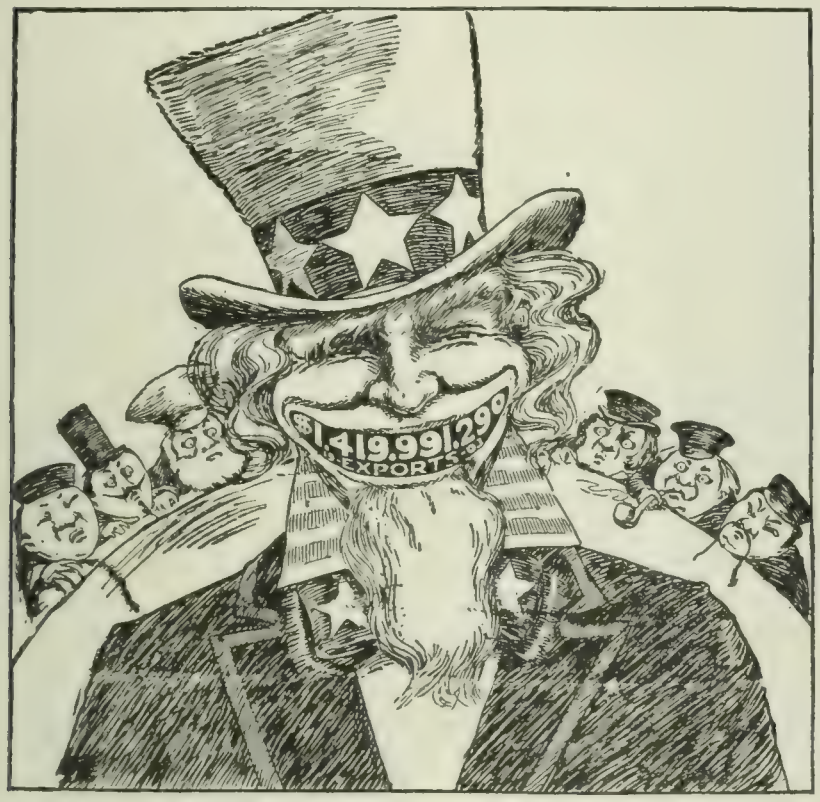
UNCLE SAM—"That's what the coroner calls 'rocking the boat.'"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

The two financial authorities quoted sound the keynote of most of the newspaper comment elicited by the latest Wall-Street "flurry." As the Chicago *Journal* puts it: "Wall-Street values

are composed largely of water. If the $400,000,000 losses of the Morgan clique were in actual cash taken from certain individuals, the results could not fail to be alarming. . . . But the vanishing of a few hundred millions' worth of water does not cause widespread suffering." The Springfield *Republican* observes:

"The failures are not of the first order of importance in a financial sense, and in themselves merit no great attention. The wonder only is that these and other failures of the kind have not come long since—that a fall in stocks of almost unprecedented measure should have taken place without any disturbances of this kind up to the present moment. What has been indicated is that the speculative position stood in possession of exceptionally strong resources when the storm broke, or when it became apparent that the country could not support the speculative superstructure that had been built up. What is now indicated is that these marginal resources have at last been exhausted and that the overextended upbuilding of credit is breaking down to fall heavily upon the substructure beneath, which must necessarily be shaken severely. It is peculiarly just that one of the first concerns to go under is one through which the chief market manipulator of the inflationists has been operating."

The real cause of this new financial disturbance, as the Detroit *Free Press* points out, lies in the fact that the public will not buy



THE SMILE THAT WON'T COME OFF.
—Driscoll in the Detroit *Tribune*.

stocks because it has no confidence in the stock-market; and, in the opinion of the same journal, "it has lost confidence because Wall Street has been in the business of manufacturing fictitious securities." We quote further:

"When it is known that half of the leading securities in Wall Street are watered, and have nothing back of them except the achievements of a printing-press, the public naturally becomes suspicious of all stocks and shows no eagerness to buy. The eagerness of others to sell intensifies this suspiciousness, and finally somebody is caught in the crash.

"The condition of the Wall-Street market is another triumph for the ancient principle that 'honesty is the best policy.' The demagogs of finance are like the demagogs of politics; they may fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but they can not fool all the people all the time, and their methods of exploitation react on the promoters sooner or later.

"The present condition of the market is due to nothing except the operations of the new school of finance, of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is the head. Mr. Morgan has been the saddest sinner in the business of overcapitalization, and hence Mr. Morgan is more responsible than anybody else for the feverish state of the market. He gave tone and respectability to the industry of stock-watering. What is worse, he inspired confidence in paper securi-

CLOUDBURST HITS WALL STREET.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

ties. For a long time it was assumed that Mr. Morgan was a veritable *deus ex machina* in Wall Street; that he could come out of the heavens at a nod from any of his agents to unite the most complicated knots and straighten out the most perplexing tangles. . . .

"But it appears, however, that the new school of promoters has quite as much difficulty as its predecessors in creating something out of nothing. It can promote and it can reorganize and it can capitalize. Owing to its better repute, it can sell the securities at a higher price, and it can postpone the day of liquidation; but it can not prevent the ultimate return of the water to its level. Stocks, like anything else, can be held in the air by force, but when the sustaining power is withdrawn gravitation will assert itself, whether Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan or Jim Fisk is leading financier of the street."

The same tone prevails in the comment of the financial papers. In the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the decline in stock-market values can only be attributed to "inflation." Overproduction of securities and overspeculation in them are the causes assigned by *The Wall Street Journal*. *The United States Investor* (Boston) says:

"The real prosperity of this country can never be realized under

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.
—Campbell in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*.

such conditions as have characterized our finance and industry in recent years, and such a state of affairs as the present, tho superficially distasteful, is in reality indicative of a sounder prosperity than we have yet enjoyed. The magnificent potentialities of industrial expansion which were possessed by this nation in 1898 have been cruelly mishandled, and a large part of the real advantage which should have accrued to us since then has been frittered away in connection with inflation schemes, which, if they had gone much further, would have been sure to result in a prolonged and powerful setback to American industrial progress. We entertain the hope that a halt has been called in time; that the inflation will be eliminated without undue immediate hardship; and that the work of developing our splendid industrial possibilities, which was undertaken in such an improper spirit a few years ago, may now be taken up in a serious energetic, and efficient manner that will be productive of early results of the most gratifying nature."

HOW CAN LYNCHING BE STOPPED?

THE "lynching mania" continues to furnish a topic of burning interest, and is being vigorously discussed in newspapers and periodicals throughout the land. Hardly a day goes by without the news of race riots and attempted or accomplished lynchings, Danville, Ill., being the latest place to suffer from mob lawlessness of a serious kind. This lynching epidemic, observes Prof. William James, of Harvard University, is assuming the proportions of a "profound national disease, spreading now like forest fire, and certain to become permanently endemic in every corner of our country, North and South, unless heroic remedies are swiftly adopted to check it." Professor James says further, in a letter to the Springfield *Republican*:

WHY NOT GIVE JUSTICE A SWIFTER TEAM?
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

"Three years ago I said that unless heroic measures were adopted we should soon have civil war between the races. The Evansville riot is an example of what we may expect to-morrow wherever negroes are numerous, and very little later in such cities as New York and Boston and Philadelphia. The North is already almost as fully inoculated as the South, and the young white American of the lower classes is being educated everywhere with appalling rapidity to understand that any negro accused of crime is public spoil, to be played with as long as the fun will last. Attempts at general massacres of negroes are certain to be the next thing in order, and collective reprisals by negroes are equally certain."

Negro lynching, continues Professor James, claims more and more the character of a public right. It "appeals to the punitive instinct, to race antipathy, and to the white man's pride, as well as to the homicidal frenzy"; and "one shudders to think what roots a custom may strike when a fierce animal appetite like this and a perverted ideal emotion combine together to defend it." Professor James says in conclusion:

"One or two fanatics there may be in every lynching, actuated by a maniacal sense of punitive justice. They are a kind of 'reversion,' which civilization particularly requires to extirpate. The other accomplices are only average men, victims of the moment when the greatest atrocities are committed, of nothing but irresponsible mob contagion, but invited to become part of the mob and predisposed to the peculiar sort of contagion, by the diabolical education which the incessant examples of the custom and of its continued impunity are spreading with fearful rapidity throughout our population. Was ever such a privilege offered? Dog fights, prize fights, bull fights, what are they to a man-hunt and a negro burning? The illiterate whites everywhere, always fretting in their monotonous lives for some more drastic excitement, are feeding their imaginations in advance on this new possibility. The hoodlums in our cities are being turned by the newspapers into as knowing critics of the lynching game as they long have been of the prize-fight and football. They long to possess 'souvenirs.' They agree on the belief that any accused negro is their perquisite and property, and that to burn him is only the newest form of white man's burden. How far this education has already proceeded we are likely to learn any day in a startling manner. And the supineness of our officials and the mealy-mouthed utterances of our journals seem to me to reveal an incredible misunderstanding of the real situation. No student of history or knower of human nature could be so fooled for a moment.

"I unhesitatingly stand by my prophecy, for there is nothing now in sight to check the spread of an epidemic far more virulent than the cholera. The fact seems recognized that local juries will not indict or condemn; so that unless special legislation *ad hoc* is speedily enacted, and unless many 'leading citizens' are hung—nothing short of this will check the epidemic in the slightest degree, and denunciations from the press and pulpit only make it spread the faster—we shall have negro burning in a very few years on Cambridge Common and the Boston Public Garden."

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, whose firm handling of the recent Evansville riots attracted national attention, expresses views hardly less extreme. "The essential issue raised by rioters," he says, "is not between the mob and its victim or his crime, but between the mob and the law." He continues (in *The Independent*, July 30):

"No government can endure with the court and the mob seeking to exercise identical functions. Either the supremacy of the law must be established beyond question, or free rein must be given to the fury of riotous assemblages engaged in trampling all law into the dust. Anarchy and constitutional government may not thrive within the same geographical limits; we must ultimately altogether give up the one or the other. If guilty men are to be hanged or burned by 'good-citizens' to-day under the summary procedure of brute force, then innocent men may be hanged or burned to-morrow by bad citizens operating under the same warrant; because brute force is no respecter of persons or principles and may as readily be invoked in a bad cause as in a good one. If the mob spirit is to become the national spirit, and, being contagious, it must either be stamped out or its ultimate supremacy conceded, then the next step in our political 'development,' if history teaches anything, will be the sway of that dictator who proves himself to be the best leader of mobs.

"The man who takes the law into his own hands is a tyrant to the limit of his opportunities, regardless of the pretext by which he undertakes to justify his occupation, either to himself or others. The man who joins others in nullification of the rights of his fellows, no matter what his ostensible purpose, has opened war on the Declaration of Independence. The man who invokes violence in an assault on the law must be struck down by the law's strong arm. The sheriff and his deputies who employ the Winchester rifle and the shotgun in defense of a prisoner whom a mob seeks to murder, the militiamen who cooperate with them in the law's behalf, are as much soldiers in the cause of liberty as any patriot who fought at Bunker Hill or King's Mountain; and those officials, sworn to the execution of the laws, who yield to the mob spirit in such an emergency are guilty of as base poltroonery as the sorriest coward who ever fled from a battle-field.

"Let the American people take to heart the issues involved in an

appeal to mob law, and the mob spirit will instantly disappear as a national phenomenon. For the people are loyal, they are freemen in fact as well as in name. We might grow hopeless in the face of an evil which would seem imminently to threaten the very foundations of our government if we did not better understand the real temper of American citizenship. We need only a national awakening to what this issue implies. We need a strengthening of the arm of authority, widening and deepening respect for the law by its enforcement without fear or favor."

THE "LAST OF THE ROMANS."

GEN. CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY, who died a few days ago at his home in Whitehall, Ky., in his ninety-third year, was a strangely anomalous figure in our twentieth-century civilization. The Atlanta *Journal* views him as "a counterpart of the old feudal baron who was a law unto himself." To the Louisville *Courier Journal* he was "probably the most picturesque character of his age." The last-named paper says further:

"An old man, deserted by his children, declared insane by courts, bereft of his child wife around whom his heart was wrapped, alone and barricaded in his grim old hall, replete with the memories of his former greatness, such was Cassius Marcellus Clay, the sage of Whitehall, during his last days. He was a man such as the world sees but once, and a character known to all. He, more than any other one man, stood for the world's idea of a Kentuckian—bold, fearless, generous, kind, quick to avenge an insult, and equally quick to forgive a wrong, an orator and a hand-to-hand fighter.

"By some he was loved, by others he was hated, but by all he was feared and by most he was respected. He made his mark in whatever department of life he was thrown. Possessed of a will which would brook no obstacle, when once he set his hand to the plow there was no turning back until the end of the furrow. He rode roughshod, and cared not a whit whose toes were injured in the riding. He was editor, politician, duelist, author, and statesman, and acted each part with an originality and spice which lent him new interest."

GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY,
"Editor, politician, duelist, author, and statesman."

The New York *Mail and Express* gives the following account of General Clay's career:

"Henry Watterson describes Clay as a giant and as a lion. He was a giant who never directed his own strength, a lion who lashed his power into the shreds of aimless rage. Yet throughout his fretted years there runs a strain of great-heartedness and of lovable quality that made men condone his eccentricities.

"Undoubtedly, the entire life of Clay was changed when he was a college lad at New Haven. There, thirty years before the civil war, he listened to the eloquence of William Lloyd Garrison. The emotional youth became at once an abolitionist, altho his parents were slaveholders. Returning to Kentucky, he plunged into politics; but his campaigns were those of 'fiery epithet' and 'fierce denuncation,' breathing alike defiance to his foes and independence of his allies. His stump speeches were delivered with a bowie knife in his boot-leg and a brace of revolvers at his hand. When he edited *The True American*, an anti-slavery paper, his desk was fortified with iron doors, behind which were cannon loaded to the muzzle. When there was war with Mexico, he enlisted because he thought a military title essential to political advancement. As a soldier, he was so headlong as to cause his capture; but after exchange, his ambition found satisfaction in the presentation of a sword by his neighbors.

"Thus he glimpses here and there, fitfully but never potentially, in Kentucky and national politics, supporting Taylor, Frémont, and Lincoln. He attracted the gentle astonishment of Lincoln, who reckoned, however, his influence on a border State sufficient to warrant his appointment as Minister at St. Petersburg. His eccentricities startled the court of the Czar with their disregard of etiquette. When one recalls the importance of our diplomatic relations with Russia during the Civil War, this appointment seems the more surprising.

"Clay was at home, however, during 1862 and 1863, serving as a major-general of volunteers. After the war he was still a force not to be measured exactly at any time in Kentucky politics. He won his first wife after a duel. His second wife, Dora Clay, almost a child, occupied his recent years with vain efforts at her education. Later phases of this grotesque affection led to a judicial decision that General Clay was insane. Yet to the last he lay in his 'castle,' defiant until death brought placidity to a mettle that never could be harnessed."

He was the "last of the Romans," declares the New York *Sun*; "indomitable, uncompromising, intractable all his days. He missed the laurel; but he lived his life, fierce, of late years solitary, and without a parallel. An essentially despotic character, who fought for freedom."

The general leaves the White Hall estate to the nation, to be used as a national park, and provides that the income from his coal-mines and the proceeds from the sale of 360 acres of another estate shall be used to keep the park in good condition. The estate, he says in this will, is the "finest natural park on earth."

WHO OWNS THE LIBERTY BELL?

QUITE a controversy is raging around one of the most precious relics of American history,—the "Liberty Bell," that rang out the proclamation of national independence. This bell, as all the world knows, is hung in the belfry of Independence Hall, Philadelphia; but lately it has been taken from its place and exhibited in Boston, Charleston, and other cities. Incensed by what is regarded as the undignified exposure of the relic to the dangers of these "junketing trips," three ladies, members of an old Philadelphia family, now make the claim that the bell is their private property. Their announcement, says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, "comes with a sudden shock to the people of Philadelphia." The same paper continues:

"It is doubtful if the claim which has been put forth could be sustained in a court of law, and certainly the city would resist it to the uttermost, if it should be so seriously advanced as to take the shape of a demand for the surrender of the custody of the bell. That, however, the claimants declare, is not their purpose; all that they desire is that the sacred relic and emblem of our national independence shall not again be exposed to the vicissitudes attending the carting of it around the country for exhibition purposes, even when the cultivation of patriotic sentiment is the underlying motive. If the alleged owners of the bell should succeed in establishing their claim so far as to prevent it from being taken on another councilmanic junket, they would deserve and receive the hearty thanks of the vast majority of Philadelphians.

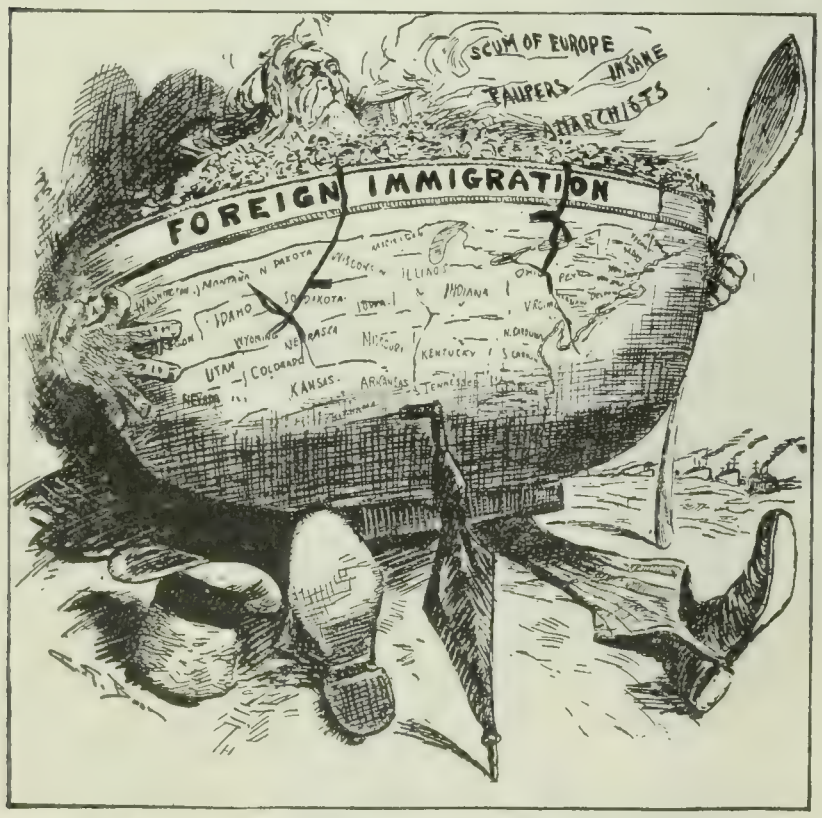
"The basis of the claim to private ownership of the relic is at least a plausible one. It is declared by the claimants that the councils which bargained with their ancestor for the casting of the Liberty Bell's successor put such a light valuation on the relic that they agreed to let it go to the bell-founder as old metal, in consideration of an abatement of his bill to the amount of $400. The person who thereby became its lawful owner might have treated it as junk by breaking it up and throwing the fragments into the melting-pot; but he was more patriotic than the City Fathers of that day, and permitted the bell to remain in the custody of the city, confident that it would in due time be appreciated at its true value.

"From that day to this the claim to private ownership has been

in abeyance, and City Solicitor Kinsey expresses the opinion that, even if the foundation of the original claim should be recognized, the Bell has become the absolute property of the city of Philadelphia by prescription. Whether or not this view would be upheld by the courts can only be ascertained by the test of litigation. An appeal to the courts may possibly be made, if councils should grant the request of the St. Louis Fair managers to have the Liberty Bell carted across the country to become one of the side attractions of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition next year."

PERIL OF OUR INCREASING IMMIGRATION.

FRANK P. SARGENT, Commissioner-General of Immigration, regards the increasing tide of immigrants to this country as a national danger. In commenting on the figures made public a few days ago by the Board of Immigration, showing that during the fiscal year ending June 30 the number of foreigners admitted exceeds that of any other year in the history of this country, he declares that "immigration under present conditions presents a



"ANOTHER MILLION COMIN'? STOP 'EM, B'GOSH!"
—C. G. Bush in the New York *World*.

most serious problem," and that "unless something is done to check the unprecedented influx of an undesirable foreign element, a very grave danger threatens our country." "No one can sit at this desk," adds Mr. Sargent, "and absorb the facts that come to us in reports on every phase of the immigration question, without appreciating the peril that threatens should hard times come to this country. I am not an alarmist, but when I see hundreds of thousands of ignorant foreigners crowding into our great cities every year, I think I can realize in some degree the danger that will come from their discontent and dissatisfaction when there are no wages to be earned." Several papers look upon the situation with even more alarm, and nearly all of them call for a better immigration law, one that will make it impossible for immigrants to gain admission unless they have property and reach a certain standard of intelligence and efficiency.

The number of admissions during the past year was 857,046. This is 208,303 more than for the year previous, and 68,054 more than in 1882, which, until now, has been the record year in our foreign immigration. In 1882, it is pointed out, two-thirds of the immigration came from Northwestern Europe. They were a desirable class of immigrants, with means enough to start homes out West and take up land for farms. But the reports show that the character of our immigration has changed, and that fully two-thirds of the present immigration now comes from Southern and Eastern Europe. Such immigrants are of the poorest class and lodge in our large cities, working for wages at unskilled employments. Of these 850,000 immigrants, over 230,000 came from Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, 206,000 came from Austria-Hungary, and 136,000 from Russia and Finland. The New York *Herald* says:

"The United States has ever welcomed desirable immigrants of every condition and from every country. They have been a valuable contribution to our population and citizenship. But there is a limit to the number even of desirable immigrants we can take each year with advantage and assimilate with success. 'Undigested aliens' is an evil to be guarded against in the body politic not less than 'undigested securities' in the financial world. We can not take indiscriminate hordes in rapidly increasing numbers without serious risk. We can not view without concern the alleged business of steamship runners drumming up steerage-passengers among the lowest classes in the poorest quarters. Above all, the United States can not afford to become the dumping-ground for the dregs of Europe—to take aliens whom their own country is glad to get rid of, to become a public charge here, increase the number of illiterates, recruit the army of discontented idlers, or add to the dangerous criminal classes.

"Aliens flowing into the country at the unprecedented rate of a million a year is a matter that may well claim serious attention with a view to ascertaining the character of the immigration, its probable consequences, and the need of greater vigilance or restrictive measures."

Mr. Sargent may be justified in some of his forebodings, declares the New York *Tribune*, but it thinks that "on the whole he underrates the nation's capacity for assimilation. . . . Our shores must not be made a dumping-ground for the derelicts of Europe. But we can still afford to hold the door open to the immigrant who honestly casts his lot with ours and contributes with his toil to the great, and as yet only half-finished, work of American development." The Philadelphia *Record* takes Mr. Sargent to task for his statements. It says:

"Mr. Sargent is needlessly alarming a lot of people, and is maligning a great many honest, even if not highly educated, immigrants by foolish talk about the danger to American institutions of a great horde of population drawn from the scum of Europe. The fact that a man immigrates to better his condition creates the presumption that he has some enterprise and some pluck, and there is a very small part of the immigrants who can with any degree of propriety be called scum.

"The numbers are large for the last fiscal year, but they are large because this country was exceptionally prosperous and there was a general demand for labor at high wages. When the condition of business is bad few immigrants come. In 1878, for example, the immigrants numbered less than 139,000. The number of immigrants last year was about one per cent. of the population; it was a little more than one per cent. of what the population was three years ago. One in a hundred is not a great peril to the other ninety-nine. . . . The residents of the United States in the census year who were born in Italy, Bohemia, Hungary, Russia, and Poland, and a few unnamed countries constituted 2.46 per cent. of the population, and these are the people of Southern and Southeastern Europe whose coming is represented as a great danger to us. Natives of Great Britain and Ireland and Canada composed 5.10 per cent. of the population, and natives of German Austria, of Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland composed 5.44 per cent. These three groups make just 13 per cent. of the population in the census year, and comprise very nearly all the foreign-born residents of the country. More than a third of these had been in the country twenty years and over, and more than two-thirds had been here ten years and over. These facts should soothe persons who imagine that the Goths and Vandals are sweeping over the United States as they swept over the Roman empire.

"The corruption of the ballot-box and the control of cities by political rings is rather the work of the native Americans than of the foreign-born, we regret to say. Lawlessness and acts of violence are most common in those States where there is the least admixture of foreign population. The really dangerous classes in this country are not imported; they are natives."

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SCHOOLS.

WHAT is described by the Philadelphia *Record* as "a most interesting, important, and successful experiment" in school government has been begun and carried to a point of acknowledged usefulness in New York, Philadelphia, and Havana by Mr. Wilson L. Gill, late supervisor of moral and civil training in the public schools of Cuba. Mr. Gill's theory is that American children are now being trained in "monarchical" forms of school management, instead of as self-respecting, cooperating citizens of a republic, and that many of the evils of our political life, more especially political "bossism," must be attributed to this fact. Writing in *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* (Philadelphia), he says:

"The most glaring defect in American municipal government is that a great mass of the educated people do not go to the primaries, and they neglect their municipal duties. . . . As this state of affairs is charged to the account of educated people, let us take a closer look. We see practically the following: The uneducated men, who can be easily handled by the machinery of the bosses, all vote; most of those who have had but little schooling vote; less of those who have had much schooling vote; a college and university education is almost a certain guarantee that a man will not attend the primaries or perform his other municipal duties. This seems to throw the blame on the schools, colleges, and universities. They teach right principles. The fault does not seem to be in the books. The fault is in the school management. From the primary school till the man graduates from the university he is made to feel and to know that he has simply to obey, and nothing further to do with the government of himself and his fellows, and that he is a tattle-tale and sneak if he brings a wrong-doer to justice, and is mean and dishonorable if, when called upon by the authorities to testify, he does not so shape his testimony as to clear the offender.

"Under this pressure, secret opposition and disloyalty to constituted authority is constantly fostered. Many pupils regard their pleasure and interest as opposed to those of their teachers, who are apt to be thought of as spies and in some cases as enemies, instead of friends and guides.

"Old-fashioned school government is monarchy, in which the teacher endeavors to rule by means of his conscience and arbitrary authority, and the political results are as we see them in the municipalities of the United States."

WILSON L. GILL,
Who is organizing "school cities" in the United States and its dependencies.

TELLERS OF ELECTION IN SCHOOL NO. 12, HAVANA.

POLICE COURT IN SCHOOL [illegible], HAVANA.
The principal of the school, Jose M[illegible] Fernandez de Velasco, acts [illegible] as [illegible]

The remedy for this condition of affairs, in Mr. Gill's opinion, lies in the adoption of what he terms the "school city" plan, by means of which it is proposed "systematically to train the individual to wisely cultivate his own conscience and be governed by it, rather than by that of the teacher; to cooperate with his fellows for the common good, rather than for mischief; to form the habits of law and order, rather than those of anarchy." In other words, "the remedy for the apathy of educated men, in reference to their municipal duties, which is in effect anarchy, not of the lowest, but possibly the most dangerous type, is to train them while young to think and act to form the habits of citizens." Mr. Gill continues:

"The plan of the School City is to organize the children of each school, under a charter given by the higher authorities, as citizens of a municipality. These citizens elect a [school] city council, who, in one phase of the plan, in turn elect a mayor, judge, and other administrative and judicial officers. The mayor appoints his cabinet and subordinates, and has power to remove them at will. Nomination by petition, proportional representation, and the initiation and referendum enable the whole body of citizens to express and enforce its will at any time, either with or independent of its representatives. Elections, for several reasons, occur frequently—once in ten weeks—and experience has shown that it is desirable to make the term of the police officers short. In most primary schools, every citizen not elected or appointed to some other office is a candidate for a place on the police force, for which a high ideal of gentility and kindness is set."

This plan was first carried into effect in a New York vacation school in 1897, with the cooperation of Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt. Later it was introduced into Cuba, where it is declared to have been "successful in the greatest degree." During recent months, Mr. Gill has organized "school cities" in twenty-two Philadelphia public schools; and he now proposes to carry his methods to the Philippine Islands. We quote further:

"Many instances of fine moral results are reported from the different schools. Of course, the results are not uniform, as the school city is not an automatic machine out of which all must come in exactly the same shape. It is a method, and its degree of success depends upon the interest and skill of the principal and teachers who use it.

"Almost without exception, when a troublesome boy accepts the responsibility of an office in the school city, he instantly puts off his guilty old character and assumes one of glad obedience and respect for authority and others' rights, and at once begins to help in all that is right, instead of to hinder, as was his habit. If, then, the teacher understands the method and is true to it, he will be

friendly to the boy, consult and encourage him, sympathize with him and help him to maintain his enthusiasm, and the boy is saved permanently. Women teachers, with correct intuitions and hearts full of sympathy, if they understand the simple method, will seldom fail to make the work of regeneration permanent. Men or women who study and treat a boy as they would a trilobite, a noxious weed, or poisonous snake, will almost surely fail to give the necessary aid to maintain the boy's enthusiasm and, of course, he will very soon, if not at once, begin to relapse into his former ugliness. The condition of the school city is an almost exact index of the character and condition of the head of the school and of the teachers."

Mr. Gill concludes with an appeal to American patriots and to all friends of democratic government to join in this movement, which aims to provide that "every child who enters a schoolhouse shall be treated while there as a free man, and be confirmed in the character and habits of a free-born, faithful, and patriotic American citizen, not only ready to die, if necessary, for his native land, but what may be more difficult and quite as important, actually living for his country, patiently and fearlessly defending his rights and faithfully performing all his public duties."

The Philadelphia *Record* comments:

"It has long been a settled conviction of *The Record* that the millions of money spent in Pennsylvania in the maintenance of high schools is in so far a misdirected charity as it interferes with the more perfect development and instruction afforded in the common schools. There is not enough room in the common schools. Worse still, there is no longer a sufficient rudimentary education imparted to those pupils whose schooling begins and ends in the lower grades. Mr. Gill's system of school government will not make room for another scholar, but it is a long step forward in adding to the practical usefulness of the rudimentary schools. It makes corrigible out of incorrigible children, and starts them in the way of right-thinking and right-doing while their minds are plastic to the touch of guidance."

THE RECORD RUN OF THE "KEARSARGE."

NAVAL writers have for some time maintained that the one great weakness in the American navy was that its large battle-ships were unable to cross the Atlantic and engage an enemy without first going to a naval station for coal and repairs. According to the Baltimore *American*, our critics will have to alter their opinion in the face of the record trip of our battleship *Kearsarge* from Portsmouth, Eng., to Bar Harbor, Me. In spite of untoward conditions, that battle-ship sailed the 2,900 miles in 9 days and 4¼ hours, making an average speed of 13.6 miles an hour. The *Kearsarge* had been visiting various ports in Europe, and the trip across the Atlantic was the culmination of an 8,250 mile cruise. During this cruise the battle-ship was 24 days at sea and in port 29, and during all that time there was not a single accident to her machinery, nor a break or a stop of any kind. When the *Kearsarge* left Portsmouth she carried 1,640 tons of coal, and when she arrived at Bar Harbor she had 410 tons left, or enough coal to last 3 more days.

In the opinion of the New York *Mail and Express* the trip "will bring home the conviction that the millions we are spending upon the navy are not frittered away in the construction of costly toys"; and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says that we have other vessels of that class now, and we are building still more of them, for the reason that the possession of such vessels "is the very best guaranty of continued peace with our European rivals." The Baltimore *American* remarks:

"The *Kearsarge* on this test proved that our heaviest battle-ships are sufficiently seaworthy and reliable to steam at high speed across the Atlantic, and to arrive on the other side with several days' supply of coal remaining in their bunkers. This means that if it should ever come to the rub we could send a fleet of our most formidable ships to the other side and engage an enemy's fleet in battle the instant of our arrival. In the scheme of our national defense and the problem of offensive possibilities the fact that our ships can be so fully relied upon is of the utmost importance, and while the critics may endeavor to pass the incident by as of little consequence, we know our ships can do more than the ships of any other navy. No foreign battle-ship ever successfully passed the test which has just been so gloriously won by the *Kearsarge*, and until others do pass that test we know that our own coasts are comparatively safe, while knowing at the same time that with ships of the *Kearsarge* class we can strike the coasts of Europe almost whenever and wherever it pleases us to strike. As a naval power we are, therefore, greatly more formidable than we were before the *Kearsarge* ran into Frenchman's Bay on Sunday."

The visit of our squadron afforded the English an excellent opportunity to inspect the *Kearsarge*. One naval expert, writing to the London *Times*, praises the battle-ship in most enthusiastic terms. He declares that he "came away from the *Kearsarge* strongly impressed with her great offensive and defensive character, coupled with a feeling of admiration for the completeness and the effective character of her internal fittings, and strong in the conviction that in her the United States possesses a battle-ship which any nation in the world might be proud to own." But the following criticism, written for the London *Engineer* and published before the *Kearsarge* made her record-breaking run across the Atlantic, is of quite a different character and will be read with some surprise:

"The principal American vessel is the *Kearsarge*, one of many craft designed to 'whip creation.' She was produced before the Americans knew as much about ship-building as they now do, but she is quite the finest example afloat of the art of the faddist. To begin with, she is the last of the low freeboard ships. Every other navy—even the British—had discovered that low freeboard was a mistake. Not so, however, the architect of the *Kearsarge*. He wanted something that would be a 'small target,' and produced an overgrown monitor, little more able to fight her guns in a seaway than her prototype. Desiring originality he—or his board—then evolved the superposed turret system, which possesses the following—among other—advantages: (1) For a given weight there is probably no disposition of artillery out of which so much rolling propensity can be obtained; (2) by no other device can so great a proportion of the armament be put at the mercy of a single projectile. However, in common fairness, we must admit that it looks well on paper—at any rate, to the general public who are fairly free from technical disabilities. Finally, the ship was given a box battery of fourteen five-inch guns crowded amidships, a poor speed, and an exceedingly meager coal supply. There are some passably bad ships in the British navy, but to contemplate the *Kearsarge* may be a balm even when the worst of these is about."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PHYSICIANS are out again declaring that water is a potent aid to digestion, but Wall Street knows better.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is claimed that two cousins of the King of Servia are running saloons in Brooklyn. The craving for political power must run in that family.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE DEMOCRATIC BIRD—"I'll have to get my wings together if I expect to hatch this egg."
—J. W. Biggers in the Nashville *Banner.*

LETTERS AND ART.

MUST THE TRUE NEGRO MUSIC BECOME OBSOLETE?

MRS. JEANNETTE ROBINSON MURPHY, who is accorded the foremost rank among negro folklorists, makes some interesting statements about the true African music and its decline. Many people in America to-day, she tells us, not discerning the wealth and beauty of the true negro songs, not only tolerate the manufactured "coon songs," but fail to recognize their spurious quality. "Even poets of the colored race," she complains, "are adding to this great wrong, and are creating a false, flippant new song to be put into the mouths of a guiltless people." She urges that this generation owes it to posterity to see that the genuine negro music be handed down in all its purity. To quote (from *The Independent*, July 23):

"The only plan which will effectually preserve the old slave music in all its beauty, its power, its quaint and irresistible swing will be for the negroes themselves, by the aid of skilled annotists, by phonographs, and by every art available, to awaken to the real value of this wonderful music. They alone can work in every corner of the unique and varied field, creating a new interest among their race alike in their camp-meeting 'spirituals,' the crooning lullabies of the nursery, and the roustabout songs of the river.

"The sporadic efforts of a few far-seeing negroes will avail little. The negro preachers over the entire South should be encouraged to lead in this grand work. Our judicious praise of their 'spirituals' might do much to prolong their life, but without united effort on our part looking to that end, and an increased interest and desire on theirs to sing those songs, they must surely die. Their songs, which need no instrumental aid of any kind, are even now, in our iconoclastic cities, being supplanted by hymns from regular English hymn-books, to the accompaniment of an organ—an innovation to be deplored, since this new singing is not to be compared in heart power to their own spontaneous outpourings."

Mrs. Murphy describes one of these "spirituals," which tells the story of the "Prodigal Son" in fully one hundred verses. This song, we are told, "like all of their others, is sung differently in every locality, and, furthermore, no negro ever sings the same song twice in just the same way." Again, she states that all of their hymns "lose immeasurably by being taken out of their original settings in the churches and sung as solos, yet even in this form they produce a miraculous effect upon the emotions of both the learned and the ignorant." To quote further:

"The old aunties say that these songs are so 'filled wid de Holy Sperit' that they forget they are working if they just keep singing all the time. No Southerner ever doubts the truth of this statement.

"It is quite the fashion among learned Northern men to call this imported African music 'the only folk music of America.' Why should we not with equal justice call the transplanted Scotch, Irish, and the music of other races our American music?

"These melodies certainly were brought by the negroes from the Dark Continent along with the customs and traditions and sickening voodooism which are surviving here to-day.

"To the majority of people the mention of a negro song brings up instantly visions of 'I want yer, ma honey,' or 'Alabama Coon,' or even the lovely 'Suwannee River' and 'Old Kentucky Home'—all written by white people who are not so constructed mentally as to be able to write a genuine negro song."

According to Mrs. Murphy, all the older negroes implicitly believe that God Himself inspired the words of their hymns. Moreover, if by any miracle the Bible were lost to us to-day, she states, we could look to these unappreciated negro "spirituals" for fully one-fifth of its contents. Of some of the peculiarities of their music she writes:

"The negro by some mysterious power does not take a breath at the end of a line or verse, but carries over his breath from line to line and from verse to verse at the imminent risk of bursting a blood-vessel. He holds on to one note till he has a firm hold of the next one, and then besides he turns every monosyllabic word into two syllables and places the accent where it does not belong, on the last half of the word. . . . . .

"Negroes all seem to know by the most wonderful instinct every 'spiritual' which was ever born. Let a colored stranger from Kentucky go to a Louisiana church and begin to sing a new song; none of those present may ever have heard his song, and yet in a few moments they are all singing and patting it like mad, and the most singular, inexplicable thing about it is that each member of the congregation seems to know almost to a man as quickly as the singer himself exactly what words he is going to sing. No 'lining out' is ever practised in their singing; only with the 'hymn-book hymns' is this quaint custom followed. They surely must have some occult telepathy among them, for they never make mistakes —viz., some singing one verse and some another. . . . . .

"It is often stated that there is a continuous note of sadness running through all the negro music, and that the songs are usually in minor keys. I should say, on the contrary, that the majority of them are in the major keys, and that there is a ring of jollity, wild abandon, and universal happiness in most of them. There are doleful passages occurring occasionally, and some sad minor songs, but even in these there is pretty apt to be a change into the major key before the hymn is finished."

Mrs. Murphy concludes her paper with the remarkable suggestion that "if the negro could be trained along his natural lines, and his race blood kept perfectly pure, there would come some day from this people one of the greatest orators, one of the greatest actors, one of the greatest romance writers, and surely the very greatest musician who ever lived."

ARTISTIC ASPECTS OF THE MODERN OFFICE BUILDING.

THE modern "sky-scraper," according to Mr. Albert W. Barker, has given us a new ideal and a new motive in the art of architecture. With the introduction of the steel skeleton, he tells us, there is no assignable limit to the number of stories which may be built, one upon another, at a reasonable cost, and buildings have appeared which soar to a height three or four times that of the surrounding masses of brick and stone. Yet at first our architects, states Mr. Barker, while accepting the new conditions of construction, clung to the old ideals of architectural beauty. "Every means was used to mitigate the apparent height of the new buildings; every means was used to hide the mighty skeleton, and to give to the walls the appearance of sustaining their own entire weight, as well as that of the floors and roof, as in the buildings of the older type. The result was naturally hypocritical, incoherent, and hideous." The first great step in advance, we are told, was taken when an architect, Mr. Louis H. Sullivan, pointed out that the loftiness of the modern office building is its thrilling aspect, and must be recognized as the chief motive of the only beauty that can really belong to it or seem to belong to it. The last step toward the artistic assimilation of the new conditions is yet to be taken, Mr. Barker tells us. From his article (in *The Booklover's Magazine* for July) we quote further:

"To-day is no time to dogmatize; nevertheless, in looking along the line of half-success, we can clearly see that there are points at which victory has been more complete than in others; some, again, where we have been clearly baffled. Of the middle section, that above the second or third story, as the case may be, and extending to within a few stories of the roof, we can find many examples of good treatment in a negative sense, in which, if there is no clear expression of construction, there is no false pretense. In a few cases success has been quite complete; the expression of the vertical members of the steel frame has been taken as a decorative motive, the walls are clearly seen to be screens only, not walls at all, in the old sense, and the decorative ornament has been fitly designed for the enrichment of flat surfaces and panels. Moreover, the comparative lightness of these screen-walls has been given pleasing expression in terra cotta and brick, which lend themselves admirably to this end. At the roof the traditional demand for a frieze, and the unwillingness of designers to let well

enough alone, has done plenty of mischief, but it is rather in the first three stories that he who runs may read the wildest tales of nightmare-blundering in solid granite."

Altho architecturally the "sky-scraper" is admitted to be still in process of evolution, it has already achieved, in the opinion of the writer, a beauty of its own. He tells us to look from a distance at a group of office buildings rising like great towers in the midst of the city:

"At their feet the old city lies dull and grimy; only here and there a spire or tower rises to break the monotonous level of roofs, and only the white ribbon of a sunlit street or the green trees of some little park relieves the smoky gray of the desert of houses. Out of this, aggressive, vigorous, as if of a more powerful and robust race, stand these giants of modern construction. Other buildings may hide a few of their lower stories, but their clean vertical lines spring out of the confusion below into a region that belongs to them almost alone, and in which their bearing is that of the superb confidence and force of the nation of which they are the embodiment and the latest symbol. Have we not already, in the largest sense, found memorable expression?

"Or, forget all their details in the growing dusk and look open-mindedly at them again; now sparkling all over with lights from within and so vast of height that the cornice is almost lost in darkness; men will not soon forget this! Surely, something of poetry already clings to them."

THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ART MOVEMENT.

ALMOST simultaneously with the general awakening of the citizens in many of our largest cities to active interest in ideals of civic betterment along economic and political lines, states Mr. W. T. Larned, has arisen a movement which has for its object civic embellishment and the fostering of a sound public taste in municipal art. New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Cleveland are among the cities which have now their municipal art societies, and the movement has aroused interest in all parts of the United States. The Municipal Art League of Chicago is making its influence felt in that city. Indeed, it is to "America's greatest esthetic achievement, the Chicago World's Fair," claims Mr. Larned, that we may trace the special impulse of this movement. "Certainly," he tells us, "the World's Fair has been followed by a renaissance of public taste which must be obvious to any one who observes and compares all the varied expressions of art in our present civilization." Thus was the way prepared for the work of the municipal art societies. What this work is in various cities will be indicated by the following quotations from Mr. Larned's article in *The Chautauquan* (August). Of the Municipal Art Society of New York, founded in 1893, we are told:

"In the first five years of its existence it found its efforts restricted by its dependence on the generosity of its members for money with which to embellish the streets and public buildings. Yet, notwithstanding this restriction, it provided an important mural decoration for the Supreme Court room in the Criminal Courts building in Centre Street, with allegorical paintings by Edward Simmons. Its second decorative offering to the city was the 'Hunt Memorial,' which was erected in cooperation with ten other art societies of Manhattan. . . . The objects of the society are not only 'to provide adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks,' but also 'to promote in every way the beautifying of its streets and public places.'. . . It assisted in preserving the Palisades for New York when that picturesque feature of the Hudson seemed doomed by dynamite. It held in 1902 at the National Arts Club the first municipal art exhibition in the United States, and this has become an annual affair. There are here displayed for purposes of comparison and study models and designs of fixtures, statues, architectural forms, maps, and plans for park systems and water fronts, the grouping of public buildings, and the like. The exhibitions attract thousands of visitors, and do much to stimulate public interest in municipal art."

In Baltimore the movement has proceeded along somewhat similar lines. But its program contains some special features, of which Mr. Larned tells us:

"The society has set going a movement for the systematic development of Baltimore's suburbs; it has provided numerous illustrated lectures on subjects relating to municipal art; it is aiding the establishment of a workshop for arts and crafts; it has introduced a bill in the city council to limit the height of buildings around Washington monument, which is the center of some of the city's most attractive squares. A special work, and one which the society classes among its most useful functions, is its decoration of the city's public schools. Five of them have been decorated wholly or partly through its efforts. The work embraces the tinting of the walls, color prints, casts, and photogravures. These are grouped as far as possible with reference to topics, or to the art of a particular period. There are also nature rooms and story-picture rooms for the smaller children. The esthetic influences thus brought to bear on the future men and women of the city are easily seen to be among the most effective in promoting the cause of municipal art."

For Cincinnati, we are told, "the unique claim is made that it set the example in this country for a form of public art as it was practised in the Italian cities of the Renaissance; in building its handsome city hall, provision was made for stained-glass windows and accompanying decorations on the stairway." In Cleveland the society has promoted and carried through a plan for the grouping of public buildings. Among the public improvements thought worthy of consideration by the Municipal Art League of Chicago are the following:

"The suppression of the smoke nuisance as a necessity for making all other improvements appreciable.

"The improvement of the whole lake front; not only the Lake Front Park, but the boulevard system of the North Side and its connection with the Lake Front Park by an outer viaduct and bridge or subway.

"The improvement of the designs in use for gas- and electric-light posts, patrol-boxes, and waste-paper receptacles, and the introduction of electrically lighted street name signs.

"The proper regulation of bill-boards.

"The harmonious grouping of business or private houses belonging to different owners, without detriment to the interests of each.

"Conversion of vacant lots into temporary lawns and playgrounds, by consent of owners and cooperation of neighbors.

"Improvement of the designs for signs on business buildings, and asking cooperation of the real-estate board in adoption of standard designs for lots for sale and houses for rent."

In their advisory capacity these societies are appealed to on many points by the municipal authorities, and the importance of the things for which they strive is more and more generally recognized. In conclusion, Mr. Larned writes:

"When measured with tape and scales, the list of substantial things achieved by the youthful municipal art societies may not seem astounding. In money expenditure alone their combined efforts would be dwarfed by the least considered check of some multimillionaire with a genius for giving. But if we estimate the work of these societies by what they are effecting in legislation, in arousing the public's sense of shame at wanton ugliness, and in their significant recognition by their respective municipal governments as arbiters of taste, the accomplishments of these societies are both considerable and far-reaching."

Aboriginal Influence in Our Arts and Crafts Work.—Recent American arts and crafts work, according to Isabel McDougall, shows a marked inclination to develop along those branches in which the aboriginal American excelled—namely, basketwork, pottery, and metal work. In *The House Beautiful* (July) Miss McDougall writes:

"Perhaps, as some scientists claim, the Anglo-Saxon race on this Western hemisphere has, through climatic influences, taken on some of the red men's characteristics. Perhaps, as other students would have us believe, each individual, and each group of individuals, must regularly traverse the experiences of humanity,

going through the primitive, formative, barbaric period, through feudal ages in miniature, up to the present status of civilization.

"And again, perhaps the reason for the revival of these early industries is simply that they require less special preparation, fewer tools, less room; in a word, that they do not need a 'plant,' but may be practised by single persons of small needs, in small quarters.

"Still, that is not entirely true of pottery, and the development of pottery is the most marked thing in the American arts and crafts movement. . . . . .

"Rarely have American potters made any use of Indian ornament or form. On the other hand, the new interest in basketry derives directly from the Indians, and is most happily inspired by the platters and trays and bow-like or amphoræ-like baskets of the Moki, Zuni, and Navajo tribes. These simple shapes, with their black, brown, red, or orange patterns, that suggest Egyptian hieroglyphics, and symbolic ornaments of zigzags, bars, lozenges, etc., still remain the most effective, and the paleface weaver is as proud as her squaw sister when her basket is of a fineness that will 'hold water.' Like the Indians, too, enterprising basket-makers explore all the resources of nature around them. They buy raffia, rattan, and splint, but they also bring in the rushes and sedges and willow twigs of their own country homes; they try fringes of seed-pods and tasseled grasses; they dye their own material and invent novel effects not to be learned of teachers, as all the children in our public schools are now learning."

IS THERE A STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH?

"WHERE is to be found that standard of pronunciation to which we are all bound to conform?" asks Thomas R. Lounsbury, professor of English in Yale University. There is a body of English words certain pronunciations of which every cultivated man recognizes at once as belonging to the speech of the uneducated or the imperfectly educated. There is also a very much larger body of words—the immense majority of the words of the language—about the pronunciation of which there is a substantial agreement among the cultivated wherever English is spoken at all. But, in addition to these, Professor Lounsbury points out (in *Harper's Magazine* for July), there exists a goodly number of words "in which educated usage varies, and often varies decidedly." To quote further:

"As a single illustration out of many that could be cited, let us select the adjectives ending in *ile*. By some lexicographers this termination is sounded *īl;* others, *īle*. As an example of the class, take the word *hostile*. Generally in the earlier English dictionaries which set out to give correct usage—for instance, those of Sheridan and Walker—it was pronounced *hos'til*. Such it continues to be at the present day in American dictionaries. But in most of the late English ones—such as Stormonth's and the two which go respectively under the names of the Imperial and the Encyclopedic—it is pronounced *hos'tīle*. The new Oxford dictionary gives both pronunciations, but puts *hos'tīle* first.

"Take again the class of words beginning with *wh*, such as *while*, *when*, and *Whig*. If we can trust certain orthoepic authorities, the pronunciation of the aspirate in polite society in England is the exception, and not the rule. In America the condition of things is precisely the reverse. Or to come down from classes to single words, the prevailing English pronunciation of *schedule* is represented as being *shed'yul;* that of America is certainly *sked'yul*. These are divergencies that attain almost to the dignity of national distinctions. Yet, as a whole, they are not numerous, nor do they compare in importance with the differences in the speech of individuals belonging to the same country or even to the same community. It is about their varying pronunciation of words that controversy rages. What is the proper usage in any particular case, and where is the authority to be found that will furnish it indisputably?"

This question of authority was one which the early makers of pronouncing dictionaries felt called upon to answer, we are told, "but which the modern very calmly and without question very judiciously ignore." The dictionary of a hundred and fifty years ago made no attempt to indicate pronunciation. Perry, whose "Royal Standard Dictionary" came out in 1775, claimed that it exhibited the true pronunciation "according to the present practise of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite speakers in London." Nevertheless, he admitted the difficulty of deciding upon the best usage. Professor Lounsbury quotes him to this effect: "The literati, who make etymology an invariable rule of pronunciation, often pronounce words in such a manner as to bring upon themselves the charge of affectation or pedantry; while, on the other hand, mere men of the world, notwithstanding all their politeness, often retain so much of their provincial dialect, and commit such gross errors in speaking and writing, as to exclude them from the honor of being the standard of accurate pronunciation. Those who unite these two characters, and with the correctness and precision of true learning combine the ease and elegance of genteel life, may justly be styled the only true standard of propriety of speech." This, says Professor Lounsbury, was the view theoretically accepted, and the lexicographers of that time felt called upon to demonstrate their fitness for their work by claiming intimate acquaintance with the world of gentility and culture. In those early days, the writer tells us, among the makers of dictionaries controversy was busy around such words as *hearth* and *leisure*, and resulted in little more than the positive expression of contradictory views. Feeling ran high, we are told, over the question whether *been* should be pronounced so as to rime with *seen* or with *sin*. Professor Lounsbury writes:

"On this subject of never-ending controversy orthoepists ranged themselves in hostile camps, and the members of each party felt themselves at liberty to affect a lofty superiority to those belonging to the other. About the middle of the following century, Hawthorne, in relating his consular experiences, tells us that this word was the best shibboleth he could hit upon to detect the English rogue appealing to him for aid from the genuine Yankee article. He considered it a national distinction. The English, he said, invariably made it to rime with *green*, while the Americans, at least the Northerners, universally pronounced it *bin*. This may or may not be the case. . . . Walker, indeed, assures us that *been* 'is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine.' The new English Dictionary of the Philological Society gives both pronunciations."

To quote in conclusion:

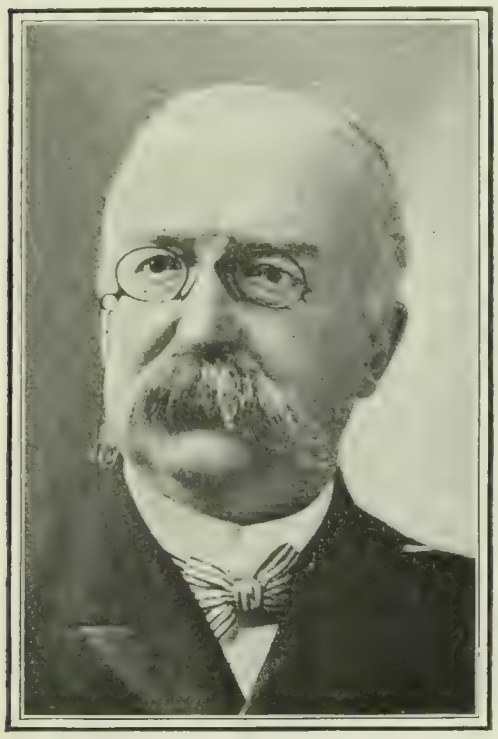
"There are two things that strike the attention of any one who makes a careful examination of dictionaries and of the orthoepy set forth by the men who prepare them. The first is that the pronunciation of a certain number of words is represented in them differently. The second is that the compilers of all of them assert their own infallibility or assume it. Each one of them has a serene confidence in the conclusions which he has reached, and is thoroughly convinced of his ability to act as guide to others. The early ones, as we have seen, made the mistake of giving the reasons upon which their faith in themselves was founded. All of these assure us that they had spent their lives wholly or in part in a region where the pure article of pronunciation was supposed to be held in keeping by the nobility of rank and of intellect. To them, accordingly, had been vouchsafed the very best opportunities for securing this inestimable jewel. All of them had been in the habit of giving instruction in families that belonged to the highest circles. All of them had associated familiarly with the most distinguished men of science and letters. It is therefore naturally annoying to the seeker after positive truth to find these intimate friends of scholars and statesmen disagreeing among themselves,—in fact, manifesting at times a thinly veiled contempt for the opinions of their rivals, and implying that the society in which these had learned their way of pronouncing was no better than it should be.

"It is more than annoying; it is discouraging. For their differences are sometimes very marked. From the outset there has inevitably been the everlasting contest between the sticklers for abstract propriety and the advocates of what has become the general practise. This contention has ended sometimes in the success of the one party, sometimes in that of the other. In *colonel* we have seen the triumph of the latter; but we can offset it by the success of the former in the case of the words *cucumber* and *asparagus*. In each of these two it has taken practically a century to establish the present usage. Sheridan knows no such pronun-

ciation as *cowcumber*, and while he inserts *sparrow-grass*, he merely says of it that it is 'corrupted from asparagus.' But Walker manfully recognized the actual situation. He observes regretfully of *cucumber* that 'it seems too firmly fixed in the sound of *cowcumber* to be altered.' He admits, as did Johnson and others, that *asparagus* is the theoretically correct form; but he adds that 'the corruption of the word into *sparrow-grass* is so general that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry.' Nor did these pronunciations die out easily or early from the practise of polite society."

THE NEGLECTED SIDE OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.

OUR public education in music, urges Mr. Louis C. Elson, the well-known musical critic and lecturer, proceeds at present along wrong lines, inasmuch as it "inculcates performance and creation in music from first to last, and scarcely recognizes the non-performer as a factor in art at all." He argues that what is wanted in the public schools is not classes in singing, but classes in musical appreciation. From his article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) we quote as follows:



LOUIS C. ELSON.

He urges the need for classes in musical appreciation in our public schools.

"In the primary school classes, all are taught to join in singing, and this choral activity is continued as the chief element of public musical instruction until the end of the high-school or academy work. In the college, if any change is made, it is generally in the direction of harmony, counterpoint, and composition. Yet it may be taken as an axiom that nine-tenths of the graduates from all classes of educational institutions, excepting conservatories of music, will not be actively musical in subsequent life; they will enjoy music, so far as they are able, from the passive side. Surely these submerged nine-tenths have some rights in the domain of music and some claims for an education fitted to their needs; classes in *musical appreciation* are a more crying necessity than the omnipresent classes in singing.

"In some of the large colleges and universities a study of fine arts is recognized as a necessary part of the curriculum. In Harvard, for example, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton has broadened the culture of many hundreds, possibly thousands, by teaching how to understand the subtleties of painting, the influence of one school upon another, the characteristics of each school, the outcome of each theory. He has never attempted to teach a single student how to mix colors or how to handle the brush; he has taught the comprehension of the art, not the practise of it. Something of this kind is needed in the musical department of our schools. We can not make a nation of musicians even if it were desirable to do so, but we can permeate the educated classes with musical culture, and in producing many intelligent musical auditors we are giving the most practical uplift possible to the creative musicians of America.

"It is probable that a few teachers will exclaim, against this impeachment, that they are already doing something akin to this, by giving some talks about the art, by causing essays to be written, by questioning the singers about the choruses they have sung; but the work of a course, such as is here pleaded for, means something far more definite and extensive than such sporadic attempts. It does not mean an appendix to a chorus or a pleasant chat about a solfeggio exercise. It means a presentation and explanation of every class of music; it means the creation of a class of *listeners* during the musical exercises, the establishment of intelligent audition, and the awakening of an enjoyment of music without the eternal necessity of making it."

How many of the thousands of pupils who have been singing all the way from kindergarten to college know what a fugue is trying to tell them, or how many understand the architecture of music in any degree? asks Mr. Elson. He then proceeds to describe such a course as he considers necessary to the proper appreciation of music:

"In the primary school and in the lower grammar-school classes the musical appreciation class ought to begin its work. A very simple course of musical acoustics might awaken the child's interest in the symmetry of tone and chord. The Chladni plate might be exhibited to prove to the eye that noise is unsymmetrical and that tone is symmetrical. A few simple experiments in showing the overtones, in demonstrating how nature builds her chords, might follow. The more complicated musical acoustics should come only in the higher grades of tuition. . . . . .

"The architecture of music ought to be studied, at least in its elementary phases, even at this stage. Schlegel has said that architecture is frozen music (and Madame de Staël has generally been credited with the idea), but few laymen have understood that music is tonal architecture. Wing balances against wing in architecture; theme is in equipoise against theme in much of the best music. There are many simple choruses which illustrate this fact, and many more which show the practise of the composer of ending a composition with its opening idea. After fitting explanation, part of the class should sing such a song and part of the class should listen.

"The scale-construction which constitutes the language of a composition might be approached at a little higher grade. The students would of course be familiar with the conventional major and minor, but they would now be taught that other languages exist, that there was a musician's Tower of Babel, when the nations began to speak different musical tongues. The simplest of these, the pentatonic scale (our diatonic scale with the fourth and seventh notes omitted), might be explained as belonging chiefly to China, but that it is understood and used by European nations might be demonstrated by allowing the class to analyze 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'Bonnie Doon,' and both sing and listen to them. Many other compositions might be mentioned that would illustrate the six-toned scale, the Hungarian scale, and others. . . . . .

"The tone-color of each instrument should now be studied. The brooding character of the viola, the portentous and sometimes grotesque style of the contrabass, the feverish brilliancy of the piccolo, the rustic vein of the oboe, the comic character of the bassoon, the baleful tones of the muted horns, the suspense that can be pictured upon the kettle-drums,—all these and many more effects should become recognizable to the student-auditor.

"Just as the student of fine arts knows that the oil painting speaks a different language from the etching, the pupil ought now to comprehend that the orchestral work demands more of its auditor than the piano composition, and as the art-student anticipates white in a winter landscape or green in a picture of spring, our music auditor should understand that a melancholy orchestral work would imply English horn or viola, a picture of country life would call for oboe, a military sketch for trumpet, a celestial scene for harps, or violins with flutes."

Let the public schools aid in training an intelligent musical taste, concludes Mr. Elson, and the American composer will tread a much less thorny path. At present, not one pupil in a hundred understands the art of listening to music.

THE first picture-book for children was published three hundred years ago, under the title "Orbis Pictus." It was the conception of John A. Comenius, a German savant, who introduced the then novel idea that children could be taught by the aid of the memory and the imagination working together. From *The Book-Lover* we quote the following description: "It contains rude woodcuts representing objects in the natural world, as trees and animals, with little lessons about the pictures. It is a quaint volume, and one that would cause the average modern child not a little astonishment were it placed before him. As truly, however, as that term may be applied to any other book that has since been written, 'Orbis Pictus' was an epoch-making book. It is the precursor of all children's picture-books, and modern childhood has great cause to bless the name of Comenius."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

THIS question will not down; and apparently neither scientific men nor the public are yet ready to accept any of the various answers, affirmative or negative, that have been made to it. Apparently the trouble is largely one of definition. What is a food? Some time ago Professor Atwater asserted that his experiments had proved that altho alcohol does not build up tissue it may contribute energy to the organism. It would thus be a food, or not, according to one's way of looking at the matter. Quite recently, in the course of the French crusade against alcohol, which we have several times mentioned in these columns, a circular has been issued by Paris physicians, taking the radical ground that alcohol is never, and can never be, of any use whatever to the organism. In reply to this Dr. Leon Meunier writes to *Cosmos* (July 4), asserting that alcohol, like numerous other substances, is both food and poison, and that the predominance of either property will depend on the amount taken. The highest possible food-dose of alcohol he places at a quart of light wine daily. Says Dr. Meunier:

"We have only to look about us to see that numerous persons make moderate use of fermented beverages, drinking especially wine, cider, or beer at meals, and yet enjoying good health and reaching an advanced age.

"It is also very easy to demonstrate that the abuse of alcoholic drinks is full of danger."

Dr. Meunier says that the following affirmations, put forth in an announcement made by the dean of the medical faculty of Paris, adopted by the Counsel of Public Assistance and approved by the Academy of Medicine at its session of February 17, 1903, have "excited much wrath":

"The drink habit involves the ruin of the family, neglect of all social duties, dislike for work, misery, theft, and crime. It leads at least to the hospital; for alcoholism engenders all sorts of fatal diseases: paralysis, madness, affections of the stomach and liver, dropsy, and tuberculosis, of which it is one of the most frequent causes. Finally, it complicates and aggravates all the acute maladies. An attack of typhoid, of pneumonia, or of erysipelas that would be mild in a sober man will kill an alcoholic patient quickly.

"The hygienic faults of parents are visited on their children; if these live beyond the first few months, they are threatened with idiocy or with epilepsy; or they are carried off later by meningitis or phthisis.

"For the health of the individual, for the existence of the family, for the future of the country, alcoholism is one of the most terrible of scourges."

In one of the opening phrases of this same proclamation, it is affirmed that "alcoholism is a chronic poisoning that results from the habitual use of alcohol, even when it does not produce drunkenness," and later it is maintained that alcohol has no uses, that it is injurious to everybody. To these assertions Dr. Meunier takes exception. He says:

"These affirmations are contrary to the experience of centuries. They can not be applied to a moderate consumption of very dilute alcohol.

"Professor Duclaux, of the Pasteur Institute, has attempted the rehabilitation of alcohol. He says, relying on well-conducted experiments, that alcohol is a food. He draws the following conclusions: 'In the alimentary régime of three healthy men, we can, without inconvenience, replace butter, leguminous vegetables, or other similar foods with alcohol in the form of wine or brandy. These replacements and changes do not depend on the state of rest or of work, nor on any circumstance relating to the consumer. All is regulated by the isodynamic coefficient of the food, which remains physiologically the same if the substitution is made with due regard to this coefficient; and when we leave out the wine in a repast it must be replaced with something else.'

"The dose used in these experiments did not exceed a quart of light wine daily. It is then legitimate to conclude that the alcohol contained in a quart of light wine per day is a food; that is to say, is oxidized in the tissues and produces useful heat.

"We already know that alcohol is oxidized in the organism. Professor Chauveau has made experiments on dogs, analogous to those of the American commission, but he gave much larger doses of alcohol. He concluded that alcohol is a bad food; but he should logically have added 'in the doses given.' From the apparently contradictory experiments of the American commission and Professor Chauveau, we must conclude that alcohol is a food when consumed in the form of a light wine to the amount of a quart, distributed over the day in several meals; and that in double or triple doses in concentrated form, taken at once, it is injurious. The error that creates an apparent contradiction is the opposition of the words 'poison' and 'food.' It has been said that bouillon is a decoction of poisons. It does, in fact, contain poison; meat may be injurious.

"Toxic power, like food value, is a quality that one and the same substance may possess in different degrees in different proportions, according to circumstances.

"Thus stale meat is more toxic than fresh meat; game than butcher's meat; the flesh of a tired animal than one at rest; raw meat than cooked meat. With some persons the same meat is more toxic than with others. Nevertheless all meats are foods. But to the food value of each is added a variable toxicity, and thus, according to the degree of this toxicity, the meat is either an excellent food, a mediocre food, or a bad food.

"Thus one and the same substance may be both food and poison. . . . The physicians who condemn alcohol prescribe it for their patients, and with reason. Alcohol is a food; it may become a poison; and at the same time, as food or as poison, it may have its uses in certain maladies, for many medicines are poisons. . . . .

"In what dose is alcohol toxic? Grehant has been pursuing for some time interesting investigations on the quantity of alcohol that passes into the blood when it has been ingested by the stomach. It is this alcohol that has a toxic action on the various organs. He found . . . that the quantity of alcohol that may be found in the blood without developing toxic effect was about one milligram for 100 cubic centimeters of blood. Now, that a dog may have only a milligram of alcohol in his blood he must absorb not more than one cubic centimeter for each kilogram of his weight.

"This dose is equivalent, for man, to one quart per day of light wine—an average dose that observation and physiologic experiment agree in demonstrating to be harmless and useful to the organism.

"The organism can function with and without alcohol; the toxic dose of this food is quickly reached, and the dangers of taking this toxic dose habitually are very great. An excess of bread, of sugar, or meat, or even of bouillon is not comparable in its consequences to the habitual abuse of fermented drinks. Thus it is not quite exact to say that alcohol is a food in the same sense as sugar or coffee. We should recognize its dangers and say: 'Alcoholism is a chronic poisoning resulting from the habitual *immoderate* use of alcohol, even when this does not produce drunkenness.'

"The wise man will use it in the dose in which it remains a food, and in some cases it will be for him a valuable medicine that will aid him in recovering his health."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Some Lessons from the "Poison Squad."—Altho it was declared recently by officials of the Department of Agriculture that the results of the recent experiments on food-preservatives by the chemist of the department, Prof. H. W. Wiley, could not be made public for several years, Dr. Wiley has made a preliminary announcement regarding some of them, according to press despatches from St. Paul, Minn. These statements, which were made before the National Association of Food Commissioners, at that place, related to the effects of borax and boracic acid on the human body. These, it is understood, are the only preservatives as yet administered to Professor Wiley's so-called "poison-eaters." Says the New York *Herald* (July 22):

"Two facts only are now conclusively determined: First, that the use of these preservatives in food diminishes the natural weight, and that persons consuming such food will not return at

once to their former weight when the experiments are stopped; and second, that the use of borax tends to reduce the amount of nitrogen in the human body, and that the volume of nitrogen will not again return to that existing before the experiments."

Dr. Wiley has found that the results obtained differ very much from those recorded by other scientists. Further summing up the results of his work, he said:

"Foods can be preserved for a reasonable length of time in most circumstances without resorting to any chemical preservative or added preservative of any kind. Simple sterilization, which can be applied to most foods, is most effective and the least objectionable of all forms of food preservation. There may be occasions of emergency or exigency in which the use of a chemical preservative is rendered imperative.

"It may be a wise policy not to inaugurate absolute prohibition against all preservatives, but it certainly is true that whenever for any reason a preservative must be used the package of food containing it should be clearly marked."

AN EXPERIMENT IN TELEPATHY.

THE transmission of thought from London to Nottingham, a distance of one hundred and thirteen miles, has been successfully accomplished, if we are to credit earnest believers in telepathy. The "operators" were a Dr. Richardson, said to be of New York, but now in London, and a Dr. Frank. W. T. Stead, the London journalist, at whose instance the trial was made, regards it as establishing beyond doubt the fact of long-distance thought-transference; but it has by no means converted the skeptics, in whose ranks are numbered the vast majority of scientific observers and thinkers. Says one of these, Dr. Carleton Simon:

"This experiment only confirms my expressed belief of the impossibility of such a transmission of thought. It seems to me that such an experiment should have been left to the cool judgment of a party of scientists. The truth or falsity of this method of communication can never be proved, because there is absolutely no means of communication between man and man except through the special senses."

In a statement published in the New York *American* (July 20), Garrett P. Serviss says:

"I should be glad if I could believe that the interesting experiment in telepathy tried between London and Nottingham on Saturday was, as Mr. Stead thinks, the beginning of wireless telegraphy without electricity or electrical machines; in other words, ethereal telepathy with human brains as the only transmitting and receiving instruments.

"Notwithstanding the apparent success of this experiment, I fear that so great a boon for human intercommunication is still far off. It must be granted that the idea of telepathy is not of an essentially occult nature. It calls into play no supernatural or inconceivable force or medium, but simply assumes that the ether, which conveys the ordinary waves of light and of electricity, may also convey other waves, perhaps of an electrical nature, set into vibration by the action of the brain, and that these waves, striking upon another brain, may reproduce there thought impressions corresponding to those which gave rise to them in the brain from which they originated.

"Thus the theory of telepathy resembles that of wireless telegraphy between electrical stations, and we should have to accept it if it were proved that the brain can act upon the ether in the manner assumed. Of course, if there were no deception and no collusion in the London-Nottingham experiment, its result must be accepted as strong evidence of the power of the brain to affect the ether. There seems to be no other way to account for the phenomenon. But even more elaborate precautions than are described in this case would need to be taken in order to give this evidence a truly scientific character.

"The experiment should be repeated many times, under varying conditions, and the character of the messages conveyed should be carefully studied, before the fact of telepathic communication can be regarded as absolutely demonstrated. And, even granting that the three messages were actually transmitted on Saturday from the brain of one man in Nottingham to that of another in London, it must be remembered that these two men were specially selected subjects, and that there is no evidence that people in general possess such a power."

COMMERCIAL SPEED OF TELEGRAPHY AROUND THE WORLD.

THE sending of the first telegraphic message around the world has already been described in these columns. As will be remembered, the message was sent by President Roosevelt and took about ten minutes to make the circuit of the globe. But the time of this despatch, of course, does not represent the regular working speed of the various cables traversed by it. Says W. de Fonvielle, in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 11):

"All along this immense line, instructions had been given; ordinary messages had been stopped, and everywhere the most skilful operators were at their posts with the most perfect apparatus. The speed of transmission was thus very great, but it represents neither the real velocity of electricity nor the speed of commercial telegraphy.

"Consequently the journal *Le Temps* was desirous of making a much simpler and much more instructive trial. Without previous notice, it sent from its office in Paris a circular despatch. This returned about *six hours* after its departure, which took place on July 3 at 11.35 A.M. . . . . .

"This despatch, reduced to the smallest possible proportions, consisted of two words: '*Temps*, Paris.' The charges were altogether 8 francs 30 centimes [$1.66] a word. The system is so perfect that, notwithstanding the extreme brevity of the despatch, there was no delay otherwise than that due to ordinary stoppage of the line; there were necessary only a few verbal explanations at the office in the Rue de Grenelle, where the unaccustomed form of the document excited the surprise of the employees.

"We must not confound the speed of transmission of electricity with that of telegraphic messages. The former is comparable to that of light, but it is not independent of the nature of the conductors over which the current passes. According to Tizeau's experiments, made in 1850, it is 180,000 kilometers [111,600 miles] a second in copper wire, and falls to 100,000 [62,000] in iron. . . . In transoceanic cables, it is much less and falls to a few thousand kilometers, more or less, according to the length and construction of the cables. The transmission in this case is complicated by phenomena of electrostatic tension like those that occur in a Leyden jar. The theory of these effects is very complicated, but at the same time it has been well worked out. It is one of the most delicate and most remarkable divisions of electrical science. The comparison of the results obtained on the Pacific cables with those of the Atlantic or the Indian Ocean may carry it to a still higher degree of perfection."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Intelligence in Animals.—The question of animal intelligence, that is to say, of the psychology of animals other than man, has recently been examined by Sir Herbert Maxwell. According to him, as quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 4), the problem reduces to three questions:

"1. Are animals born as automata, and do they remain so all their lives?

"2. If they are conscious, are their consciousness and intelligence purely the physical products of certain changes that supervene during development, and that are spontaneous in the same degree as the development of organic tissue may be regarded as spontaneous?

"3. Is conscious intelligence esoteric; that is to say, due to the action of an exterior or superior power acting on a favorable physical receptacle?

"To the first question, Sir Herbert responds that at birth animals are automata and unconscious, but that they are nevertheless gifted with a mental mechanism capable of reaching to exterior impressions.

"To the second question he answers that, tho the development of consciousness may be considered as spontaneous and congeni-

tal, there are nevertheless cases where individuals make progress that may have an important influence on the habits of the race.

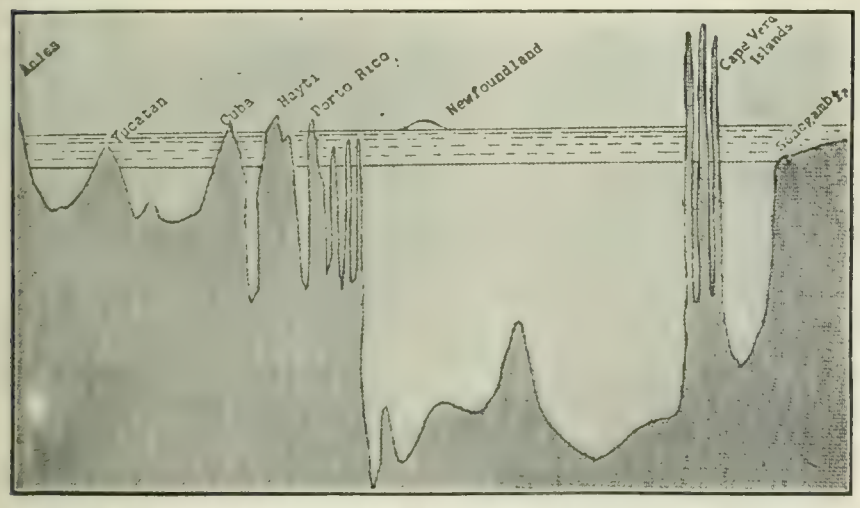
"As for the third question, the author observes that altho it is scarcely philosophical to attribute a knowledge of plant physiology to certain species of butterflies, even in virtue of repeated observations, we are certainly forced to ask 'whether the First Cause is not also a powerful director, having the ability to communicate its designs to the most humble of its creatures.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE mountain chains of the Atlantic are under water, but they are no less real than those that raise their heads from the adjoining continents. Some of them peep above the surface and are called by us islands, while others miss that dignity by perhaps two, three, or four hundred feet of submergence. In an article entitled "Under an Atlantic Liner," contributed to *The Strand Magazine* (July), E. Seton Valentine tells of some of the topographical features of the Atlantic bottom. He says:

"Thanks chiefly to the labors of the cable-laying and cable-repairing ships, our knowledge of the configuration of the bed of the ocean grows greater annually. Oceanography as a science may be said to date only from about 1850. The famous cruise of the *Challenger* between 1872 and 1876 enabled Sir Wyvill Thomson and Sir John Murray to give to the world valuable observations concerning marine depths, zoology, and oceanic conditions. It is true that before that discoveries of importance had been made, mountain ranges and plateaux had been revealed, but not even the cable companies possessed very much accurate knowledge of the bottom of the Atlantic. Quite recently these have perceived the wisdom and value of knowing the ground, . . . and a host of able men in various countries, headed by Sir John Murray, the Prince of Monaco, Mr. Agassiz, and others, in actively pursuing the science of oceanography, are laying bare the secrets of the deep; so that, at the present rate, every geographical peculiarity of the land beneath the sea will be as familiar to the mind's eye as any other on the surface of the globe of which we may possess only second-hand knowledge.

"The Laura Ethel Mountain is the uttermost peak of one of the most celebrated of the submarine elevations in the Atlantic. It was discovered in 1878 and figures on all recent charts. Adjacent soundings showed a depth of two thousand fathoms, so that the discovery of a depth of only thirty-six fathoms created much sur-



A COMPRESSED CHART OF THE BED OF THE ATLANTIC FROM EAST TO WEST.

prise. It has been repeatedly explored by the sounding-line, until now, after a quarter of a century of acquaintanceship, its contour and characteristics are almost as well known as many peaks of the Alps or Andes. . . . . .

"Mount Chaucer was revealed to oceanographers in 1850. It is situated in latitude 42° 50′, longitude 28° 50′, and its crest is only forty-eight fathoms from the surface. The honor of being the first discovered mountain in the Atlantic belongs to Sainthill, in latitude 42° 50′, longitude 42° 20′. It became known to science in 1832; that its existence was unguessed until three-quarters of a century ago is strong testimony to the extreme novelty of oceanography. It is not less than ten thousand feet high, and its summit is one hundred fathoms from the surface.

"Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., prior to the laying of the first Atlantic cable, made known to mankind that a great wide plateau exists beneath the ocean, running from Ireland to Newfoundland. To this elevation he modestly gave the name of the Telegraphic

A RELIEF MAP OF THE ATLANTIC BED, SHOWING ALL THE PRINCIPAL ELEVATIONS AND DEPRESSIONS.

Plateau, because it seemed so admirably suited to the purpose of cable-laying, but in the newest charts it has been rechristened with its discoverer's name. . . . . .

"An interesting group of submarine mountains, six thousand feet high, considerably more lofty than the Snowdon range, has recently been found in latitude 43°, longitude 22° 30′. To these have been given the name of the Edward the Seventh Range, the peaks being named after members of the royal family. Mount Tillotston Bright, in latitude 45° 10′, longitude 27° 50′, is a considerable elevation, twenty-four hundred feet high, in the North Atlantic. In latitude 45°, longitude 48°, there would be found, should the ocean be drained dry, a lofty range of hills and mountains. The peaks of some of them come dangerously near the surface. Mount Placentia, in latitude 45°, longitude 54°, lacks but five fathoms of being an island.

"It needs but a glance at the chart of the ocean's bed to perceive that all the islands of the main are merely the summits of hills. Some are more precipitous than others, as the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, whose hidden slopes descend almost abruptly for some thousand fathoms or so.

"The Faraday Hills, discovered by the exploring staff on board the steamship *Faraday*, in 1883, in latitude 49° 50′, longitude 28° 19′, are noted for the presence of much wreckage at their base, and also for a huge white cone, which rises at a somewhat lower elevation, almost like a marble shaft, to commemorate the sepulture of innumerable ships and lives in this part of the Atlantic.

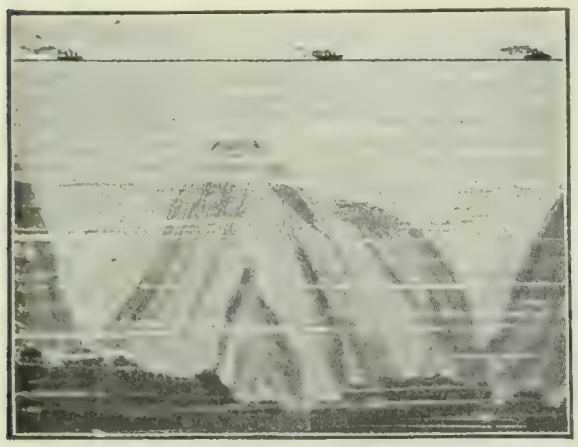
"Reclus, in his great geographical work, observes that many of the cones and hills in the Atlantic 'are covered by a white mantle of carbonate of lime,' which he explains as being 'the dead shells and skeletons of pelagic and deep-sea organizations.'

"Of these vast submarine plateaux and plains, rocks, cliffs, and fells, it may be said that they are not submitted to the same agencies which conspire to erode and destroy visible land. Beneath the ocean there are no frosts, no lightnings, no glaciers, no meteoric agents at work. If it were not for the eddies and the perpetual destruction and accumulation of animal life, these Atlantic rocks and hills might rest as immutable as the 'peaks and craters of the moon,' where there is no atmosphere to cause decay.

"There are, by the way, some hills in the Atlantic whose immediate vicinity vessels avoid with dread, and whose close acquaintanceship is usually accompanied by fatality. The chief of these, which just protrudes above the surface of the waves and is known as Sable Island, hardly comes within our scope, save as an illustration of the fact that an island is occasionally a steep hill, even when it appears as flat as any Newfoundland sandbank.

"We have spoken of mountains, but have remarked little upon the mighty valleys of the ocean. The deepest indentation into the earth's crust is probably in the Pacific, but there are some cavernous depths now well defined in the Atlantic. To the great-

est of these has been given the name of Nares Deep. Others are Sigsbee Deep, Libbey Deep, Thoulet Deep, Murray, Peake, and Monaco Deeps. The greatest depth yet sounded in the Atlantic was originally discovered by the ship *Gettysburg*, ninety-five miles north of St. Thomas, latitude 19° 41′, longitude 65° 7′. It is three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five fathoms below sea-level. Professor Agassiz, in the *Albatross* expedition of 1900, made a sounding in the Pacific of four thousand five hundred and forty fathoms off the Tonga Islands, and there are believed to exist still deeper basins near Japan. But four miles and a half may be taken to be the greatest depth of the Atlantic. The average depth of the whole ocean may be taken as about two English miles. Contrary to former opinion, recent research has clearly proved that the greater depths do not lie in the middle of the ocean, but in the neighborhood of the dry land."



MOUNT CHAUCER (LAT. 42:50, LONG. 28:50), ONLY 48 FATHOMS FROM THE SURFACE.

THE HOTTEST LIVING ORGANISMS.

WHAT is the highest temperature at which life can exist? An attempt to answer this question has been made by Prof. William A. Setchell from a study of living organisms in hot springs. The results are given in a recent address at the University of California, abstracted in *Science* (June 12). Says the writer:

"The upper temperature limits of continued and active life are possible of observation most satisfactorily in the case of the organisms inhabiting hot springs. Such springs are widely distributed in both hemispheres and vary in temperature from tepid to boiling. In all these springs, except in the very hottest waters and in those in which there is something in the chemical composition which prevents, organisms have been found. . . . . .

"All the organisms found in my own collecting in strictly thermal waters belong to the group of plants designated as Schizophyta. . . . These groups possess a simple morphology and peculiar cell-structure. . . . . .

"The chlorophylless Schizomycetes (or bacterial forms) endure the highest temperatures observed for living organisms, being abundant at 70°-71° C. [158° F.], and being found in some considerable quantity at 82° C. [179° F.] and at 89° C. [196° F.].

"The temperature of 89° C. is the highest at which I have been able to find any organisms living. This temperature was taken at several different times and on two separate days. The organism belongs to the filamentous Schizomycetes. Search was made most carefully at the 'geysers' of Sonoma County, Cal., for green organisms at 93° C., as recorded by Brewer, but no life was observed at any temperature above 68° C.

"Living organisms were found at higher temperatures in siliceous waters than in calcareous waters. . . . . .

"No organisms were found in springs reputed to have a decided acid reaction. This needs more study, but where a strong acid (sulfuric) character is given for a spring, the waters are free even from Schizophyta.

"A careful study of the species of thermal Schizophyta shows several details of interest. They are either filamentous or unicellular, but in each case the filaments or cells are enclosed within a jelly, usually abundant. . . . A matter to be emphasized is this—that all of the strictly thermal organisms are low forms, not even representing the higher differentiation in the group to which they belong."

What is it that enables these organisms to withstand a temperature which coagulates and kills the protoplasm of the majority of organisms? Professor Setchell answers this question as follows:

"We find that when a proteid, like egg albumen, is free from water, it does not coagulate at the very highest temperatures which leave it unburned, and that the less the content of water, the higher the temperature of coagulation. The cell structure in the Schizophyta is peculiar, being quite different from that of other groups of organisms. While the details are not satisfactorily settled, there seems to be a certainty that there is less differentiation than in other groups. . . . There is nothing, so far as my own study of the Cyanophyceæ cell is concerned, to indicate that the protoplasm contains so little water as to render it uncoagulable by the higher temperatures which it endures. It seems rather that there may be some important difference in the essential proteids of the mixture, or in the nature of the constitution of the substance, if it be regarded as simple, which renders it less coagulable, a difference similar to that existing between a substance of the group of the vitellins and one of the group of the globulins."

The "Struggle for Existence."—The use of this phrase by Darwin has led some to assert the fundamental cruelty of natural processes, and to compare organic evolution to "a pitiless series of pitched battles." This idea has taken possession even of some authoritative writers on biology. In *Knowledge* (June), an English biologist, Mr. J. Collier, utters a protest against it. Evolution, he maintains, is in no sense a war. He says:

"War in all its phases is a pathological phenomenon like a surgical operation, a collision at sea, or an explosion in a chemical works. Ninety-nine-hundredths of the normal processes of nature are of a wholly different character. The myriad dance of the atoms, molecular cohesion, attraction of gravity, chemical affinity, biological assimilation, and sociological union are different forms of the same fact. War consists in the comparatively rare collisions that mark the passage to these ends; the real struggle consists in the effort made by individuals or societies to overcome obstacles, to put forth all their powers, to shape new products, to realize themselves. Conflict with others is a mere incident of the real battle. War is not the type of social effort; it is the action of society in a state of disease. A Danish naturalist has ascertained the tactics of the battle. The birch is in possession of a tract. Its branches are open and let down the sunshine to its base, where the beech strikes root in the humus formed by the decomposition of birch-leaves. The beech grows up, and, being longer-lived, it survives and prevails over the birch, whose seeds can effect no lodgment under the dense shadow of the beech. Only in sterile or sandy tracts, by lakes or in marshy soil, can the birch hold its ground. We perceive in what the battle, the victory, and the defeat consist. No single birch perishes till its time is come, but it leaves fewer and fewer offspring, and it fattens the soil for its supplanter. No tree has been driven out of its habitat; those that survive in inhospitable spots have been there from the first. It is battle by elimination, victory by supplanting, defeat by disappearance. The vegetal elimination thus described is the type of all substitution of one species for another."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is much more fatiguing for the child not to act than it is for it to act," says *The American Inventor*. "The most difficult, unnatural, and exhausting thing which a vigorous, promising child can be forced to do is to be quiet. The enormous activity in the child is the essential means which nature has supplied for its education. Activity means educability. It means the multiplication of experiences."

PAPER clothes are the latest novelty, according to *The World's Paper Trade Review*. This journal tells us that a Berlin tailoring-house is now offering complete paper suits for $2.50. The prospectus gives full instructions for measuring oneself, and the firm also advertises in foreign journals, evidently expecting to do an export business. The material is woven and pressed, of a dull cream color, and apparently not very light.

IT has been found by Dr. E. S. London, of St. Petersburg, that blind persons who are not totally insensitive to light experience a luminous sensation when radium is brought near either eye, even in a lighted room. Blind persons who still can distinguish light from darkness, tho they can not perceive the forms of objects, see the shadows of objects laid on or held before a phosphorescent screen illuminated by radium rays in a darkened room. All persons have a sensation of light when radium bromid is placed four to six inches before their blindfolded eyes, or when it is brought near the temples, forehead, or even the crown of the head. The intensity of the sensation varies with the individual. Many persons can even "see" radium placed near the backs of their heads. The sensation of light is not destroyed by double or triple bandages over the eyes or by enclosing the radium in a metal box. Under the microscope radium powder has the appearance of luminous grains on a dark background.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE LOCATION OF SINAI AND THE DATE OF THE EXODUS.

THE savants of the Imperial Royal Academy in Vienna recently spent a whole session on the questions of the date of the Exodus and the location of Mount Sinai. The details of the meeting are reported in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 134), from which we condense as follows:

The oldest Christian tradition (which, however, does not antedate the third century) with reference to Mount Sinai identified the sacred mountain with Jebel Serbal; but from the sixth century on the claim was generally accepted that it is the same as Jebel Musa, some 45 kilometers [28 miles] to the eastward of Serbal. But Sayce has come to the conclusion that the so-called Sinaitic peninsula can not have been the place of the giving of the Law, but that this must be sought for on the eastern side of the gulf of Akaba; and this for the very good reason that the west side of the Sinaitic peninsula, at the period of the Exodus, was an Egyptian province. At this place there were rich copper and malachite mines, which were worked in the interests of the Egyptian kings, under the protection of Egyptian soldiers. Had the children of Israel gone into the province of Mafka, they would simply have returned to another portion of the Egyptian empire. If they wanted to escape the hand of Pharaoh, they were compelled to pass over into the domain of the Edomites. This would force the Israelites farther east than the peninsula of Sinai.

Two years ago Dr. Eward Mahler, in *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1901), made an effort to determine exactly the date of the Exodus, and his conclusions are now seemingly confirmed. Down to 1896 no Egyptian inscriptions had been found containing the name of the Israelites; but in that year Prof. Flinders Petrie found one containing these words: "Israel is in despair; its fruits are no more." In the mention of other nations on these inscriptions, the determinative for country is found, while in the case of Israel there is nothing but the determinative for "men" or for "tribe." From this we can conclude that at this time Israel had no fixed habitation, but was wandering in the desert. Maremptah can accordingly not have been the Pharaoh of the Exodus, as has been often supposed, and Mahler makes a determined effort to prove that it was Rameses II. The Pharaoh "who knew nothing of Joseph" was Amosis, the founder of the eighteenth dynasty. The new king, called also Aahmes I. and Nebpethi Ra, according to astronomical tablets, entered upon his reign in the year 1575 B.C. Accordingly, the date of the Exodus would be 1575 minus 240 years of oppression, or 1335 B.C. This was the time when Rameses II. was on the throne, namely 1347–1280, which date agrees with the conclusions found in the new "Dictionary of Egyptian Archeology." If the Exodus took place in 1335, then Moses, who at that time was eighty years of age, was born in 1415, which was the twenty-fifth year of Amenophis III., of whom it is known that his wife, Thi, was of neither Egyptian nor royal origin. She was of foreign birth, and this can readily explain the story of the deliverance of Moses by the daughter of the foreign queen. Moses is, notwithstanding the etymology is Hebrew, an Egyptian word, being derived from "mes," which signifies "child," the same word being found in Amosis, Thatmosis, and other proper names.

Other considerations also point to the conclusion that it was not Maremptah but Rameses II. who was the historic Pharaoh. The former's son and heir, Seti II., was called the crown prince during the lifetime of his father; but Maremptah, the son of Rameses II., was only fourteen years of age when he ascended the throne. This agrees with the Biblical chronology, according to which the crown prince did not attain to power and the throne, inasmuch as the first-born of Pharaoh was slain, and accordingly a younger son must have ascended the throne. That Israel, in accordance with the inscription on the Maremptah steel, written sixty years after the Exodus, or 1275, still had no fixed abode, is also in agreement with Biblical statements. An old rabbinical tradition declares that the Exodus took place on a Thursday. Mahler has computed that the 15th of Nisan, 1335, or the 27th of March, 1335, according to our chronology, was actually a Thursday. Further, the political conditions in Egypt are in perfect agreement with these conclusions, as Rameses II. contended in vain for years against the Hittites in Syria. It is this fact that doubtless aroused the desire for liberty in the Israelites, and Exod. xii. 38 reports that not only the Israelites threw off the Egyptian yoke, but that other peoples also participated in the Exodus. And we can readily imagine who these were, altho they are not mentioned by name. They were doubtless these "island inhabitants" who had been called in by Seti, the predecessor of Rameses II., the Shardana, the Shalkulasa, and others, who we now know to have been the bearers of the Mycean type of civilization. We have accordingly good reasons for believing that the date of the Exodus was Thursday, the 27th of March, 1335 B.C.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION THE KEY TO SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES.

SHAKESPEARE'S tragedies are "profoundly religious," asserts Dr. Isaac Newton Demmon, professor of English at Michigan University, writing in *The Inlander* (Ann Arbor). "In tragedy," he proceeds, "we are brought face to face with the most profound mystery of our mortal state, the prevalence of unmerited suffering. Men seek and have sought in vain to pry into this mystery. A whole system of theology has been built up on the assumption that we suffer for the sins of a first parent; but whatever explanation may be attempted, the awful fact remains that men everywhere suffer for what they are not individually to blame. Religion has its home in this mystery." Dr. Demmon adds:

"One man, with sublime faith, submits himself to the divine order—'Let come on me what will. . . . Tho He slay me yet will I trust in Him'; while another stands in open rebellion or sullen silence. In this difference, a mystery in itself, lies the whole secret of the religious attitude of men. We somehow think of the attitude of Job as the nobler of the two. Compassion for the sorrows of men and submission to the divine will are the highest reaches of the human spirit; and it is precisely these effects that Aristotle saw in the masterpieces of Greek tragedy. In Sophocles and Æschylus we find the noblest conceptions of the Greek religion.

> Fail not in aught that is right,
> Seeing great and terrible deaths,
> Many and strange forms of wo,
> And nothing where Zeus is not.

"But Shakespeare needed no Greek to reveal to him these primal laws of our being. More than once the stricken deer had crossed his path. Full oft in the jostling life of the capital had he seen

> Captive good attending captain ill.

He had himself borne his full share of 'the whips and scorns of time,' but he had not lost a sense for the beauty of innocence and courage and personal devotion. And so out of his own full heart he shows us all these with a realism at times overwhelming; and we weep over the sorrows of men and stand awestricken in the presence of the calamities that overtake and destroy persons of noble strain. Our hearts are bowed, our pride repressed. As we see Hamlet approaching with fainting heart his last encounter with iniquity and treachery and wrong, we hear him cry: 'If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come; the readiness is all.' And in this cry we seem to hear the very voice of the mighty poet himself—'the readiness is all.'"

Shakespeare must have passed through "a period of deep religious anguish" between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, thinks Dr. Demmon, who conjectures this from a careful examination of the plays in the order of their production. "To this period belong the great tragedies from 'Julius Cæsar' to 'Coriolanus' and the biting, satirical comedies." We quote further:

"A comparison of these with the latest group, written probably after his return to Stratford, reveals to us a man who fought his way through the valley of Despond to the serene atmosphere of the heights beyond.

> All pains the immortal spirit must endure,
> All weakness which impairs, all griefs which bow,
> Find their sole speech in that victorious brow.

"The central characteristic of every real drama is conflict. On

the one hand there must be a person (or persons) to be entangled, and over against these stands the entangling agency. In the first group is found the hero, or heroine, or both, the center of our interest and sympathy; on the other side we find the hostile agency, or agencies, natural or supernatural, seeking to thwart or destroy. In tragedy this conflict must be of such a kind that the hero can find no escape from the toils. Step by step we see him crowded to the brink where he is to be finally engulfed. As before indicated, the conflict must be unequal from the start in order that the proper ends of tragedy may be realized—compassion and religious awe."

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS INTELLIGIBLE IN TAOISM.

PROF. E. H. PARKER, a British scholar, has spent some thirty-five years in the study of Chinese and Chinese literature of many kinds, and is deemed peculiarly qualified to give an account of such aspects of Chinese thought as a Western intellect can comprehend. Writing in *The Dublin Review* on the subject of the Taoist religion, he informs us that Lao-tsz (pronounced "*Loud*, sir," not "lay oats") the "apostle" professed to be "quite unable to find a word or even a circumlocution adequate to define Tao, which he only calls 'the road,' as a makeshift consecrated by frequent usage in the oracular Book of Changes; just as we style the mysterious Roentgen rays '*les rayons x*,' an expression sanctioned by algebraical usage." Further:

"*Têh* is an emanation from *Tao*, and signifies that rule of action which naturally follows from faith in *Tao*; not charity or forgiveness, as many have thought: its modern signification as a noun is 'virtue,' 'efficacy,' 'power for good'; and, again, in verbal senses, 'to be grateful for,' 'to like one for,' 'to take credit to oneself for.' In attempting to describe for the general reader Lao-tsz's intricate train of thought, I shall, also as a makeshift, use the word 'Providence' to signify the widest meanings special of *Tao*, and the word 'Grace' to signify the sense of *Têh*. I shall, moreover, divest the subject so far as I can of its ancient and unfamiliar local surroundings, and proceed as tho the philosopher were lecturing in English idiom to the people of our own age."

This being premised by way of clearing the ground, Professor Parker gives us the following account of what is intelligible in Taoism as a religion:

"Providence, without origin itself, is the origin of everything; being without body and without palpable existence; invisible, imperceptible, spontaneous, and impalpable. Heaven and earth have their beginnings in it; that is, in this eternal principle of pure being which determines the universe. It can not, being illimitable, be named or defined; and tho it is itself the origin of all things, it is also none the less the scene or theater in which all celestial, terrestrial, and human events take place. Providence, accordingly, nourishes, completes, and protects all things. A comprehension of Providence is obtainable only by faith, or by seeking it, and the most guilty men may find salvation in it; or, at all events, the highest-placed guilty individuals suffer punishment if they be without it. Providence is a mysterious, ever-active existence; simple; applicable to all circumstances; not personified. Providence transcends the power of reason, and is the enduring principle of right. It knows no distinction between spirit, mind, and matter, between what men call existence and non-existence; it contains all potentialities; it always rights itself, for all changes are fleeting; everything, when it has served its purpose, ultimately returns to the place and condition whence it emanated. Providence is incorruptible."

The penalties of Providence, we are further told, are "sharp and prompt," but Providence proper "never takes the form of an injunction or command." "A man who regulates his conduct by and has faith in Providence avoids display and self-assertion; is humble, modest, calm, ready for all emergencies, and fearless of death." "The greatest conquest is the conquest of self." "Wisdom is not to be striven for, as it leads to quips, inequalities, and contrasts." "If you feel your superiority, maintain, but do not show it; let other men have the benefit of it without their being humiliated by the aggressive spectacle of your superior powers." "Do not trouble to have any fixed aim in life. The man who has attained to a mental oneness with Providence is superior to the highest rulers." Of the ruling powers in the state we are told this:

"In its political aspect, Providence views the king or ruler as a Themis or sage, and as forming a fourth party, or one of the four elements, together with Providence, heaven, and earth. But, so far as the ruler is an embodiment of Providence, or so far as Providence may be personified or deified in rulers, Providence is anterior to any such deity, whose paternity can not be defined. (The use by Lao-tsz of such words as 'Heaven,' 'Deity,' is not new, but borrowed for metaphysical purposes from the classics.) The king should avoid luxury, overlegislation, and overtaxation, which tend to the poverty, evasiveness, and misery of the people. In a way he is both the elected of heaven and the appointed of his people. He should not obtain the throne by violence. His power is absolute, but he should be tolerant. Too much cooking spoils the fish, as too much handling irritates the people. The king should be sedate, free from levity, and free from inordinate appetites and passions. Laws should be kept in the background, and methods of government should be preserved secret. At the same time, the hand of government should fall lightly, and the ruler should not arrogate prerogatives and preferences. Faith should never be broken. Obtruded laws suggest crimes to bad or vacillating characters. The people should not be raised from their ignorance to the intellectual level of their rulers. Their ideal condition is a full stomach and a vacant mind; sturdy frames with objectless wills; passing their lives in quiet enjoyment; attending peacefully to their affairs, and not concerning themselves with their political neighbors."

In passing judgment on all this, Professor Parker says:

"In preferring, after deliberate consideration, Confucius to Lao-tsz, the Chinese have, after all, come to the only possible conclusion. Even at its best, Taoism could never be a practicable or practical religion in this work-a-day world, and no 'pure' philosophy can afford to ignore hunger or the toothache. Against Confucius's activity and zeal for decency, order, subordination, propriety, education, sociability, politeness, ancestral worship, good morals, centralization, duty, musical refinement, politcal sagacity, etc., Taoism can only offer contemplation, inaction, fatalism, mysticism, liberty akin to that of wild animals, ignorance of the masses, exclusiveness and mystery in governing craft, contempt of music and learning, of effort, of refinement; a weak sense of family *pietas* and loyalty—in short, something very like nihilism and anarchy. It is significant that Count Tolstoy, according to Professor Carus, once thought of turning the *Tao-têh-king* into Russian. Neither Confucius nor Lao-tsz says anything of women's rights, conscience, remorse, or 'subjective' moral law."

PROTESTANTS AND THE POPE.

PRAYERS offered up in Protestant churches for the late Pope are "indicative of a change in the attitude of Protestantism toward the Roman Catholic Church which is one of the most remarkable religious developments of recent years," says the New York *Sun*:

"Even not more than a quarter of a century ago that church, by far the greatest in Christendom, was usually excluded from consideration by Protestants when they were discussing the means and agencies for the propagation of Christianity. The article on the Pope in the Westminster Confession, in which he was described as 'that Antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition,' represented the prevailing Protestant belief. . . . The Roman Pontiff has become a Christian brother, and Protestants join with Catholics in celebrating the spiritual exaltation of his character and the services he has rendered to Christianity. He was described by a Methodist preacher of New York on Sunday as 'a leader of the great army of the Lord's hosts,' a 'spiritual commander-in-chief,' a 'champion of the faith who has never wavered from the Catholic position and the theology of Thomas Aquinas,' 'who has done much for the progress of civilization,' who 'has restored the golden age of the papacy in its best sense.'

"Such a tribute to a pope from a Protestant pulpit would have been impossible when Leo XIII. ascended the papal throne. The

bitterness of the old Protestant controversy, as expressed in the article of the Westminster Confession to which we have referred, had been moderated even then, but it had not been mitigated to an extent which would have made possible such expressions in a Methodist pulpit or in any other Protestant pulpit. Even then Catholicism was looked upon by Protestantism as apart from Christianity."

In seeking for the cause of what it considers "this new spirit of tolerance," *The Sun* is led to the same conclusion that it reaches in nearly all its discussions of religious questions, namely, that it is due partly to "lessened religious conviction." It says:

"When men's religious faith was strongest it was most inflexible. Protestantism divided up into warring factions for conscience' sake. Baptists pursued Methodists with reproaches and Episcopalians spoke contemptuously of Presbyterians, but they all united in denunciation of the wickedness of the papacy. Now there is a strong tendency in Protestantism to get together, for differences which once provoked bitter controversy are now indifferently regarded. It is significant, too, that the Methodists have just adopted at Asbury Park a ritualistic form of worship which once would have been rejected by them with loathing as a 'Romish' device, and a Methodist minister lauds the Pope before an approving congregation as 'a leader of the great army of the Lord's hosts.'"

THE FUNCTION OF EVIL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER.

CAN the existence of evil be reconciled with a perfect Creator and Governor of the universe? This is the question put by Dr. Jacob Cooper, of Rutgers College, at the head of an article on "theodicy" in *The Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, Ohio); and while the question is not novel, the answer involves some novel points of view, or at least novel forms of stating them. "If there be a creation," we read, "the work made must be inferior to the maker." If the created being be constituted in such perfection that he is unable to do wrong, "his acts have for him no quality," while "to give the creature freedom of action does not compel him to do wrong." Hence growth in character is inseparable from freedom of action. We quote:

"Again, if the character of a created being were made perfect at first, there would be nothing left for such to do in further development, because it would be excluded from all free-will action. For this is necessary in order to change the actor in one direction or the other. He could neither be made better by another nor improve himself. So there could be no growth, and consequently no responsible experience. But the analogy of nature teaches us that the great business of every creature is growth, until it reaches the limits of its possibilities. It is not enough that the talent be preserved intact, laid up in a napkin, to be called for at the Master's instance. He demands that it be rendered back to Him with additions. And these accretions are to be the fruits of the actor's personal efforts, for which he gets praise or blame. These efforts could not be made if there were either no power to do wrong or capacity for choice."

Hence Dr. Cooper finds the objection brought against systems of revealed religion that they "involve the existence of evil" to be "unreasonable." As he puts it:

"A creation requires that the thing formed must be defective, and, if so, liable to go astray. Or, if guarded *ab extra* to such degree as to render a lapse impossible, the action so necessitated would have no reference to the actor, would not make him good, however excellent his action might be in itself; nor permit him to develop character for himself of any kind. For there would be no possibility of building up this, unless there were such a choice between motives that by acceptance or rejection the action could belong to the agent. For there must be an alternative to any line of conduct, in order to give it a moral quality. We have to deal with, not an imaginary, but a real world; not with a state of things wholly different from those by which character is developed. If there are to be such qualities as righteousness, virtue, merit, as the result of good action, there must be a condition by which these things are possible. And this can only be where there is an alternative which may be embraced by a free choice. If the work of man on earth is to build up character, if his experience is disciplinary, by which he constantly becomes better fitted for greater good and a wider sphere of action, then he must have the responsibility of choosing for himself a course different from one which appealed to the lower qualities in his nature."

ENGLISH RITUALISTS AS A MENACE TO ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

THE relations that exist between the ritualistic party in the Anglican Church and those responsible for the government of the Roman Catholic Church in England constitute a "vexed question," according to Philip Sidney, who writes in *The Hibbert Journal* (London and Oxford). "The extraordinary advance all along the line" effected by the high-church Anglicans, he says, was never anticipated properly at the period of the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Even at present it may be doubted whether there is more than a mere handful within the Roman Catholic communion who realize the real strength of the ritualistic position. "If the propagation of Catholic doctrines and practises, carried to a limit beyond anything dreamed of by the pioneers of the Oxford movement, has tended to catholicize a formidable proportion of the Anglican Church, it must at the same time be acknowledged that the growth and success of a creed not in alliance with the Holy See, but professing, nevertheless, to hold and teach all the Roman Catholic doctrines, must be counted as a dire source of danger to the power, present and future, of Rome in England." Mr. Sidney says further on this aspect of the subject:

"The position is, in truth, one of much perplexity. With the high Anglican, Rome has never quite known how to deal. Since the reign of Charles I. there have always been two schools of thought among Roman Catholics concerning the high-church party; the one favorable to it, as seeing in it the secret construction of a golden bridge from Canterbury to Rome, the other thoroughly jealous of and alarmed at its prosperity. In the opinion of the liberal Catholic, the occasion is at hand when some definite and judicious choice between these rival schools must be arrived at, and a clear conclusion reached as to how negotiations with the Anglican party favoring reunion are to be carried on. In this respect, it is constantly repeated that Rome must take the initiative in forwarding the needful concessions in favor of high Anglicans anxious for reunion. Such concessions, owing to the steady spread of ritualism, would be far easier to make now than of yore. The day has gone by when the high-church claims could be ridiculed or ignored. The ritualists are daily gaining ground, while the Romanists are losing it. The stream of secessions from Roman Catholicism in England is prodigious, and, what is more, is steadily increasing from day to day among all classes of 'the faithful.' The attitude of the Holy See toward the high-church party is almost comic. Rome looks on in amazement at the ritualists' shameless Mariolatry, at their introduction of 'Benediction' among their services, at their use of the confessional, at their reservation of the sacrament, at their recommendation of the rosary. At these and other audacious innovations Rome simply laughs, and declares that 'Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery!' Never does it seem to dawn upon the Holy See that here in England has sprung up a cultus which is hindering thousands of souls, holding tenets practically identical with those of Rome, from offering themselves for reconciliation with the ancient faith. This new ritualism is no *via media*, and Rome appears blind to the fact that it is the ritualist, and not the papist, who is undoing the work of the Reformation. The claims of the high Anglicans are too strong, therefore, to be scorned, and unless conciliatory measures are adopted soon, the opportunity will be lost.

"Much of the troublesome uncertainty which tends to raise a barrier between England and Rome is due to the doubts entertained in many quarters as to the exact terms of the papal bull proclaiming the invalidity of Anglican orders. A great number of ritualists seem to cherish the idea that the Pope's verdict was not delivered *ex cathedra*, that it was not designed to be taken as an infallible utterance, and that in consequence the bare possibility exists of the whole question at stake being reopened. Surely

about so important a matter there should be no room for doubt, and the question of the infallibility of the bull should be cleared up at once and forever! In this and other similar issues liberal Catholics are fully alive to the importance of the high-church position and its claims, and are anxious for the establishment of a peaceful and permanent settlement of the present rivalry.

"In the judgment of nearly all Roman Catholics sufficiently well informed as to be able to decide fairly, the invitation to reunion must come from Rome. It is for Rome to open the ball, and not England."

Indirect Results of Christian Science.—In the realm of theology, medicine, and natural science, Christian Science has, so it is claimed, achieved some striking results. Mr. W. D. McCrackan, who makes this claim, has charge of a Christian Science Press Bureau, and he writes in *The Independent* (July 23) as follows:

"Christian Science has been blotting out the awful spectacle of a revengeful God and bringing into relief St. John's grand statement that 'God is love' (1 John iv. 16). These teachings are not based on sentimental grounds, but on logical, scientific deductions from the Scriptures, and are freeing receptive persons from the mental, moral, and physical diseases caused by the fear of an unnatural God as creator and controller of the universe. Christian Science practise in healing the sick has proved to the medical fraternity the necessity for paying greater attention to mental symptoms and for relying less upon drugs and manipulation. One of Mrs. Eddy's greatest services to mankind was to show the unscientific nature of mesmerism, or hypnotism, as it is more commonly called to-day. Years ago she showed how this educated will power affected the sick, but warned the public against its use as detrimental in the long run alike to operator and subject."

Mr. McCrackan thinks he can find in recent utterances of Lord Kelvin and Sir William Crookes other evidences of Mrs. Eddy's prevision:

"Take, for instance, Mrs. Eddy's well-known teaching concerning the nature of matter. It is significant that within very recent times noted natural scientists like Lord Kelvin and Sir William Crookes have startled the public by their changed views on this very subject. As far as I can judge from the reports of their utterances published in the newspapers, their investigations have led them to resolve atoms into forces, thus bringing their conclusions ever closer to those of the psychologists who maintain that matter is merely a mental concept."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"THE Christian faith is dependent not only on the historical authenticity of the Gospel narratives," writes Rev. Avery A. Shaw, Baptist, in *The Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, O.). "Our faith can never stand in a fact of history alone. The believer has access to the living Christ to-day. He meets him face to face. The words of Christ bring comfort and cheer to his heart. . . . In other words, the Gospels do not so much verify his experience as his experience verifies the Gospels."

"THE deathbed of Pope Leo has from the first been surrounded by a thick haze of journalistic absurdities, and the outcome of the approaching conclave has furnished the occasion for a tournament of ignorance which it would not be easy to parallel," declares *The Evening Post* (New York), "There have been grave forecasts of the chances of this, that, or the other cardinal by persons who did not even know how to spell their names. The press has lately told us much of the sayings and doings of Cardinal di Stefano; all of which is interesting, as the prelate in question does not exist."

"ANY intimacy with the East reveals the fact that religion is there actually in that all-important position which it is supposed to occupy with us, and from which other, and to us more pressing, matters have ousted it," writes Gertrude Lowthian Bell in *The Monthly Review* (London). "It is the interest which is second to none, the subject of conversation which is common to all, conversation always of the most serious nature. Faiths are not taken lightly upon the tongue nor used as counters in the social game; they are the principles by which every act of life is guided and every instant ruled. What your creed may be is an essential point in the definition of your personality."

SPEAKING of some evangelist's reference to certain preaching as "the cologne-water of the new-fashioned holiness," the Chicago *Tribune* remarks editorially: "However some of us may object, on grounds of personal taste, to the methods of the Salvation Army and of 'Dr.' Dowie, it must be remembered that they draw from sin and lead to righteousness souls which a Thomas or a Hillis or any other professor of 'ethical sweetness and light' could not even begin to approach. Religious teaching that would be effective and enduring must appeal to both emotion and intellect. It must reach the feelings, for in them is the life of the soul."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

NEW GROUPINGS OF THE POWERS.

WITH practical unanimity, the German press is reaching the conclusion that entirely new groupings of the great Powers will be brought about in a short time. This does not mean, we are assured, that the Dual and Triple Alliances will disintegrate; they will, however, assume a new complexion, more particularly, as the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) agree, because the United States is more and more upsetting the old equilibrium which determined the balance of power in days gone by. The *Vossische Zeitung* thus sums up the international situation:

"As there flit across the political horizon dark specks, regarding which the attentive observer can not say whether they will entirely disappear or grow into threatening clouds, the governments are busily at work cultivating frendships and sealing them through visits from rulers of states. In the Far East matters have again become disturbed. Russia is strengthening her forces in Manchuria in a marked degree. Port Arthur is a mighty camp, invested by forty thousand fine Russian troops. Finance Minister de Witte and subsequently War Minister Kuropatkin made a trip to the Czar's Asiatic possessions. It is beyond doubt that Russia has no intention of evacuating Manchuria. If she will persist in her present tactics should she find that she must fight for this region, who knows? In Japan a powerful party is urging war. There is uneasiness regarding the situation in Korea. In the present situation of things in Manchuria is perceived a peril for the vital interests of the Land of the Rising Sun, and in the Japanese Parliament it was expressly asserted in the course of an interpellation: 'The national awakening amounts to nothing if it is not to be taken advantage of.' The self-consciousness of the Japanese has been much strengthened as a result of their military and economic successes. They do not see their future upon the water, but on the Asiatic continent, and, it must be admitted, not without reason. Should the empire of the Czar gain a firm foothold in Manchuria and in Korea, the development of Japan will be restricted for a considerable period. It need not, therefore, cause surprise if the possibility of war is seriously contemplated in Japan. The attitude at present adopted by the United States toward Russia is calculated to accentuate the adventurous spirit of the Japanese. Japanese statesmen, moreover, may be saying to themselves at this juncture that their alliance with Great Britain would have practical effect in the event of war. Hatred of the foreigner is now being skilfully fanned throughout China. An alliance between the two East Asiatic Powers, directed against the foreigner, has been agitated for some time. Japanese aid to the middle kingdom in the shape of gifts of weapons and ammunition has long been an open secret. In short, conditions in the Far East are less calculated to inspire confidence than are conditions in the Near East, where Bulgaria and Turkey are hurrying more and more troops to the frontiers, or in Morocco, whose future presents a difficult problem, crying for solution to the statesmanship of the Powers concerned in the fate of the Mediterranean."

For these reasons, the friends of peace will welcome the new cordiality between France and Great Britain, says the Berlin daily, and it gives Edward VII. credit for bringing this about. He is no figurehead. He is leaving the impress of his personality upon the world politics of the time. "The British Colonial Minister had a long conference with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in London, and M. Delcassé later had a long conference with the Russian Ambassador. Is a new Triple Alliance all planned and ready as a result?" France has made efforts to draw Italy closer to her, "without success." Nothing can alter this fact, we are assured, even if the postponed visit of the King of Italy to Paris and of the French President to Rome should actually take place. "And there is a long distance between a mutual friendship of France and Great Britain—even the 'deepest' friendship—and an alliance between these two Powers, to say nothing of an alliance between Russia and Great Britain. Loubet speaks of common interests. It may be that such exist. But the interests of Great

Britain conflict too frequently with those of France in world politics for them to combine. To what greater extent do the interests of Great Britain and Russia conflict!" Our authority sums up:

"A new Triple Alliance is as remote as is the disintegration of the middle European Triple Alliance which has maintained itself as the guaranty of peace. Yet if France, by cementing her friendship with Great Britain, can better mediate between the latter and Russia, and soothe their conflicts in the capacity of honest broker, as Bismarck was in the habit of saying, such an outcome of the London visit can be only welcome to the German nation. It could then be anticipated that even international controversies, so pregnant with portents to trade and commerce, will become susceptible of peaceful solution. France is the ally of Russia, Great Britain the ally of Japan. Should France become a link of reconciliation between Great Britain and Russia, it would be difficult to effect a breach of the peace in East Asia. And as in the Far East, so too in the Balkans would causes for anxiety be removed. In that event Austria must see that Russia, when her forces have been freed elesewhere, will look but the more keenly to her interests in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean. The Hapsburg monarchy might then see reason to pursue its policy more energetically than it has done recently. It would be another satisfactory outcome of the Franco-British cordiality if the Moroccan question assumed a less tense aspect. In any event Germany will be far from feeling anxiety at the new friendship. It can not conflict with any interests that the empire has to defend. Germany is well aware of her own strength and she is actuated only by the desire to live in friendship and harmony with all the Powers. Her policy can not be influenced by any good understanding prevailing among the Powers."

After a long period of peace, asserts the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), everything indicates important changes in the international situation, and this well-informed organ of the German Foreign Office wonders if the pending changes will be of a peaceful nature or not. We quote:

"One thing is certain, namely, that the political groupings with which we have been accustomed to deal for many years will cease to have their former signification, and that, unless all signs fail, there is a desire to substitute something new for the old state of things. We can leave out the German empire when we take account of this aspect of the international situation. It is, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the least involved of all the great Powers, and, as matters stand now, not even in a position to carry on a policy of colonial acquisition. Ever since (by the acquisition of Kiau-chou) we assured ourselves a firm foothold which makes it impossible to eliminate us in the settlement of the question of the great Orient, German policy has rested not upon territorial enlargement, but upon the protection and development of what is already ours. Particularly do we give our support to those who strive for the maintenance of the peace of the world. Our positive dictum is in the phrase: the open door. A thoughtful patriot could with difficulty fashion another policy or desire it. What we lack in carrying out our policy is energy in the development of our colonies."

The same organ next turns to the consideration of Great Britain's policy and arrives at these conclusions:

"Great Britain sees—there can be no doubt of it—her most dangerous political opponent in Russia and her most formidable commercial competitors in the United States and Germany. The Russian opponent, who was deemed completely overcome in 1878, has since then attained a self-sustaining growth. Russia has steadily pressed forward and gradually approached so close to Great Britain in Asia from all directions that neither can go forward without confronting the other. This hostile neighborhood was made more disagreeable by the formation of the Franco-Russian alliance, which made it plain that the combination of both Powers, originally intended against Germany, could be made to serve with effect against Great Britain, and from this very reason derived its practical value. When the then Prince of Wales went to St. Petersburg right after the death of Alexander III., the British idea was to form some sort of combination with Russia with the object of withdrawing Russia from certain British spheres of interest. But the Prince of Wales brought home nothing beyond empty assurances of friendship, and even then the French ally of Russia showed a disposition to plant herself in regions reserved by Great Britain. . . . Since then there has arisen the ever-pressing question of the Persian Gulf between Russia and Great Britain. However, Russia completed the wonderful undertaking of the Transcaspian and Siberian Railroad, planted herself in Manchuria, made an incomparably strong place for herself in the Gulf of Pechi-li, and gradually assembled in those waters the strongest fleet she had ever brought together. Anxiety on this account grew so great in London that it was determined to enter into an alliance with Japan and thus confront the rival in the East, who had to rely upon her own strength in the Orient, with a combination that might be thought overwhelmingly powerful. As is known, Russia answered this move by extending the scope of the Franco-Russian

WISH AND REALIZATION.

The German Government would like to go with the Liberals. But it must walk with the Clericals. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

CHURCH AND STATE.

PREMIER COMBES: "Are they afraid of me, or are they fooling me?" —*La Caricature* (Paris).

CARTOONS ON THE CLERICAL SITUATION.

alliance to the Far East and making the fact widely public as a sort of warning."

Great Britain, pursues the German daily, was now driven not only to continue the upbuilding of her navy, but to draw the widely scattered British empire closer together as a means of protection. This, we are told, is the fundamental fact at the bottom of the Chamberlain tariff proposals, which really aim at cementing the empire of Edward VII. for imperial purposes. More or less connected with these developments of British policy our authority sees the gradual weakening of the bonds between Russia and France. The result is a situation unknown in world-politics heretofore, a situation calling for the genius of a Talleyrand or a Machiavelli. We quote again:

"The gradual weaning away of France from the Russian alliance is a development of which the symptoms have for a long time been palpable. To a certain extent, these symptoms may be referred to the fact that on the French side the Franco-Russian alliance rests upon a misunderstanding. No doubt this alliance is a great advantage to both parties. Unnecessary as it was to her, France saw in her alliance with Russia a means of carrying out a colonial policy on an ambitious scale, and her success in this is evident to every eye. But the especial object of the French referred particularly to revenge for Alsace-Lorraine, and to this end Russia proposed to afford military aid to France only in the event of her being attacked by ourselves. As this event did not occur and, as we may say with emphasis, will not occur, and since France has nothing that we think desirable and since our historic claim is satisfied, it began to appear to many influential Frenchmen that the alliance with Russia was worthless. For what it had brought there was no gratitude to Russia and for what it had not brought there was dissatisfaction. Consequently the longer the subject was pondered the more evident became in France the conviction of the conflict between the aim of French policy in the Far East and the aim of Russian policy there, and while this conviction may be set aside it exists still. . . . But there are two sides to this. The French Government is not France and the overwhelming mass of the population believes the Russian alliance to be the alpha and omega of the imperative and self-evident foreign policy of the republic. This is so well understood in Russia that there will be scarcely any uneasiness at the London visit of President Loubet. France is so bound to the Czar's empire on account of the French money loaned to St. Petersburg that the fact must be reckoned with."

The situation in Manchuria and Korea is "really dangerous," proceeds this comprehensive observer. Russia can not carry out her undertaking to evacuate Manchuria in a sense satisfactory to Great Britain, Japan, and China. Russia can not leave the Manchurian railway unprotected, nor can Russia tolerate any action on China's part that would leave Manchuria open to the commercial competition entering from Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. For Russian commercial enterprise is in no position to endure competition. Here enters the United States into the calculation, and the Berlin organ thinks the future of "the great republic" in world-politics not only assured but "dangerous." To quote and conclude:

"In considering the international policy of the United States, we can sum it up briefly. The essential feature of it is America's desire to get the benefit of her new position in the Pacific. The position gained in the Fiji and Philippine islands, which extends as far as the Samoa group, affords a most favorable means for the extension of American commerce and influence in the southern seas. A well-equipped cable service has been established, and when the interoceanic canal, protected on both sides by American guns, has once been opened, and when, as Roosevelt proclaims, a navy of the first rank has been placed at the service of the republic, then the United States, thanks to its geographical position, can become the strongest Power in the Pacific. That such an ambition should exist need inspire no wonder, nor is there any occasion for complaint at it. But it must be assumed that those who have reason to fear the power of the United States in the future will take their measures accordingly before either canal or navy has been completed. This is the circumstance indicating that a conflict in the Far East is not improbable."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN POLICY.

"ROOSEVELT is an idealist who considers that he and his country are commissioned by the Almighty to bring about 'freedom and equality' for as much of mankind as possible. Notwithstanding his praises of the Jews, it would be simplicity to deem him a philosemite. He champions in like manner all who for any reason are kept down." This is the explanation of his attitude on many international questions, so says the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, which observes further that Mr. Roosevelt "has taken occasion to praise Germans and Catholics, including Jesuits." The German daily adds:

"But it would be doing him no injustice to say that he does not love the Germans. He is indeed the inventor of the ominously construed expression, 'hyphenated American.' If we now find him praising the Jews, we must contrive to look into the soul of the man. It is his axiom that a person should be judged only according to his acts and his personality—that origin, color, religion, and so on are irrelevant. This conception, notwithstanding its grain of justification, is quite eccentric and is opposed to the teachings of experience. A man's origin, for instance, is in many respects no matter of indifference—but it is American to think it is. Nor can it be said that the President's personal opinion is nobody's business. The evil is that he wants to force this darling dogma of his upon the whole world, and he is therefore intolerant from—tolerance. He seeks to bring pressure to bear upon other nations to compel them to import the American idea of equality. . . . That these democratic ideas have always prevailed in America, the whole world knows. But America has hitherto been too weak to try to put them in force throughout the world at large. This state of affairs was fundamentally changed by the war with Spain. From a military point of view this war was one of the most insignificant in the world, for there never was a war between two great states in which less fighting was done and in which fewer soldiers fell on the field of battle. To be sure a great many died of disease. On the other hand it may be affirmed, if the expression be allowable, that psychologically this war was one of the most significant and far-reaching. For only since the Spanish war has the American giant found himself and boasted 'We can lick the whole world,' an expression as popular in the United States as Bismarck's famed 'We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world' [in Germany]. Bismarck's expression is certainly proud, but far more moderate. The Germans would never say that they can annihilate the whole world."

The writer in the Berlin daily goes on to say that he predicted the difficulty in store for the diplomatic world in handling the United States. England, he says, understood the American national character:

"Ever since the war [with Spain], British policy has attached itself to American policy and sought to make pugnacious Brother Jonathan even more bellicose. British papers and British pens in the American press advise the Yankees to intervene in everything that goes on in the world, since there is no one who can withstand them. This is an ancient tradition of British policy. Britain has always sought for others to pull her chestnuts out of the fire for her, but these tactics have not previously been tried on Uncle Sam. Ever since the Yankees have been coated with the thickly laid flatteries of the British, they have shown a disposition to swallow the British bait, for if the Yankees are touched in their vanity they can be led around like children. Flatteries can be carried to the length of absurdity, and they will never see that irony is intended. Consequently the British have the Yankees most in hand in order to shape them in due time to the plans of Great Britain, and in their puffed-up state the Yankees do not see it. And what is ever the purport and upshot of British teaching? That the United States must play a part in world history in comparison with which the greatest achievements in human annals can be regarded only as the play of schoolboys, provided the defeat of Germany and Russia be aimed at.

"It would be folly to overlook the fact that the great majority of the American people are now hypnotized by these British insinuations. For Great Britain has at command so many means of influencing the American spirit, so many instruments for molding it. The literature of all kinds that plays into Britain's hands is increas-

ing greatly and it must cost many pounds sterling. But Great Britain is rich and she knows that the American people can be conquered peacefully. A war waged in Great Britain's interest by the United States would bring back the original investment with a thousand per cent. interest. . . . The agitation against Germany is to a large extent of British manufacture. This is admitted by many American newspapers, even including Republican jingo papers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

VICTOR IMMANUEL III. has postponed his visit to Paris "because of the events transpiring at the Vatican," according to the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome); but, as we read in the same organ—which is in opposition to the present Italian ministry—the King will go to the French capital some time during the coming autumn. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), the sympathies of which are not with the anticlerical forces, deplores the postponement of this visit, but says the postponement was, in the circumstances, "imperative." As this French daily puts the matter:

"The postponement of the royal visit was necessitated in a manner so evident that no one can be surprised at it. Notwithstanding the fact that there subsists between the King of Italy and the papacy an ancient misunderstanding which has its origin in the loss of the temporal power, the Quirinal and the Vatican have got into the habit of existing together upon a kind of *modus vivendi*, one of the conditions of which is that the two powers shall show a mutual consideration for each other. This could be perceived at the time of the tragic death of the late King Humbert. Sympathy did not go to the extent of suppressing the jubilee festivities, as some desired. But such a suppression was not imperative, in view of the fact that the celebration was of a religious rather than of a political kind. In other respects—if we put aside the incident of Queen Margharita's prayer for her assassinated husband, which can be explained on theological grounds—the Vatican showed that it understood the attitude imposed upon it by the national mourning. It is, therefore, only natural that the Quirinal, on its side, should manifest sympathy with the grief weighing upon the Vatican and should temporarily abandon a trip which is political, to be sure, but which will be accompanied by celebrations that can not be exclusively secular.

"In addition to this purely conventional reason, there is another one of a political nature, prompting a postponement of the royal visit. The importance of this reason must appear to both governments. We refer to a tendency to impart to the Franco-Italian harmony and to the coming exchange of visits between Rome and Paris a markedly anticlerical character. We must admit that it is in France that this sentiment is shown, especially among our advanced radical parties. Some of them have even gone so far as to protest against any visit from the French President to the Pope during his stay in Rome. In thus desiring to exploit the Franco-Italian harmony as an anticlerical manifestation, a wrong is done to the kingdom of Italy. The Italian Government, without yielding a jot on the 'Roman question,' is anxious to prove that the new order of things imposes no hardship upon the Holy See. Hence the displeasure it must feel when foreigners attempt to exploit their anticlericalism at its expense. As regards Franco-Italian friendship, it stands to reason that it can gain nothing by assuming an anticlerical aspect."

In a sense contrary to this, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) interprets the postponement of the visit as a measure of precaution on the part of the Italian Government, which, it says, intends to maintain a watch upon the Vatican. As the Belgian anticlerical organ expresses it:

"As will be easily understood, Victor Immanuel III. wishes to be in Rome when certain events occur. The clerical organs which see in the King of Italy's course a desire to show deference for the Holy See are quite mistaken. The Quirinal owes no deference to the Vatican, for the attitude of the Pope at the time of the tragic death of King Humbert in no way imposes upon Victor Immanuel III. respect for Catholic opinion. The papal jubilee festivities were not postponed and the Pope scarcely felt called upon to censure the monstrous criminal who assassinated the 'usurper.' It is well that the King of Italy remained in Rome when the Pope died, for the Italian Government must maintain order more jealously than ever, and it must take certain very delicate measures in order that nothing may be changed in the situation at present obtaining between the Quirinal and the Vatican."

The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) thinks that there will be little change in the immediate future relations of the papacy and the Italian Government. The Vatican, it surmises, feels committed to the claims to the temporal power. The London *Spectator* says: "We can not ourselves believe that any pope will alter greatly the steady policy of the Vatican." Nevertheless, it thinks prediction regarding this matter hazardous, altho the policy of Leo's successor "includes, we fear, persistence in the struggle for the temporal power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE SOCIALISTS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has allowed it to become known, according to the Paris *Temps*, that he considers the recent Socialist victories in Germany "a phenomenon of which the development can be awaited with patience"; and as regards the agitation for restriction of the suffrage, the Emperor is alleged to have averred that "there is no occasion whatever for any intervention of the imperial Government at the present juncture." The same paper says further that Emperor William is understood to be annoyed at the attitude of the Conservatives, who, by clamoring for an abrogation of universal suffrage, are placing weapons in the hands of the Socialists. From all this it is inferred that there will be no exceptional laws affecting existing constitutional rights.

There is, however, remarks the *Temps*, a delicate dilemma confronting the Social-Democratic party in Germany because of the rule that the second strongest party in the Reichstag is traditionally entitled to name one of the vice-presidents of that body. This would mean that a Socialist would have to attend the Emperor's audiences on certain occasions, accept invitations to court dinners, and the like. Now the Socialists of Germany oppose all such effeteness. The members of the Reichstag who are Socialists are even in the habit of leaving the chamber when any formal ceremony affecting the imperial family is under way. "It must be admitted," concludes the *Temps*, "that the situation is curious":

"It is a temptation, when one has known persecution and outlawry, to taste the sweets of revenge and to be throned among the powers above. No one is unaware of the great and small advantages resulting from the official consecration of a party. There is a refined pleasure in the contemplation of one of those strokes of destiny whose superior irony bids us behold, ten years after the fall of Bismarck, the Reichstag presided over by a president and a vice-president who were victims of the Kulturkampf and the anti-Socialist laws. But true as this is, the Socialists feel a certain natural embarrassment in taking such gifts of fortune. They fear, not without reason, to put themselves in a false position and to injure their moral authority by allowing one of their leaders to submit to the formulas of court etiquet."

The Berlin Socialist organ *Vorwärts* says it is "of no advantage for a minority and opposition party like our own to elect one of its members to the vice-presidency of the Reichstag," and it declares, too, that the discussion of the subject has brought out "nothing of importance." But another Socialist organ, the *Socialistische Monatshefte* (Berlin), says that "the custom which requires the vice-president of the Reichstag to pay a visit to the imperial head of the state is no reason why the claims of the Social-Democratic party to name the incumbent of the vice-presidency should be overlooked or ignored." The London *News*, which has followed the situation closely, says of the Social-Democrats:

"They will have to change their outward attitude toward the Emperor. It is the custom in the German Reichstag to elect the first president from the strongest party—in this case the Center party—and the second president from the second strongest. In order to avoid the election of a Socialist vice-president they resorted in the former Reichstag to the doubtful expedient of

treating the Conservatives and Free Conservatives as one party, so that a Conservative might be elected as first vice-president. This would not do now, as the Social-Democrats, with their eighty-one members, are stronger than the combined Conservatives and Free Conservatives. If the Social-Democrats, therefore, claim the right of nominating the vice-president, the other parties can scarcely refuse, without making themselves guilty of a blunt and gross violation of the traditions of the House. On the other hand, however, the Socialists would have to abandon the anti-monarchical demonstrations they are in the habit of making in Parliament. The Emperor William has always entered into personal intercourse with the three presidents of the Reichstag. He receives them on various occasions, and invites them to his festivities. One can not, therefore, expect the other parties to elect a Socialist vice-president who refuses to visit the Emperor or who demonstratively leaves the Reichstag when cheers are proposed for the Emperor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SOUTH AMERICAN TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BRAZIL, Chile, and the Argentine Republic are conducting a series of important negotiations with the idea of forming some sort of defensive alliance. Such, at any rate, is the interpretation put upon recent diplomatic history by more than one influential South American newspaper. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) has foreshadowed some development of the sort in numerous recent editorials referring to the unprotected condition of the South American republics in their controversies with European Powers. The *Jornal do Comercio* (Rio Janeiro) says it would be a mistake to attach a bellicose significance to the natural endeavors of South American Powers to arrive at a friendly understanding in matters in which their interests are mutual. The Argentine Republic, it understands, has issued a semi-official denial of the report that the contemplated understanding is a measure of defiance to Europe or even a scheme of mutual support against any European Power.

But if the subject is thus wrapped in more or less obscurity in South America, it is interpreted with definiteness in Europe as a plan to make the repetition of the Venezuelan incident hazardous. The London *Globe* says that Uruguay may be included in the proposed alliance, which is really a plan to give effect to the Argentine proposal rejected by Secretary of State John Hay and which was designed primarily to extend the scope of the Monroe Doctrine to debt-collecting naval expeditions from Europe. *The South American Journal* (London) thinks the South American Powers are concerned mainly regarding a reduction of their respective armaments, and remarks:

"It is not improbable that the idea is entertained of establishing an understanding by the three principal South American Powers respecting international affairs, and it is undoubtedly desirable that this should take such a form as would enable each of them to effect a considerable reduction of its naval and military forces. This, however, would be inconsistent with any plan of mutual defense against attacks from Europe, which would require a very large increase instead of a diminution of the naval forces of the three states.

"Argentina would benefit greatly by the limitation of her forces to what is needed for preserving internal order, for she has no desire to acquire the territory of any of her neighbors or to intervene in their quarrels; but both Chile and Brazil have to settle certain questions before they will be content to settle down to a policy of peace abroad, and industry, development, and frugality at home. Chile has brought Bolivia almost to the point of acceptance of the conditions of a definitive treaty of peace, which the former has for several years been trying to impose; but Peru is more obstinate, and, tho at present powerless to enforce the surrender by Chile of the captured provinces of Tacna and Arica, refuses to recognize the claim of Chile to retain them.

"The Brazilian difficulty consists in the dispute with Bolivia respecting the province of Acre.

"Thus there is little hope of the inauguration of an era of peace in South America, but Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay might well enter into a commercial treaty for establishing absolute free trade for the interchange of their respective productions. This would produce far greater benefits for every one of them than could be derived from any triple or quadruple military alliance."

THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

A Finland Fable.

Simplicissimus (Munich).

POINTS OF VIEW.

FRANCE AND FREEMASONRY.—"Celebrated is the saying of an illustrious prelate who some years back, when accused before a tribunal in Paris of being an enemy of the republic, retorted serenely to his judges: 'You are mistaken, gentlemen. We are not under a republic. We are under Freemasonry.' What was true then is more than true, most true, at present." Thus the organ of the Vatican, the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), which adds: "Its [Freemasonry's] government rules France now by direct or imperative mandate of the Grand Orient or the Council of the Masonic order. Most of the senators and deputies and all the cabinet are subject to it. The very President of the republic is so involved in the toils that his movements are not free."

GERMANY AND GREECE.—"In Greece the court speaks French but it dreams German," says the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). "King George has long since forgotten the patriotic resentment of the young Danish Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein. Interested above all else in the development of his wine traffic, in the investment, like a good family man, of the royal savings and in the preparation of his annual itineraries, he leaves the heir-apparent to enter into intimate relations with Germany through the intermediary of his wife, the Princess Sophia. This princess, sister of Emperor William, has managed to gain, over the heir-apparent and over the entire royal family, an ascendency that the gentle Queen Olga has never had nor sought. Intelligent, active and eager, as is indicated by her fine profile, participating in all social and national demonstrations, she is the true representative of Germany at Athens."

MANCHURIAN POSSIBILITY.

JOHN BULL (to Japan): "Hurry up, and pull the chestnuts out of the fire for us, or the Cossack will eat them all up."

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

THE RUSSIAN POLICY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Call of the Wild."—Jack London. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Sociable Ghost."—Olive Harper. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Fanny Crosby's Life-Story." By herself. (Everywhere Publishing Company, $1.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Vol. 6: Boone's Wilderness Road.—Archer B. Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., $2.50 net.)

"Westward Ho!"—Charles Kingsley. Library edition in 2 volumes. (J. F. Taylor Company, N. Y.)

"Young Ivy on Old Walls."—Poems by H. Arthur Powell. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.)

"The Senator's Sweetheart."—Rosseter Willard. (The Grafton Press.)

"Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec."—Justin H. Smith. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Francis Adrian Van Der Kemp."—Helen L. Fairchild. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Backwards Road.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

I know that somewhere there must be
  A Backwards Road,
  A road like this,
Leading to all old lovely times,
Picnics last year, forgotten rimes,
  And dolls I used to kiss.

But every road beneath my feet
  Leads farther off
  From yesterday;
And when I creep into my bed
I feel it rock beneath my head
  Like ships upon their way.

If I could only find that Road,
  The Backwards Road,
  How quick I'd walk,
And change the naughty things I've done,
Pick up my playthings one by one,
  And hear the baby talk.

—In July *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Robert E. Lee as a Religious Man.—The Rev. J. William Jones, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the Confederate Memorial Association, in a recent sermon on "The Religious Character of Robert E. Lee," paid a tender tribute to the great Confederate general. The Baltimore *Sun* reports the sermon in part as follows:

"General Lee was one of the most trustful men in God's providence I ever saw. His love of the Scriptures and devotion to the study of God's word were beautiful. The day after his death I sat by his body, counting it a privilege to be a watcher there, and I picked up a Bible from a table. On the flyleaf were the words, 'R. E. Lee, lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.' I opened it and saw that the passages marked were the more tender ones concerning personal salvation and the help to be found in God's word. I thought how the old book had influenced him in being the man he was. In the army he was a daily reader and student of the Scriptures, even in his most active campaigns, and when he came to the college he did everything in his power to promote its study, becoming president of the Rockbridge Bible Society. In a letter to Beresford Hope, of England, who, with others, had sent him a Bible, he said: 'It is the book compared to which, in my view, all others are of minor importance, and in all my perplexities it has never failed to give me light.' To me he said once: 'There are things in that book that I may not be able to explain, but I believe them with all my heart and accept them as the inspired word of God.' General Lee was a man of prayer. He always had family prayers at home, and while president of Washington College was never absent from prayers in the chapel unless away from the town or too sick to attend."

Dr. Jones spoke touchingly of General Lee's death. "He left no 'last words,'" he said. "He had presided at a meeting of the vestry of his church that day, when there was an important question of raising money for some purpose. He was one of the most liberal contributors to the cause of benevolence I ever knew, and he had given almost too much already. On this occasion $67 was needed to make up a required sum. He said 'I'll give the balance.' He went home a little late for supper, and was about to ask a blessing when he was stricken with paralysis, and lay most of the time unconscious till his death. But no 'last

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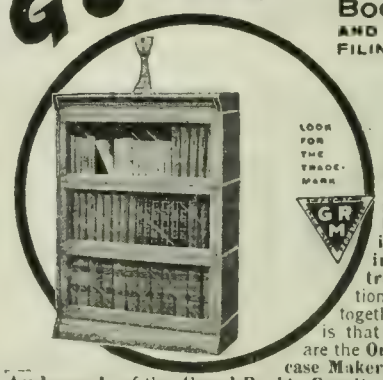

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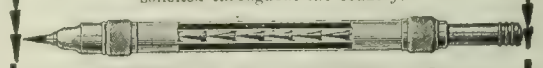

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Wanted Everything.—"Hasn't the baby had the measles yet, Mr. Popps?"

"Sh-sh! Don't speak so loud. Whenever he hears anything mentioned that he hasn't got he cries for it."—London *Tit-Bits.*

Easily Done.—"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how d' ye till thim twins apart?"

"Aw, 'tis aisy. I sticks me finger in Dinnis' mouth, an' if ee bites I know it's Moike."—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

Progress.—THE HUSBAND: "Do you think, my dear, that all this so-called culture, these fads, these lectures and ethical and philosophical movements of yours really do you any good?"

THE WIFE: "Incalculable good! Why, every day I live I appreciate more and more fully what an insignificant creature man is!"—*Life.*

Long and Short.—"Titus, you were talking in your sleep last night, and you frequently spoke in terms of endearment of a certain Euphemia. Who is Euphemia?"

"Why, my dear, that was my—my sister's name."

"Titus! your sister's name was Jane."

"Yes, dear, but we called her Euphemia for short.—London *Tit-Bits.*"

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE CONCLAVE.

July 31.—The cardinals after long ceremonies are locked within their apartments in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican to elect a new pope.

August 1.—The Sacred College take two ballots, but fails to elect a pope. Cardinal Rampolla receives twenty votes, Vannutelli twelve, and Gotti seven votes.

August 2. Two more ballots are taken by the cardinals, neither resulting in the election of a pope.

July 27.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra visit Belfast, where the King unveils a statue in honor of Queen Victoria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 28.—General Antonio Ramos, the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, surrenders, with 400 men and their arms and ammunition.

Fifty-five cardinals are present at a great requiem mass for Pope Leo XIII in the Sistine Chapel.

Admiral Cotton and the officers of the Ameri-

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can squadron are warmly received by the King of Portugal.

Premier Balfour announces in the British House of Commons that a tariff bill will be introduced.

Rev. Magnus Rosendal, principal of a lyceum in Finland, is expelled by Russia.

July 29. Great disorder occurs in the Hungarian Diet.

Three members of a band who are stirring up sedition in Cuba are shot; the leader is captured.

English financiers announce their willingness to float the $35 000,000 loan, if it is not floated in the United States.

July 30.—Efforts are being made in Cuba to suppress the uprising in the province of Santiago, instigated by veterans of the Cuban army of independence.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra ride through Connemara County of Ireland in an automobile.

August 1.—King Edward's tour of Ireland ends, and he and Queen Alexandra sail from Queenstown for Cowes.

King Charles of Portugal visits the American squadron at Lisbon.

August 2.—King Edward issues a proclamation to the Irish people thanking them for their reception.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

July 30.—Postmaster-General Payne calls on President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and discusses the postal investigation.

July 31.—The Grand Jury in Washington finds seven new indictments in the postal cases, involving A. W. Machen and eight others.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 27.—The Bookbinders' Union files a formal protest against working with Assistant Foreman Miller in the Government Printing-office.

The *Reliance* is chosen without further trial racing to defend the *America's* cup.

Thirteen prisoners escape from Falsom, Cal., penitentiary; state troops are pursuing the convicts.

July 28.—Russia informs the State Department that it will reduce by two-thirds the offices in this country where passports to Russia can be viséd.

The plan for maneuvers of the combined North Atlantic fleet off the New England coast is made public.

The factions of the People's Party effect amalgamation in the national conference at Denver.

A movement for the independence of Hawaii is started at a session of the Home-Rule convention at Honolulu.

July 29.—Russia notifies the State Department that hereafter the passports of Americans intending to travel in Russia would be viséd only in Washington, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Twenty persons are killed by the explosion of two powder-magazines, at Lowell, Mass.

Secretary Wilson, speaking before a farmers' institute at Hampton Beach, N. H., tells of the work the Department of Agriculture is doing.

July 30.—The joint army and navy general board holds its first meeting.

Secretary Cortelyou decides to make another trial of women as inspectors in the immigration service.

Colonel Garlington files his report on the investigation of the army glove contract.

July 31.—Lawrence Murphy, former treasurer of the Stonecutters' Union of New York, who was convicted of embezzling $12,000, is sentenced to five years and six months in prison.

August 1.—Senator Gorman arrives in New York from Europe; he is evasive as to the Democratic nominee in 1904, but he suggests tariff reform, economy, and honesty in public places as paramount issues.

A statue of John Ericsson is unveiled in New York.

The U. S. Government Plan in Teaching Foreign Languages.

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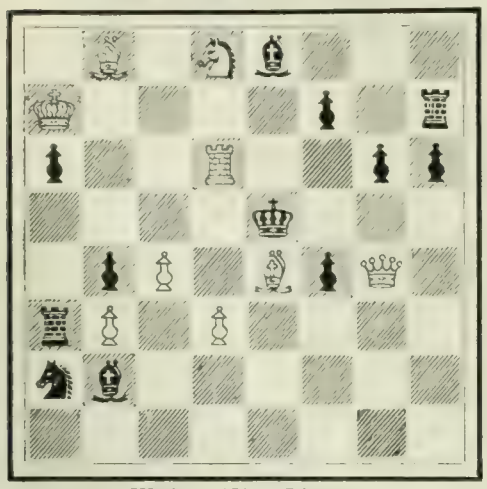
Problem 851.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney.

MOTTO: "Footfall of Fate."

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 B 1 S b 3; K 4 p 1 r; p 2 R 2 p p; 4 k 3; 1 p P 1 B p Q 1; r P 1 P 4; s b 6; 8.

White mates in two moves.

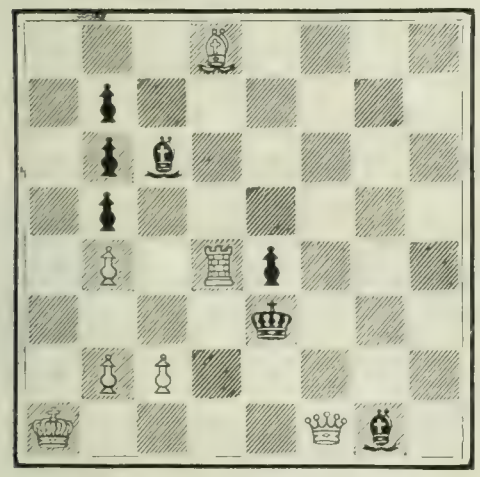
In this Tourney, the blind Problematist won not only the first prize, but also a special prize for his problem "Swinging upon Cobwebs."

Problem 852.

By K. ERLIN.

A First-Prize Winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 B 4; 1 p 6; 1 p b 5; 1 p 6; 1 P 1 R p 3; 4 k 3; 1 P P 5; K 4 Q b 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No 843. Key-move: Kt—Q 2.

No. 844.

1. K—Kt sq / B—R 4	2. R—Kt 6 / B x R ch	3. Kt x B, mate
	2. ..... / B other	3. Kt—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / Kt any	3. R Kt 8, mate
	2. ..... / R any	3. B x Kt, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N K, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S, Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo; W. F. Duffy, Montgomery, La; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; D. A. Innes, Banning, Cal.

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Comments (843): "Easy key; beautiful variations"—M. M; "The long-range mates are pretty G. D.; "Not strong"—F. S. F.; "Better than 839—J. G. L.; "A close race for first prize"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Some consider it better than 839"—"Twenty-three"; "First class"—E. B. K.; "Deserves the place it got"—W. R. C.

844: "Chief merit: it can be thought out"—M. W. H.; "Cute trap; practically a 2-er"—M. M.; "Weak, judged by modern standards"—G. D.; "A masterpiece of strategy"—J. G. L; "Puzzling and very pleasing"—C. N. F.; "A charming relic of old-time Chess"—Dr. J. H. S.; "One of the world's masterpieces"—"Twenty-three"; "I had to wrestle with the old classic"—G. C. S.; "One of the gems"—E. B. K.

In addition to those reported, G. P. got 840.

From the Vienna Tourney.

MIESES BEATS TSCHIGORIN.

King's Knight's Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 Q—K sq (e)	P—Q R 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	24 Q—K 2	R—Q R 3 (f)
3 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	25 B—Q B 4	Kt x P
4 P—K 5	Kt—K R 4	26 Q—K Kt 2	R—Q 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q 4	27 R—K B sq	Q—K Kt 2
6 P—Q 4	P—K Kt 4	28 R (K 4)—K sq	K B sq
7 B—Q 3	Kt—Q B 3	29 P—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3
8 Castles	P—K Kt 5	30 Q—K 4	R(Q 3)—K B 3
9 B—Q Kt 5 (a)	P x Kt	31 B—K 6 ch	K—Kt sq
10 Q x P	Q—K R 5	32 B—K B 5	B—Q 7
11 Kt x P	K—Q sq	33 R—K 2	Kt—K 2
12 Q—Q B 3	B—Q 2	34 B—K R 3	B—K Kt 4
13 B x P	R—K Kt sq	35 R(B)—K sq	Kt—Q B 3
14 P—K Kt 3	B—K R 3(b)	36 B—K Kt 2	Q—K B 2
15 P—K 6 (c)	Kt x B	37 P—K R 4	B—K R 3
16 R x Kt	Q—K Kt 4(d)	38 P—Q Kt 4	P x P
17 P x P	R—K B sq	39 P x P	Q—K Kt 3
18 B—Q B 4	Q—K Kt 2	40 Q—Q 5	R—Q 3
19 R—K 4	Q x P	41 Q—Q Kt 5	Q x P
20 Kt—K B 4	Q—K Kt 2	42 K—R sq	Q x P ch
21 Kt—K 6 ch	B x Kt	43 K—Kt sq	B—K 6 ch
22 B x B	Q—K B 3	44 Resigns.	

Notes from La Strategie.

(a) By the sacrifice of the Knight, White changes the opening into a kind of Muzio.

(b) A strong move, that yields to Black the attack. Everybody thought White had a lost game except Tschigorin himself, who alone was of a contrary opinion.

(c) If 15 B x P, 15.., Kt x Kt P, etc. Tschigorin pondered long before making this move, which is, perhaps, the only possibility.

(d) White has fashioned a profound and subtle counter-attack; if 16.., B x R; 17 P x P would win.

(e) After the game, Tschigorin announced to the spectators that this move was bad, since, in the present position, White should win by playing here 23 B—K Kt 4. Mieses, therefore, offered to replay the game, for a wager of twenty crowns; Tschigorin accepted at once, and, as the latter had predicted, White emerged triumphant in the following manner; 23 B—K Kt 4, Kt—K 2; 24 Q R—K sq, Kt—Q 4; 25 Q—Q Kt 3, B—K 6 ch; 26 K—R sq, Q—Q B 3; 27 R—K 6, Q—Q 2; 28 R(K 6) x B, Q x B; 29 Q x Kt ch, Q—Q 2; 30 Q x P, R—Q B sq; 31 Q—K 4, R—K B 3; 32 Q—K R 4, Q—K B 4; 33 P—Q 5, R—Q Kt sq; and White mates in five moves.

(f) Now that the hitherto inactive Q R has entered the lists, Black is able to make the best of his superiority in material.

"A Missing Manuscript."

The sum of three hundred dollars will be paid for accurate information indicating the present whereabouts (with permission to copy the same) of the manuscript work, written by the Rev. Lewis Rou, entitled: "Critical Remarks upon the Letter to the *Craftsman* on the Game of Chess," being a closely written, thin, small quarto of twenty-four pages, beginning with a dedicatory letter: "To His Excellency, William Cosby, Esq., Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of New York and New Jersey." At the end of this dedicatory epistle is the date: "New York, ye 13th, of Decemb. 1734," which date is virtually repeated at the end of the manuscript. This unpublished tract was, during 1858-59, in the procession of the late Dr. George H. Moore, then librarian of the New York Historical Society, to whom it had been lent by the now unknown owner. Information concerning it may be sent *The Librarian of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

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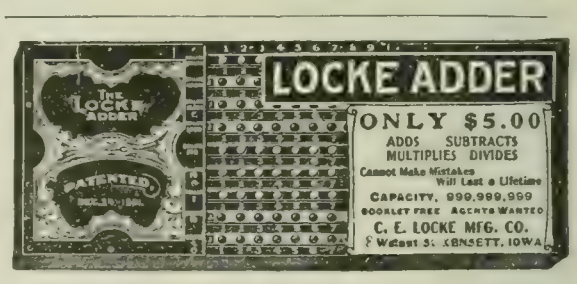

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PROSPERITY.

SOMETHING like an inventory of the country's business is being taken by the newspapers and commercial journals just now to find out how far the shrinkage in prices in Wall Street affects, or is due to, the state of trade in the nation at large. The decline in prices in Wall Street is reckoned by some as entailing a total loss of $2,000,000,000, and the failures there were for a short time a matter of daily occurrence. Failures throughout the country, according to *Dun's Review*, have also been severe in number and amount. Liabilities of insolvencies in the United States during July, so *Dun's* tells us, amounted to $16,751,245, as compared with $6,932,851 for the same month last year. No other July in the past decade, in fact, showed so great a loss, altho it appears from a table, covering the past five and one-half years, that several months have come near this record and two have gone beyond it, without upsetting our prosperity. December, 1899, went nearly a million dollars beyond July, and May, 1900, went seven millions beyond it. And as regards the number of failures, the July record (915), while uncommonly high, has been equaled time and again. Turning to *Bradstreet's*, the record is more encouraging. The July returns to that journal show only 719 failures, with liabilities of $8,633,352, or fewer embarrassments and a smaller aggregate of liabilities than in June, and fewer failures than in the same month a year ago, or, indeed, in any preceding July for ten years. In its review of the state of trade *Bradstreet's* says:

"Summed up in a sentence, it may be said that the past in trade and industry is satisfactorily secured, while the future, despite some mainly sentimental drawbacks, is highly promising. Divided geographically, it is to be noted that the East feels the influence of speculative liquidation, and the dulling effects on manufacturing of high prices of raw material, or of strikes, while the West and South contemplate the prospects of good yields of staple crops and remunerative prices for the same with confidence, and even optimism."

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington reports that the internal trade of the country is still at flood-tide. It says:

"Statistics of the internal commerce of the United States for the first half of the current year, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, show that 1903 is maintaining the prosperous conditions which characterized the preceding year. With few exceptions the volume of trade has equaled that of last year, and in some instances has exceeded it. It is particularly gratifying to learn that there is no evidence of a general recession in commercial activities corresponding to the extraordinary shrinkage in speculative value."

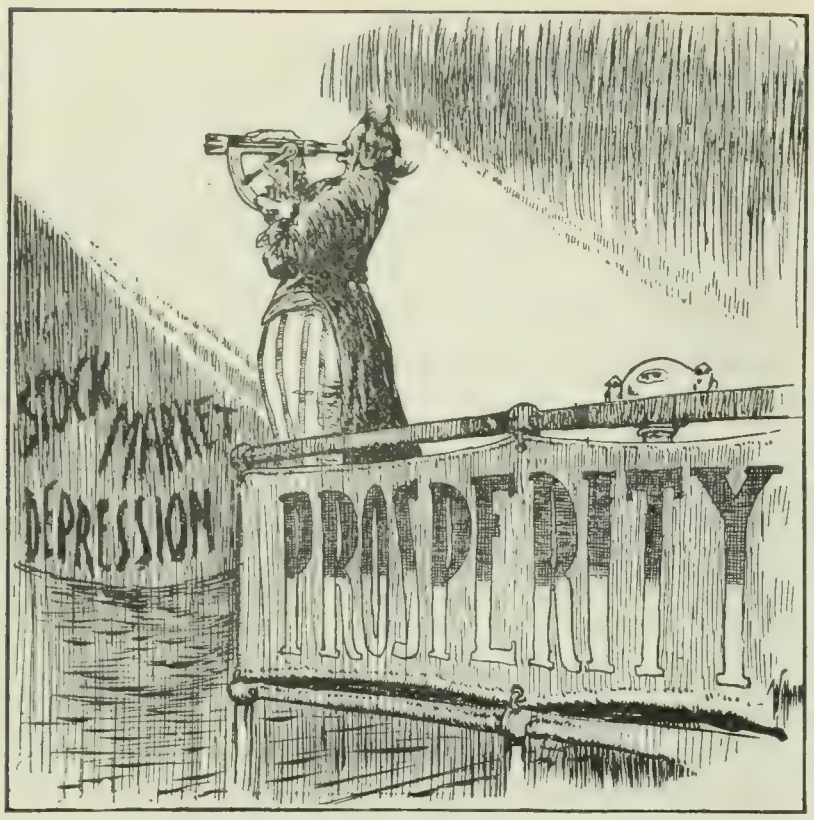
The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, says, in an optimistic editorial:

"Wall-Street speculations have dazzled the country of late years. It has turned out multimillionaires who have swarmed over the land as tho the earth was theirs. High finance has had a wild day of booming everything good and bad, and now has come the inevitable collapse.

"But the country is safe.

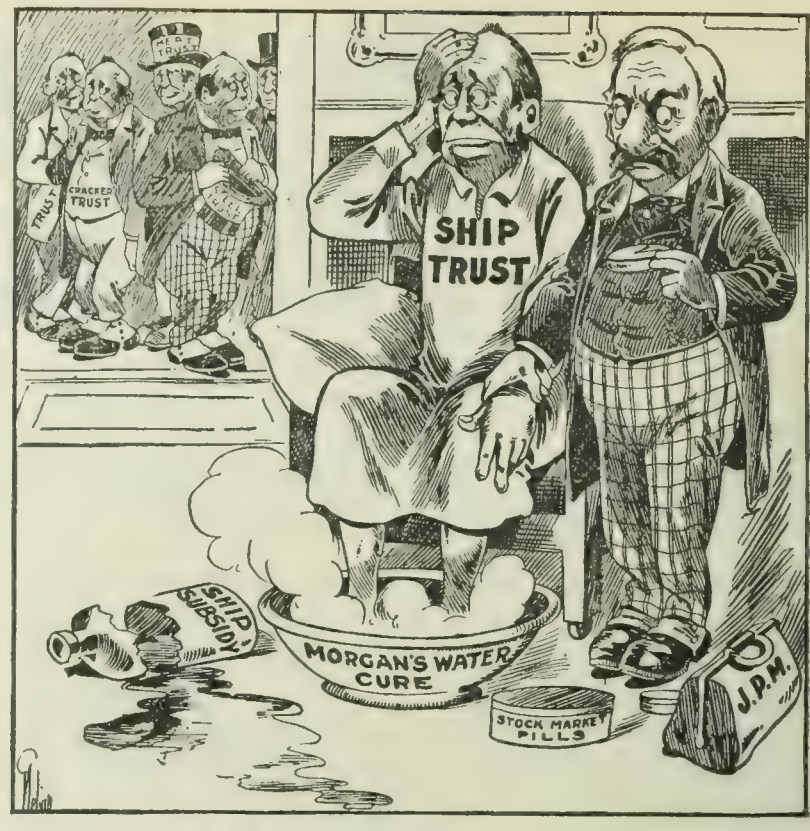
"Wall Street's chill will not lessen by a single bushel the bounty of nature's harvest of wheat and corn and oats, nor by a single pound its yield of cotton. The farmers will rejoice in the same abundant prosperity which they have had for several years, and the manufacturer and the merchant will go right on doing business just as before. The 80,000,000 people—increasing at the rate of 20,000,000 every ten years—the most active and virile in the world, which are developing this country will pursue the even tenor of their way, producing and consuming more per capita than any oher nation on earth.

"There is no need to worry about the future. The laws of trade are settling many questions which have disturbed business men of late years, who in their foolish fears thought that these laws could be overruled and that a few men could grasp and dominate all financial, railroad, and industrial interests. Individual enterprise still counts, and energy and brains are still as important factors as ever. Wall Street has had an acute attack of indigestion, but Wall Street tried to absorb the country and found itself not quite equal to the task. And then a few Wall-Street gamblers undertook cut-throat measures to ruin in order to win, very much on the order of the train-wrecker, who displaces a rail in order to rob a train, regardless of the fact that the passengers may land in the next world. They, naturally, have had to suffer. But, above and beyond the Mafia-like feuds—the stabbing in the back, the shooting in the dark—which would do credit to Jackson county, Kentucky, is the fact that the momentum of progress and of wealth, with 80,000,000 people, backed by $100,000,000,000—the census estimate of the total wealth of the country—is too great for Wall Street to control. This country is at work creating more employment and more wealth than the world ever knew, and the task of trying to own it all is too big for Wall Street. With this fact demonstrated, the country at large will return to normal conditions and go forward with greater faith in the future than ever, for it will realize that economic debauchery of speculation has been halted, even if at an enormous cost to good as well as to bad securities. This will turn sober men and capital to legitimate business development and away from the maëlstrom of speculative excitement. The thunder-storm has cleared the atmosphere to that extent, tho the lightning has been rather destructive, and so while some projects may be temporarily halted, the vast business interests of the country will still afford an abundant opportunity for the men and the concerns who have the hustle and the energy to get their share. The curtain has probably been rung down on the spectacular performances of a Schwab, of a Gates, and, it is to be hoped, of a Keene and many others whose continued bizarre success would have proved an in-



TAKING BEARINGS.

Longitude: Industrial activity. Latitude: Good crop reports.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.



DR. MORGAN'S EXPIRING PATIENT.

And there are others awaiting treatment.
—Melvill in *Boyce's Weekly*, Chicago.

PROSPERITY AND PANIC IN CARTOON.

jury to the whole country in creating false standards for American youths. Even Morgan no longer rules the earth, and other men may still do business without asking his permission."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON THE NEW POPE.

THE cabled accounts of the life and habits of Guiseppe Sarto, who has so suddenly and, it seems, unexpectedly, been elevated to become Pope Piux X., appeal strongly to the American mind and bring out the most favorable comment from the American press. Rising by sheer merit from humble birth to be Patriarch of Venice, it appears that he never permitted honors or position to keep him from deeds of mercy and charity among the poor, nor permitted ambition to swerve him from manly independence of action. These qualities, so much admired in this country, and the Pope's democratic spirit, shown in his greetings and in his dislike of too much ceremonial, have elicited not a little approving comment.

But the attitude of the new Pope toward important political problems remains as yet unknown, and our newspapers are awaiting with a good deal of anticipation some word or act that will reveal his policy. One of these is the problem of the friars in the Philippines; another is the problem of the religious orders in France; while the one that is regarded as most important of all is the deadlock between church and state in Italy, where many of the best class of Italians exclude themselves from participation in national politics for reasons of conscience. Every incident that can be made to throw light on the Pope's attitude toward these problems is reported and "interpreted" and speculated upon to such a degree that the new Pontiff himself might perhaps be astonished at the ideas and intentions attributed to him. The one point upon which the newspapers appear to agree is that Piux X. will bring to the solution of these problems a judgment as sane and sound as that of his illustrious predecessor.

More American Cardinals.—"Leo XIII. was bound by a solemn promise to Cardinal Gibbons that as long as he lived he would elevate no other American prelate to the Sacred College. Pius X., so far as is known, is under no such pledge to the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the accession of the Patriarch of Venice to the chair of St. Peter is, therefore, likely to result in the grant of another red hat to some representative dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. For the conclave which has just been brought to a close has served to call attention to the fact that in view of the importance of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, and the vast resources which it commands, the influence which it exercises, and the funds which it supplies to the papacy, it deserves a larger share in the government of the church by the Sacred College than it now enjoys. It is, therefore, probable that at an early date Pius X. will create one or two additional American cardinals, who, while juniors in point of rank and seniority to his Eminence of Baltimore, will give a more effective representation to the United States than the latter is now enjoying in the senate of the Roman Catholic Church."—"*Ex-Attache*," *in the New York Tribune*.

New Spirit in the Church.—"Exactly as the past life of Pius X. has been devoted to purely ecclesiastical duties, so the church as a whole will gravitate in this direction. In Europe they are still living in blind ignorance of the ideal of a church which is supreme in the things of the next world, and leaves to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. Such a church all Americans know—and none more than those Americans who, by their membership in the Roman communion, come in actual contact with other ideals and another ambition in which the sword of Peter has not yet been returned to its sheath—has a power, an influence, a position which is possessed by no church which is trammeled by worldly relations. Nowhere in the modern world are churches more numerous, nowhere is there more lavish expenditure in their support, nowhere does religion enter more constantly into the daily life of men and women than in the United States. No penetrating traveler to this country for a half-century, as the tide of religion ebbed in Europe, and even in England, but is amazed at the respect and material support which things spiritual receive in this country. The Church of Rome—the one great organization which bridges the whelming wreck between the Old World and the New—is itself to begin under its new Pope its wide and general acceptance of this new ideal. Its acts and influence will be less visible on the page of daily annals. Its actual power will grow with every decade in which it returns to its earlier idea."—*The Philadelphia Press*.

A Democratic Church.—"The election of Joseph Sarto to fill the chair once occupied by St. Peter illustrates in a striking manner the democratic tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church. A man of the people, of origin most humble and obscure, takes the place of a born aristocrat with a line of noble ancestors. Sarto, the son of peasants, succeeds a scion of the great house of Pecci!

"The essential characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church, it has often been remarked, is to be found in its power to appeal successfully to the imagination and intellect of the greatest as well as the lowliest of people. That power, tho surrounded by pomp and

ceremonial, imperial in aspect, is based—if you dismiss, for the sake of argument, the claim of divine origin set up by the Church of Rome—upon sound and equitable democratic principles, or, we might more accurately say, upon the principles of an enlightened and independent oligarchy. Viewed at this distance, certainly, no elevation of a human being to so exalted a place as that of supreme pontiff has appeared to be so free from worldly intrigue and to have been a simple recognition of merit, and of merit alone, as the selection by the conclave of Pius X. to be the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

"The new Pope, we have said, is of the humblest origin. His parents were poor peasants. His older brother is a letter-carrier in a provincial town with a salary of $80 a year. Another brother sells pork and tobacco—a queer combination—for a living. One sister is married to a man who keeps a wine-shop. Another sister is a dressmaker. Still another married a pedler. Surely, origin could not be humbler. Yet ever since he entered the priesthood Piux X. has had the reputation of a diligent student, profound thinker, and eloquent preacher. Added to this he has won in every place occupied by him the love and devotion of the people by his unostentatious sympathy for the poor, his charitable works, and his untiring energy in advancing the prestige of the church."—*The Washington Times.*

Pius X. and Christian Unity.—"While it is not probable that the adherents of the Protestant denominations will submit in great numbers to the authority of the Papacy, the wisest among them will welcome an end of ungenerous conflict and give earnest co-operation to well-designed effort to improve the spiritual and moral state of society, an end worthy to be sought in common by all followers of the Master with holy zeal. This is a time when earnest religious natures are less swayed by theological prejudices than ever before, and more ready to unite upon essential conditions of genuine Christian living; a time when the advantages of combination against selfish and delusive motives of human action are better apprehended and more generally sought.

"Under these circumstances, there is a call for strong, enlightened, tolerant, charitable leadership, and a certainty that it will have appreciation. Upon such leadership the reaction against present-day materialism, commercialism, and jingoism, all being phases of Antichrist, largely depends. Hence the ardent wish that the new Pope will prove to be a brave and generous helper of all whose aim is righteousness, the fundamental condition of freedom, peace, order, and contentment. Leo XIII., in his long service as a high priest of Christendom, did much to ameliorate the bitterness of prejudices that hindered progress. His notable successes were accomplished by his sweet reasonableness. His example placated the asperities of religious strife, and tended to the establishment of a commonwealth of Christendom.

"It is idle to expect that his successor will be an exact duplicate. There must be differences, due to character and discipline. But it is permissible to hope, and nothing now known here of the new Pope forbids the hope, that during his term of service there will be no backward lurch, no interruption of progress toward the right goal of humanity."—*The Boston Herald.*

SPREAD OF PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

WHEN Vermont and New Hampshire abandoned the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic, a few months ago, and adopted a high-license local-option law in its place, several papers declared that prohibition was a failure and that the Prohibitionist party was dead. The latest issues of *The New Voice*, an organ of the Prohibition party published in Chicago, however, claims that the party is more than offsetting the repudiation of its principles in those two States by making remarkable gains in the South. It says that the South "is now a hotbed of Prohibition agitation," and that that entire section has fewer saloons than the State of New York. The South has but 27,000 saloons, while New York has 34,000. The reports published in *The New Voice* show the prohibition situation in eleven of the Southern States. We summarize a few of the reports:

TEXAS—One hundred and thirty-six counties have total prohibition; 62 counties have partial prohibition, and 46 counties have unrestricted sale of liquors.

TENNESSEE—Out of 5,500 cities and towns in the State only 8 have unrestricted sale of liquors. In only 12 of the 96 counties can whisky be sold legally.

KENTUCKY—Forty-seven counties have total prohibition; 54 have partial prohibition, and 18 have unrestricted sale of liquors.

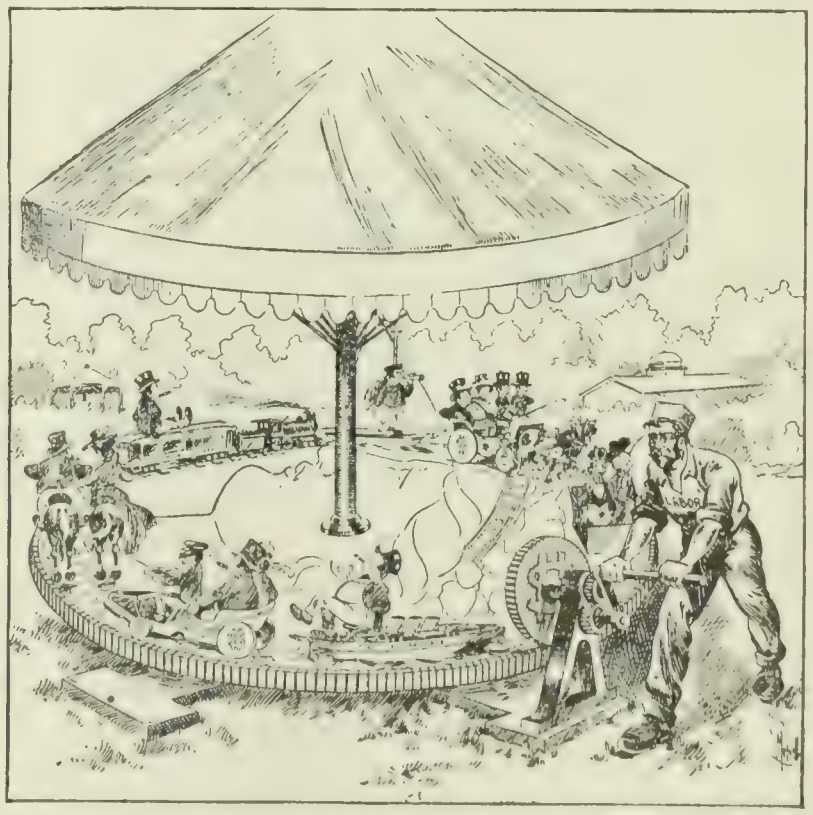
ARKANSAS—Forty-four counties have total prohibition; 2 counties have partial prohibition, and 29 have unrestricted sale.

MISSISSIPPI—Sixty-five counties out of 75 have prohibition, and out of 200 legislators all but a dozen or less have signified their approval of a referendum for state prohibition.

GEORGIA—One hundred and three counties out of 137 have prohibition.

Alonzo E. Wilson, chairman of the State Prohibition Committee of Illinois, believes that the progress of prohibition in the South is "largely due to the constantly increasing feeling that liquor must

THE AGITATOR—"Say, you're not using the right sort of building material. Here's the stuff you must use."
—Woodman in the Chicago *Journal.*



THE BILLIONAIRES' MERRY GO-ROUND.
The energy that makes it go has no share in its pleasures
- Melvill in *Boyce's Weekly*, Chicago.

LABOR IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

be kept away from the negro, and that public sale must accordingly be stopped." There are few foreigners in the South, he says, and "native Americans, as a rule, believe in temperance theories." This, he declares, "gives the temperance sentiment, once it gets started, a chance to spread, and it is spreading rapidly." On the other hand, the sweeping progress of prohibition in Texas is explained by the Galveston *News* to be the result of "the failure of liquor dealers to obey just and reasonable regulations attaching to their license." This failure of the saloon men to observe the laws regulating the sale of liquors, *The News* says, has caused them to be rated as a lawless class, and has induced many persons to vote for local prohibition who otherwise would not have done so. It says that the liquor dealers in Texas have only themselves to blame for the public interference with their traffic. The Kansas City *Journal* remarks:

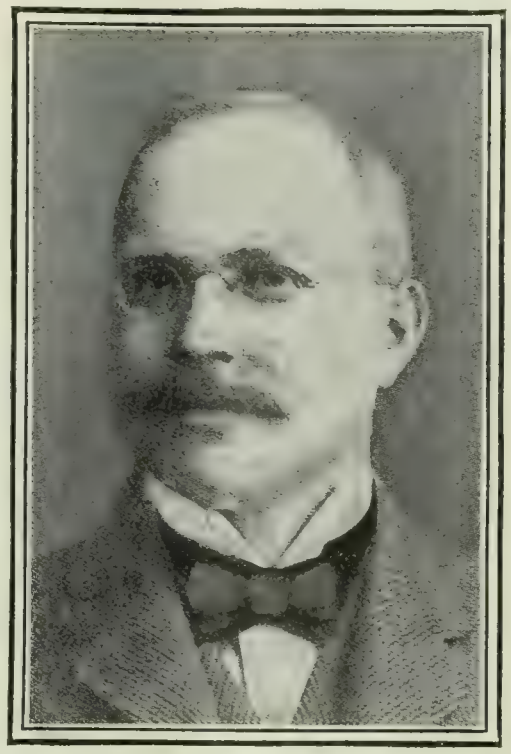
"It is hard to realize that a successful campaign is being waged against the use of alcoholic drinks in Texas; but such is the case. More than one hundred counties in that big State have closed the doors of the saloons, while the entire State evinces a strong tendency to fall into the prohibition procession. The movement has extended across the northern border and entered Oklahoma. Some of the southwestern counties of that Territory, the people of which are mostly Texans and Southerners, are agitating the question so lively that the issue has been sharply drawn. The Prohibitionists both in Oklahoma and in Indian Territory seem to be wakening into a hopeful life. Congress passed a law in 1886, requiring that the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effect upon the human system in connection with the subjects of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common and public schools, and all Indian and colored schools, in the Territories. Heavy penalties are imposed for the violation of these provisions. The law has not been enforced with much generality in the past, but the W. C. T. U. has brought the matter to the attention of the proper authorities. The action of this organization was taken undoubtedly for the purpose of beginning a campaign for temperance."

REFLECTIONS ON MR. SCHWAB'S RETIREMENT.

THE rise and fall of Charles M. Schwab, who retired from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation last week, afford a theme that the editorial writers of the daily press are not slow to seize upon. Grocer's clerk at 17, with a salary of $2.50 a week, then stake-driver at a dollar a day, then rising with marvelous swiftness to be the right-hand man of Andrew Carnegie in the steel business, and stepping from there to the presidency of the largest single organization of capital the world has ever known, Mr. Schwab became the bright and shining example for American youth. He was interviewed, written up, photographed, and followed around by reporters both here and abroad so that nothing he should say or do might be lost. That was two years ago. Soon rumors began to be heard that Mr. Schwab's health was giving way under the strain of business; then came a number of trips to Europe and sojourns at seaside resorts for rest, and now comes retirement, with "nervous breakdown," at the age of 41.

Many of the newspapers seem to think that there must have been something wrong with Mr. Schwab, physically, mentally, or morally, or he would have been able to carry the load. The directors of the steel corporation, however, appear to have reached the conclusion that Mr. Schwab's work was too much for any one man, and they have divided the work between Mr. William E. Corey, the new president, Judge Gary, who is made president of the board of directors, and an advisory committee of three directors, who will consider questions of manufacturing, transportation, and operation. Mr. Schwab says that his plans for the future are "to try to get better."

The Pittsburg papers think that Mr. Schwab has done as well as any one man could have done in such a position. "As a captain of industry," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "the name of Schwab will go down with those of Frick and Carnegie, indelibly stamped upon the industrial history of the nation and the world." Some other papers treat him more severely. Thus the Chicago *News* says:



WILLIAM E. COREY,

Who succeeds Mr. Schwab as president of the steel trust.

"Schwab has done much to kill the rage for investing in the shares of great industrial combines. His performances among the shipyards of this country, no less than at Monte Carlo, have given the public an instructive object-lesson as to the recklessness and lack of moral fiber which sometimes go along with great financial and administrative success. Wall Street has felt the result of this object-lesson. It is all well enough to issue dazzling reports of commercial successes achieved and of new worlds conquered or about to be conquered, but behind them must be a fair degree of old-fashioned morality before the investor can feel certain that he is not being led toward a precipice. Schwab as an example for young men has proved a melancholy failure. He had the necessary shrewdness. He lacked the necessary moral sense.

"The downfall of Schwab, among other things, is a tribute to the staying qualities of the homely virtues which can not be safely excluded from Wall Street if the public is in a position to find it out. All the trusts are sadder and wiser today because of Schwab. He has served to open investors' eyes. A little less splurge and more copper-bottomed honesty will go well with the future management of shipyard trusts, steel trusts, and other trusts."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that if Mr. Schwab had stuck to manufacturing steel, and had not tried to mingle in matters of *haute finance*, he would have succeeded. It remarks:

"His natural endowment, his practical training, his years of experience, had made him an efficient manager of the operations of iron- and steel-making, but they had not made him a great financier or a broad-minded man of affairs. They had not taught him the judicious use of wealth and of a large income, and at that giddy height, surrounded by magnates and courted by parasites, he lost his poise. His head ceased to be level. He was not looking after the details of steel-making, but attending meetings of directors and committees and living sumptuously every day. He began to invest and to speculate, even to 'plunge,' and entered upon a course that was sure to precipitate him from the eminence so suddenly attained. How far it was his fault, how far it was due to the influences that surrounded him, how far it was the decree of fate, it is not necessary to inquire; but as the head of the steel trust, the president of the greatest corporation on earth, Charles M. Schwab did not prove a success.

"It is not necessary to imply that the impairment of his health was not real, or to inquire too curiously into the cause of it. A change in his way of living and certain distractions of his new position may have contributed to it, but too close a devotion to the interests of the steel corporation was hardly the chief cause. He broke down physically because he was not intellectually and morally equal to the place he was called upon to fill, and he put himself to a strain which he could not bear outside of the strict line of its duties. The decline is a sad one, and it has a serious lesson. It is not worth while to question the transparent explanation of the circumstances of the resignation as due solely to ill-health and accepted reluctantly at Mr. Schwab's insistence. It does not matter. After working his way and rising by merit to an eminent place in a great industry, he was suddenly elevated by circumstances

above it into the realm of promoters and financiers, and the atmosphere was not native to him. It was not a sphere in which he was fitted to shine. Whether after these two unhappy eventful years his associates desired to fill his place with some one else, or he desired to escape from it into peaceful retirement and a chance to recover his health, is of little consequence. The lesson remains, and is an impressive one for the youth of the country."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* has this to say of Mr. Schwab's successor:

"William E. Corey, who succeeds Mr. Schwab as president of the United States Steel Corporation, has been succeeding Mr. Schwab throughout his active business career. As the one advanced the other followed. Both were trained in the same practical school, and the election of Mr. Corey means there is to be no change in the policies and methods of the corporation. It is a recognition of the superiority of the Pittsburg practise by the directors of the great concern and a guarantee of continuance of manufacturing methods that have won world supremacy and incited emulation on the part of the captains of industry of foreign lands."

RETIREMENT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES.

DURING the eight years in which Gen. Nelson A. Miles has been the commanding general of our army he has made enough friends and enemies to save the newspaper editorials on his retirement from that mediocrity that sometimes characterizes such notices. A commanding general whose allegations in regard to army beef played a large part in forcing Secretary Alger's resignation, who had enough influence with the Senate to prevent the passage of Secretary Root's army reorganization bill until modified to suit his wishes, and whose revelations of Philippine affairs kept his superiors in hot water a large part of the time that Congress was in session last winter, does not now close his official relations with the army without some parting congratulations and parting shots. The general reached the age of retirement (sixty-four) on last Saturday, and is succeeded by Gen. S. B. M. Young, who will reach the age of retirement on January 9 next. It is considered likely that Generals Sumner, Chaffee, MacArthur, and Corbin will each hold the position in turn for a short time before retirement. The successors of General Miles, however, will each be merely the chief of the general staff (under the provisions of the new army bill, which goes into effect August 15), and will not have the power that General Miles had. The absence of compliment in the order retiring General Miles has aroused some severe criticism, not only in the opposition press, but in some Republican papers that have heretofore been counted among his critics.

A favorable view of the general may be seen in the following editorial by the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

"With the retirement of Lieutenant-General Miles there will pass from active service the last of the officers of the army who gained distinction in the Civil War. A few remain who served in those tremendous campaigns, but when it is considered that a man who is now sixty-four was but twenty-four in the year of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, it is plain that these veterans were mostly but subalterns then. Miles was a young volunteer, but unusual capacity, joined with opportunity, won him rank and fame, and in the reorganization of the army after the war he was one of the best-known volunteer officers who were retained in the regular service. The work of the army was then mainly on the Western frontier, and Miles proved one of the bravest, ablest, and most brilliant of Indian fighters, winning for himself a fresh fame that even outshone that which he had achieved before. In the pacification of the great West civilization owes more to General Miles than to any other man now living, and his military and administrative achievement there added luster to the proud record of the army. It is to the shame of the service that the selfish and unworthy jealousies of a group of non-combatants at Washington strove assiduously to deprive this brilliant officer of the honor and authority he had so fully won and of the new opportunities that were justly his. He would have been more or less than a man had he not shown resentment at the studied neglect with which he was treated in the war with Spain; but the nation never misunderstood him, nor failed in appreciation, and he carries into retirement, at an age when he is not capable of the best of service, the enthusiastic admiration and affection of all who know how to honor the high qualities of a soldier and a gentleman. He leaves no one who can be named in the same class with himself, either in experience or achievement."

LIEUT.-GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG,
Who succeeds General Miles in command of the army.

An unfavorable view appears in the following paragraph from the Providence *Journal:*

"In spite of a splendid record General Miles has been a failure as commander in the War Department. His plan for the occupation of Cuba during the war with Spain was so disliked that an attempt was made to suppress it, and his suggestions for the Philippines were almost equally impractical. He has wasted thousands of dollars on useless experiments in the ordnance department, and his artillery recommendations were generally disapproved. Thus, while he has retained his physical vigor and was able to give proof of his endurance by the remarkable ride the other day of ninety miles on horseback over a rough country in nine hours, he resembles in many respects General Scott, who was swept out of office by the Civil War, which brought with it conditions with which he was not fit to cope and which he could hardly even understand. And yet General Scott was a hero in the Mexican War, whose laurels naturally led to his creation as commanding general. No one questioned his previous ability or his personal bravery, but he seemed to follow the example of so many other leaders and 'lose his grip' after he had successfully grasped one great opportunity. Such exhibitions as are afforded by the lives of Scott and Miles incline one to believe in the theory of the sages that no man can have more than one opportunity for splendid achievement, and that unless a long life is marked by moderate attainment, the brightness of really great deeds is likely to be tarnished by subsequent failures."

THE OPPOSITION TO BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

THE riot in a negro church in Boston a few days ago, when a number of negroes tried to break up a meeting that was being addressed by Booker T. Washington, has called attention to the opposition to Professor Washington that is developing within the ranks of his own race. If this opposition becomes formidable, it is believed, the usefulness of the great educator will be seriously impaired. One prominent negro says that ninety-five per cent. of his people are not in sympathy with Mr. Washington and his work, —while another declares that the opposition is confined to a small clique of would-be leaders, who are jealous. According to the Boston newspapers the negroes who tried to break up the meeting were in a very small minority, led by Editor Trotter, of *The Guardian*, armed with an umbrella, his sister Maud, who attacked a policeman with a hatpin, Mr. Granville Martin, a colored butler, and another negro named Charles, who was more or less seriously carved by a razor in the hands of some unknown colored auditor who wanted to hear Professor Washington and resented the interruption. When these four had been removed by the police, Mr. Washington went on with his speech without further opposition.

THOSE THAT PLAY WITH FIRE MAY EXPECT TO BE BURNED.
Ferry in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

Mr. Washington said, when the meeting had quieted down, that he fully appreciated the fact that the tumult had been caused by only a few men, and the Boston *Advertiser* remarks corroboratively that "without much question he has the quiet indorsement of a majority in numbers, if not in standing, of the colored people in this city." And *The Colored American*, of Washington, says that the negroes of the entire country are with him.

Others, however, take a much less hopeful view. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* thinks that the negro nature is radically wrong, and believes that the Boston riot must convince Mr. Washington "that his missionary work in behalf of his people has been largely thrown away." And the Atlanta *News* says similarly:

"If the matter were brought down to a real test, we express the belief that Booker Washington to-day could not carry upon a vote one-third or one-fourth of the negroes of the South in indorsement either of his ideas or of his conservative and sensible plans. What the negro of the South wants, and longs for and yearns after and in his heart demands is speedy equality with the white man in every particular, and Booker Washington leads not the sentiment of his people, but the good sense of the saving few who see that the things which the negro craves are impossible in these two decades or in these five decades, if they are ever possible.

"So, the mass of the negro race either follows Booker Washington apathetically, indorses him tamely, or protests him altogether.

"In the old days of slavery there used to be upon every plantation certain negroes who would report the misdoings of their race to the overseer or to their masters. These negroes earned their rewards from the white authorities, but enjoyed the execration and hatred of their fellows. They were called 'white-folks' niggers.' And to-day, by the mass of his race throughout the country—more particularly by the radically ambitious of the negro fanatics in Chicago, Boston, New York, and elsewhere, seeking preferment and yearning for equality and breathing antagonism—Booker Washington is regarded, not as the Moses of his race and the philanthropist of his time, but simply as a 'white-folks' nigger.'

"And as such he has the distrust and in many instances the hatred of that large and, perhaps, majority element of his race who can never be converted to the pacific wisdom and judgment of his life and policies.

"It is all well for the country to indorse Booker Washington and his crusade, for, upon the surface and by all the external indications, he richly deserves it.

"The people who know anything know that Booker Washington's statesmanship is of the statesmanship that enlists the sympathy and cooperation of the great mass of his race.

"This is the lesson which the incident in the Boston church will serve to point distinctly to the intelligent and information-seeking people of America."

Rev. Reverdy C. Ranson, pastor of a negro church in Chicago, said in his sermon on August 2 that "Mr. Washington urges the surrender of our rights," and that if his program was carried out "it would result in the establishment of a serf class." He went on:

"We acknowledge that Mr. Washington is the foremost colored man of the present generation. He is intellectual, eloquent, and an untiring worker. But he does not believe as his people believe, and in promulgating his propaganda of surrender of rights he does not represent his people. The revolt at Boston was the first that has reached the public. There would be others if Mr. Washington did not control the strong papers conducted by colored men and if they expressed the sentiments of the people. By the people I mean our people and the thinking, liberty-loving white people of this country, who believe that the colored man should have every right and be permitted to enjoy every righ the is given under the law. Mind, I do not by this advocate force. Far from it. But I do insist that a colored man should have the right to vote, to own his own

AND HOW HE REALLY IS.
The Nashville American

DOOR OF HOPE.
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

BLACK AND WHITE SKETCHES.

home, to transact his business, have a fair trial if he commits a crime, just as a white man does, and that he should be deprived of none of these. These are the things the colored people stand for, and they will not countenance any surrender."

THE REVOLT IN MACEDONIA.

THE accounts of murder, dynamiting, destruction of villages, sanguinary uprisings, and equally sanguinary suppressions have again drawn attention to Macedonia. Whether this blaze will fire the powder-magazine that is supposed to be located in that quarter is the main topic of speculation; and that event is thought by many to depend on whether the flame reaches Bulgaria. The Bulgarians are reported to be strongly in favor of joining in a war on the Turk for Macedonian independence, and if the Turkish measures of repression are too severe, it is feared that Prince Ferdinand will not be able to restrain his people. So the Bulgarian agitators are trying to provoke the Turk to extreme measures. As the Pittsburg *Gazette* explains it:

"Bulgarian and Macedonian agitators have perpetrated continuous outrages in the hope of inflaming the masses, and apparently they have succeeded in exhausting Turkish patience. The Turk has only been restrained up to the present time by the order of the Powers to keep hands off Bulgaria and to introduce prescribed reforms in Macedonia. The cables now indicate that the Turk has thrown off this restraint and proposes to at once inaugurate a campaign of pillage and slaughter, inciting fanatical Mohammedans to exterminate the Christian trouble-makers.

"This war of extermination is exactly what the Bulgarian agitators have been trying to bring about. They do not believe that Russia and Austria will permit the Turks to annihilate the Christian population of the Balkan states. Their program is to first have Bulgaria declare war in behalf of the Macedonians and to keep the turmoil going until Russia or Austria, or possibly both, shall intervene. Their ultimate object is to have the Balkan territories taken from Turkish rule, and it is not improbable that Turkey's resolution to begin active operations will lead to that result. The Powers have not wanted to be mixed in the matter, but they may find it impossible to stay out, for once the Turk is started he knows neither reason nor humanity.

"If Russia becomes involved, there is little doubt it will endeavor to make Turkey pay as the price of hostilities the surrender of Constantinople and the Bosporus. That will let Russia down to the Mediterranean. It has long desired to reach that goal. It was prevented from securing it at the conclusion of the last war with Turkey by the interference of the other Powers of Europe. Since then it has avoided conflict in order to develop its financial position and industrial resources. But if Russia is forced to fight for the restoration of peace on its Balkan borders it will not be cheated again. It will take over the direct management of the turbulent territory, and it will take along with that troublesome charge its coveted outlet to the southern sea. Hence the situation may fairly be regarded as a very serious one."

The New York *Tribune* thinks that since war is inevitable sooner or later, it would be better to have it sooner:

"News of the Balkan revolt will, we imagine, be pretty widely received with a certain grim satisfaction, or at least with resignation. It has long been evident that that part of the world is, in Hibernian phrase, 'spoiling for a fight.' It has been regarded as certain that sooner or later there must be a serious conflict there. That being the case, we may confidently say, the sooner the better. The longer such a struggle is delayed, the worse it is likely to be when it does come. Besides, the longer it is delayed, the longer will be the preliminary campaign of kidnaping woman and murdering men and levying blackmail and all the other variegated deviltries with which the Bulgarian propagandists have made the world familiar."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE trusts evidently forgot that one of their chief missions was to steady our financial conditions.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

IN the German, Mr. Machen's name means "to make," and the man seems to have been most happily named.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THAT noise like the hired girl cleaning the furnace is caused by Charley Towne dodging the Democratic presidential bee.—*The Washington Post.*

SCHWAB a chronic rest-seeker! Gates breaking down! Now is the time to republish their remarks on how to succeed in life.—*The New York World.*

KING MENELIK, of Abyssinia, is credited with having 110,000 pounds of gold bullion, but we are not informed as to what postal contract he holds.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. SCHWAB did not succeed in breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, but the bank at Monte Carlo had disastrous results for Mr. Schwab.—*The New York World.*

KING EDWARD has visited his loyal subjects in Ireland. He ought to make a trip across the water to receive the homage of Newport.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

KNOWING that it is promised that the first shall be last and the last first, Sir Thomas should promised that the third will be the last *Shamrock*, and therefore the first. There doesn't seem to be any other way of bringing it about.—*The Detroit Tribune*

DR LIPTON "Your condition, of course, is not alarming; but a trip abroad would do you a world of good.
—Ehrhart in *Puck.*

HARMONY IN THE POPULIST PARTY.
Bart in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

HOPEFUL CAMPAIGNERS.

LETTERS AND ART.

"WHY NOT SPEAK ENGLISH?"

"BEFORE the year 2000 English will have forced its right to be considered a world language," states Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University. He reminds us that at the beginning of the nineteenth century English was the native speech of a few more than twenty millions of men and women, while at the end of the century it was spoken by nearly a hundred and thirty millions; and he predicts that before the year 2000 the number of those who use it as their natural speech will be between two hundred and fifty millions and five hundred millions. As to the fitness of English to meet the requirements of a world language, Professor Matthews points out that it is an easy language to learn by word of mouth, owing to its having "discarded most of the elaborate syntactical machinery, which still cumbers more primitive languages, like the Russian, its future rival, and the German, its chief Teutonic sister-tongue." He finds its most obvious defect in the fact that "its orthography is more barbarous and more unscientific than that of any other of the important languages." He argues that in the course of its evolution English must undergo still further simplifications in both syntax and orthography, and further urges that this growth toward simplicity can be directed and stimulated by those who wish to see the language made fitter for wider service. In this connection he pleads for definite action in regard to certain foreign words which have been adopted by our language and yet remain hybrids in form. Of these words he writes, in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for August, as follows:

"Certain words there are which linger along the borders. Some of these seem to have taken out their papers, but have not yet received their full citizenship. Their position is pitiful and anomalous; and it is the object of the present essay to call attention to their condition and to suggest that the time has come to make a decision, and either to take them into our own tongue or to cast them out finally. It is not wholesome for our own language to employ foreign words, governed by the rules of a foreign grammar, and rebellious to those of our own. If these words are useful and necessary, we ought to admit them to full rights, and to insist that they obey the regulations of our language. In time, no doubt, that tendency toward uniformity which is potent in every language will probably enforce regularity upon these alien words; but there is no reason why we should not hasten the coming of this millennium by a concerted effort. In other words, why not speak English?

"Is *cherub* an English word? If so, its plural is *cherubs*, and not the Hebrew *cherubim*. Is *lexicon* an English word, and *criterion* also? If so, their plurals are *lexicons* and *criterions*, not the Greek *lexica* and *criteria*. Is *appendix* an English word, and *index* and *vortex?* If so, the plurals are *appendixes* and *indexes* and *vortexes*, and not the Greek *appendices*, *indices*, and *vortices*. Is *memorandum* an English word, and *curriculum*, *gymnasium*, *medium*, and *sanatorium?* If so, their plurals are *memorandums*, and *curriculums*, *gymnasiums*, *mediums*, and *sanatoriums*, and not the Latin *memoranda*, *curricula*, *gymnasia*, *media*, and *sanatoria*. Is *formula* an English word, and *nebula* also? If so, the plural is *formulas* and *nebulas*, and not the Latin *formulæ* and *nebulæ*. Is *beau* an English word, and *bureau?* If so, the plural is *beaus* and *bureaus*, and not the French *beaux* and *bureaux*. Is *libretto* an English word? If so, its plural is *librettos*, and not the Italian *libretti*. Why not speak English?

Crisis is thoroughly acclimated in the English language, and so is *thesis;* and yet there are those who prefer *crises* and *theses* to the normal and regular *crisises* and *thesises*. Perhaps they are seeking to avoid the unpleasant hissing of the English plural; but none the less they are falling into pedantry. So *cactus* and *focus*, *bacillus* and *syllabus*, were each of them incorporated into English long, long ago; and yet some who ought to know better—or who ought at least to have better taste and to have a deeper respect for their own speech—persist in giving these necessary words a Latin plural, and speak about *cacti* and *foci*, *bacilli* and *syllabi*—until one begins to suspect that if they dared they would like to write *omnibi*. *Opera* which was a Latin plural, has become an English singular, of which the plural is *operas;* and there seems to be some probability that another Latin plural, *candelabra*, may in time be accepted as an English singular, and that we shall calmly describe a pair of *candelabras*. And why not? Why not a *candelabra* as well as an *opera?* Why not speak English? Already do we say *prima donnas*, and not *prime donne*, *bravos* and not *bravi*. If a word has not been absorbed and assimilated into English, then no doubt it should take its foreign pronunciation and its foreign plural; and it should be printed in italics to denote that it is a foreigner. But there are writers not a few who accept *crisis* and *libretto* and *cactus* and *criterion* and their fellows as good English words, not to be singled out by the use of italics, and who still like to parade their own pedantry by insisting on the foreign plurals.

"It is not the true scholar who is guilty of the cheap effrontery. The true scholar knows his own language, and does not quarrel with his tools. Possessing his own speech, he is able to make that accomplish his purpose without invoking the aid of foreign allies.

"Matthew Arnold, for example, and Lowell, also, were both of them careful to use the English word *technic*, and to avoid the French *technique*. Other scholars have set a good example in writing *closure* and not *clôture*, *revery* and not *reverie*, *cotery* and not *cotérie*, *repertory* and not *répertoire*, *conservatory* and not *conservatoire*, *concessionary* and not *concessionnaire*, *grip* and not *grippe*, *employee* and not *employé*, *exposure* or *exposition* and not *exposé*, *understanding* and not *entente*, *comic actress* and *tragic actress* and not *comédienne* and *tragédienne*, *renascence* and not *renaissance*.

"There is no reason why we should employ the French *résumé* when we have the English *summary* and *synopsis*. There is no reason why we should take pleasure in describing a young man engaged to be married as a *fiancé*. There is every reason why we should not make use of *pianiste* as tho it was the feminine of *pianist*, and *artiste* as tho it was the feminine of *artist*,—since a very elementary knowledge of French would inform us that *artiste* and *pianiste* are both masculine. There is every reason why we should not indulge in *nom de plume* and in *double-entendre*—since neither of these phrases has any place in the French dictionary. . .

"Some writers there are, both in Great Britain and the United States, who seem to be in doubt whether or not *encore* and *chaperon* are frankly to be accepted as English words in good standing, overlooking the fact that the decision has been rendered in both cases, as is proved by the past participles *encored* and *chaperoned*."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN is in his own person almost as much a justification of the claim that there is a truly American literature as of the essential vitality of American democracy"—thus writes Prof. William P. Trent, in his new "History of American Literature, 1607–1865." In associating the name of Lincoln with literature, Professor Trent does not claim for him an exalted place as a man of letters. On the contrary, he admits that were Lincoln still alive "he would probably put an end with some racy story to the attempts to write monographs on his style and to give him a high place among American authors." To quote further:

"Lincoln justifies the claim that there is a truly American literature, because it seems impossible that the country that could produce such an original product in the shape of a man should have been completely sterile in the matter of original creation in letters. The most distinctive note of American literature is its applicability to the needs of a healthy minded, sound-hearted people. Franklin in one field, Cooper in another, Longfellow and Whittier in yet another, in spite of their indebtedness to British and Continental culture, were genuine American products and appealed to their readers because what they wrote was applicable to American conditions. Lincoln arose to the presidency because in the field of politics he comprehended the demands of those plain people who at least knew Longfellow's 'Village Blacksmith' and the 'Psalm of Life.' Lincoln's letters, his speeches against Douglas, his admirable, clear, and brave address at the Cooper Union in 1860, and his state papers reveal how thoroughly he was a part of that people which had determined the democratic, utilitarian trend of the national literature. . . . Simplicity and wholesomeness of demo-

cratic appeal mark the words and deeds of Lincoln and the books of the popular authors contemporary with him. But both Lincoln and these authors could draw inspiration not only from American life, but from English culture. Lincoln drew from his reading of the Bible and Shakespeare, and from the depths of his originally noble and variedly trained nature, that sublimely simple eloquence that makes the short address at Gettysburg and passages from the two inaugurals not merely classic utterances securely fixed in the memory of the race, but flawless expressions of his own great soul. His name closes an important era of American history which it is just becoming possible to treat dispassionately; it is a fitting and auspicious name with which to close an account of the development of American literature."

MORE ABOUT THE ARTISTIC ASPECT OF THE SKY-SCRAPER.

MR. ALBERT W. BARKER recently called attention to the new motive and ideal given to architecture, and to the new architectural problems presented, by the modern sky-scraper (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 8). Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, in the pages of the August *Scribner's Magazine*, adds something to the discussion of this subject. According to Mr. Schuyler, the only examples of the sky-scraper building which can be acclaimed as architectural successes belong to what he calls the transitional period. Among these successes he mentions the Union Trust in New York and the Monadnock in Chicago. But of the modern and extreme sky-scraper he tells us there is no example which commends itself as an architectural success. He continues:

"There are very few examples of it which are entitled to respectful consideration, even as earnest and artistic attempts to express that construction. To express, that is to say, not the simulacrum of a building of masonry, but to express the idea of a frame building wrapped in a protective envelope of stone or clay. The Guaranty Building in Buffalo and the Bayard Building in New York are almost alone in entitling themselves even to this consideration, and their author almost the only architect who has really stated the architectural problem, not to speak of solving it. The extreme sky-scraper that we know and disrespect presents in its front an obviously irrelevant compilation of historical architecture, while its equally conspicuous sides and rear make no pretensions to architecture at all. It is only not his head which the architectural ostrich flatters himself is hidden and requests us to ignore.

"And the architectural problem which presents itself to individual architects, in so few cases with even the recognition of it on their part, is less urgent than the civic problem. If every architect employed to erect a sky-scraper should do his very utmost to produce a logical, sincere, and beautiful exposition of what he was doing, their united efforts would leave the city of skyscrapers little less appreciably ugly than before. How can it be otherwise when each owner's view of his own interest is the only rule he is bound to follow, and when this view leads one owner to build ten stories, a second twenty, and a third thirty? Like Frankenstein, we stand appalled before the monster of our own creation, literally

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.

"These things have turned the sky line of New York into a horribly jagged sierra, and converted the commercial quarters of all our chief commercial cities into gloomy and windy cañons. There is, to be sure, another aspect of such places as the lower end of Manhattan Island and the business district of Chicago, and that is the tremendously, the almost awfully impressive expression they give of human energy and of American individualism. Hear how it strikes a stranger! The stranger is Mr. Steevens, that brilliant British journalist who died at Ladysmith, too early lost, and the occasion his first impression of New York in 1896:

Never have I seen a city more hideous or more splendid. Uncouth, formless, piebald, chaotic, it yet stamps itself upon you as the most magnificent embodiment of Titanic energy and force. . . . . The very buildings cry aloud of struggling, almost savage, unregulated strength. It is the outward expression of the freest, fiercest individualism.

"Everybody will admit that if we had a city of 'magnificent distances,' a city of which the great avenues bore the same relation to a ten-story cornice line of bordering buildings that our actual streets bear to the three-story buildings with which those who laid them out expected them to be lined, there would be no hardship at all and no grievance in fixing a ten-story cornice line for such streets. In fact, in order to domesticate the sky-scraper and bring it within the reign of law, we need to revise the municipal arrangements which were made without prevision of its advent. . . . . .

"We can imagine quarters and avenues in New York in which a uniform bounding row of sky-scrapers might be not merely inoffensive, but sublime. We might be able to say of those bounding buildings, in Paul Bourget's eloquent words, and with more justice than that with which he applied them to the sky-scrapers of Chicago:

The simple force of need is such a principle of beauty, and these buildings so conspicuously manifest that need that in contemplating them you experience a singular emotion. The sketch appears here of a new kind of art, an art of democracy, made by the crowd and for the crowd, an art of science in which the certainty of natural laws gives to audacities in appearance the most unbridled the tranquillity of geometrical figures.

"We should not be Americans if we were not believers in our future and in our competency to amend the things that are amiss with us. Of these, the aggressiveness of sky-scrapers, tho so conspicuous, is not the most formidable."

WOMEN AND MUSIC.

THAT no woman has ever attained in the art of musical composition an eminence comparable with the best achievements of women in the sister arts of letters and painting is frequently a subject of comment. Now, thanks to the industry and erudition of a German, we have a systematic list of almost a thousand women who have published music of their own composition. An examination of this list, it appears, only serves to emphasize the fact that for not one of the names which it contains could a place be challenged on the roll of really great composers. An anonymous critic, in *Harper's Weekly* (August 8), writes:

"We have gone over Herr Ebel's list with scrupulous care and the keenest interest, and out of the 1,000 names, garnered from several centuries and many nationalities, we have abstracted those of a dozen women composers who have achieved a certain measure of recognition in the practise of their art: of the other 988—and Herr Ebel has listed the names only of those whose work is definitely known and recorded—fame and the living world know nothing. Here is an extraordinary, a fascinating problem: How comes it that during four centuries—from the time, roughly speaking, of Palestrina, to the present day—only twelve women have made their mark upon the history of creative music, and that not one even of these twelve has accomplished anything approaching first-rate excellence? The fact is, of course, indisputable; musical history has known no feminine Bach, or Wagner, or Schubert, nor even a feminine Dvoràk or Puccini. Women have wrought admirably, at times incomparably, in letters; and in painting they have worked to honorable ends: but what woman has written music that is to be mentioned in the same breath with the work of George Eliot, of Christina Rossetti, of the Brontés, of Rosa Bonheur, of Alice Meynell, and Fiona Macleod? Surely not Clara Schumann, nor Ingeborg von Bronsart, nor Augusta Holmés, nor the incorrigibly superficial Chaminade, nor Liza Lehmann, nor those accomplished and earnest Americans, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach and Miss Margaret Ruthven Lang—to name those among the most eminent who come first to mind. . . . . .

"One is finally, then, confronted with the question: Is woman incapable of great creative achievement in this most sensitive, pliant, and emotional of the arts—the art of all others in which, one would suppose, she ought most brilliantly to excel? Frankly, there is everything to warrant the conviction that she is. Mr. Havelock Ellis, a thoughtful and acute psychologist, indorses the view that Mr. G. P. Upton takes of the matter in his 'Woman and Music.' Conceding, says Mr. Upton, that music is the most intense and potent medium for the expression of the emotions, and that woman is emotional by nature, 'is it not one solution of the problem that woman does not musically reproduce them, because she herself is emotional by temperament and nature, and can not project herself outwardly? . . . The emotion is a part of herself, and is as natural to her as breathing. She lives in emotion, and acts from emotion; . . . but to treat emotions as if they were mathematics, to bind and measure and limit them within the rigid

laws of harmony and counterpoint, and to express them with arbitrary signs, is a cold-blooded operation possible only to the sterner and more obdurate nature of man.' All of which, to our mind, is exceedingly convincing and explanatory. Mr. W. B. Yeats, who is as subtle in wisdom as he is accomplished in poetry, has written somewhere of what seems to him a typically feminine defect in women's practise of the arts: 'a flitting incoherence,' he calls it, 'a fitful dying out of the sense, as must needs be when life is the master and not the slave of the singer.' There is, we believe, the fatal disqualification: so long as woman's emotional relation to life is that of the slave rather than the master, so long will her creative work in that art which is preoccupied, above all things, with emotional utterance, be inferior and ineffectual."

LONG-DISTANCE EDUCATION.

INSTRUCTION by correspondence, as a method of popular education, had its beginning in this country as one of the numerous ramifications of the "Chautauqua idea," we are told in the editorial columns of the New York *Independent*, but is now admitted to some extent into the work of nearly all colleges. The improvement in the facilities of communication, the writer points out, is having a remarkable effect in extending the power of the teacher over an area and to numbers formerly thought impossible. President Harper, who has made correspondence work an important feature in many of the departments in the University of Chicago, is quoted as saying: "The work done by correspondence is even better than that done in the classrooms; students who come to us after a year of such work are better prepared than those who have taken it with us in the classrooms." The writer in *The Independent*, after stating what he considers the disadvantages and the advantages of this method of instruction, recognizes in the movement an opportunity for the colleges to reach a wider public and to exert a more vital influence upon the life and thought of the people. He writes:

"The disadvantages of non-resident study are many and manifest; such as the lack of libraries, laboratories, and museums, of personal contact with great men and of familiar intercourse with fellow students. The man who studies and works at the same time can give only the fag ends of his time and mental strength to books, and at the same time is handicapped in his daily work by competition with those who 'mean business' and nothing else. On account of these impediments study out of school can never be so effective as study in school, and that it actually accomplishes as much as it does must be because in certain kinds of work and with certain individuals the method has advantages of its own. One of these is that the young man who is studying in the same line as his work gets his knowledge, like his daily bread, when he can make best use of it. Consequently it is better assimilated than if he had acquired at one time a larger mass of information, and stored it up, more or less securely, for future use. We get more information from a dictionary when we look up a single word we want than when we read a page at a time. Every teacher knows that the best students are not those who take the study because it is prescribed, nor yet those who take it for the love of it, but those who, whether they like it or not, feel that they need it and must have it. That is why it often happens that a student who has been out a year in practical life does better work after his return than before he left. The student who is always asking why he should take this or that subject is an annoyance to his instructor, but he is not always the poorest in the class, nevertheless.

"The function of the student in college is necessarily absorption, rather than production. He is preparing, not accomplishing. Of course teachers correct as far as they can this one-sidedness of the educational process by requiring the students to do something, even tho it is of an artificial and non-productive character. Our elementary laboratories are imitation workshops, just as our gymnasiums are substitutes for the useful physical labor of which the students are deprived. Since the natural reward of work, which is the satisfaction of accomplishing something, is lacking in the schools, artificial aims and stimuli have to be contrived to take their place, and we have the extensive scholastic paraphernalia of grades, degrees, prizes, ranks, and honors existing largely for this purpose. Now in school, as out, there are minds which are prone to mistake the symbol for the reality, and to think that they are doing something when they are merely preparing to do something. In practical life only results count, but in the school the emphasis is necessarily laid on methods rather than results, so some students, as even some professors, come to consider methods as results, and graduate with the disease of chronic receptivity and motor incapacity, which it requires some years of rough knocks in 'the world' to cure. The colleges exert too little influence over the life and thought of the people, and they could, with advantage on both sides, touch a wider public than they do. It is their duty, then, to determine how this may be done without lowering the tone inside the colleges, or neglecting their primary duty toward their resident students. If the people can not get doctors, they will take quacks. It is a mistake to look, as some do, upon correspondence teaching, university extension, and the like as merely a dissipation, a degradation, and a dilution of knowledge. It is more correct to see in the movement an opportunity for the college spirit to do more toward shaping our national ideals than has been thought possible hitherto."

WHAT IS COMPARATIVE LITERATURE?

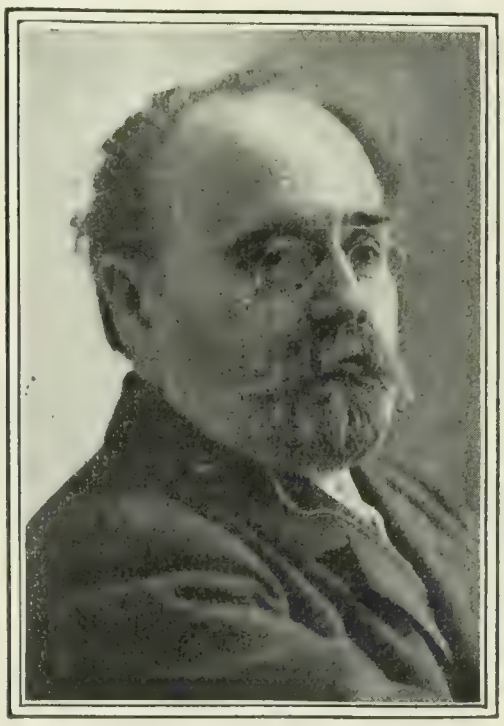
CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY, professor of English literature in the University of California, published, some ten years ago, a plea for the formation of a Society of Comparative Literature. At the same time he called attention to the fact that the work which such a society might perform had not been undertaken by any English or American organization, or by any periodical or series of publications in the English language. Very recently a *Journal of Comparative Literature* has come to birth in this country, but the society is yet to be founded. Meanwhile, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (July), Professor Gayley restates the reasons for such a society. He writes:

"I am of the opinion that the principles of literature and of criticism are not to be discovered in esthetic theory alone, but in a theory which both impels and is directed by scientific inquiry. No individual can gather from our many literatures the materials necessary for an induction to the characteristic of even one literary type; but an association, each member of which should devote himself to the study of a given type, species, movement, or theme, with which he was specially and at first hand familiar, might with some degree of adequacy prosecute a comparative investigation into the nature of literature, part by part. Thus, gradually, wherever the type or movement had existed, its quality and history might be observed. And in time, by systematization of results, scholarship might attain to the common, and probably some of the essential, characteristics of classified phenomena, to some of the laws actually governing the origin, growth, and differentiation of one and another of the component literary factors and kinds. A basis would correspondingly be laid for criticism not in the practise of one nationality or school, nor in esthetics of sporadic theory, otherwise interesting and profitable enough, but in the common qualities of literature, scientifically determined. To adopt, as universal, canons of criticism constructed upon particular premises —by Boileau or Vida, Puttenham, Sidney, or Corneille, or even Lessing and Aristotle—and to apply them to types, or varieties of type, movement, or theme, with which these masters were unacquainted, is illogical, and therefore unhistorical. And still, that is precisely what the world of literary dictators persists in doing. *Alle Theorie ist grau.* The principles of the drama can not be derived from a consideration of the Greek drama alone, nor of European drama, but of all drama, wherever found, European, Peruvian, Chinese; among aboriginal as well as among civilized peoples; and in all stages of its history. From such comparative formulation of results proceed the only trustworthy canons for that kind of composition; some of them general, some dependent upon conditions historically differenced. So also with the nature and laws of other types, movements or moods, forms or themes, and ultimately of literature as a unit. Our current esthetic canons of judgment, based upon psychological and speculative premises, that sometimes by accident fit the case, but more frequently upon historical inexperience, might thus be renovated and widened with the process of scientific knowledge."

Professor Gayley then proceeds in rather technical style to define

the term "comparative literature," a term which he admits to be a misnomer, altho one that has probably come to stay. What it is understood to imply, however, is the comparative method as applied to literature. "It is, in the first place," he tells us, "understood of a field of investigation—the literary relations existing between distinct nationalities; the study of international borrowings, imitations, adaptations." He quotes M. Texte to the effect that the nineteenth century has seen the national history of literature develop and establish itself; the task of the twentieth century will undoubtedly be to write the comparative history of those literatures. Professor Brandes, the great Danish critic, is also quoted as saying: "The comparative view possesses the double advantage of bringing foreign literature so near to us that we can assimilate it and of removing our own until we are enabled to see it in its true perspective." The working premise of the student of comparative literature, Professor Gayley tells us, is a belief in an essential, historical oneness of literature. He will regard literature as "a distinct and integral medium of thought, a common institutional expression of humanity; differentiated, to be sure, by the social conditions of the individual, by racial, historical, cultural, and linguistic influences, opportunities, and restrictions, but, irrespective of age or guise, prompted by the common needs and aspirations of man, sprung from common faculties, psychological and physiological, and obeying common laws of material and mode, of the individual and of social humanity." Thus it becomes clear that "to examine the phenomena of literature as a whole, to compare them, to inquire into the causes of them," is the task that comparative literature in the widest sense of the term sets itself.

HENRY JAMES.



EMILE ZOLA.

But Professor Gayley points out that the phrase may also be correctly used with a narrower application. "The historian who searches for origins or stages of development in a single literature may employ the comparative method as much as he who zigzags from literature to literature." Or, narrowed still further in its use, the term has been applied to that method of criticism which seeks to determine the peculiarities of an author by comparison with those of some other author sufficiently analogous. It is in the first and broader sense, however, that the term "comparative literature" is applied in the American universities. Professor Gayley writes further:

"The conception of literature as a unit is no longer hypothetical; the comparison of national histories has proved it. The idea of a process by evolution may be unproved; but that some process, as by permutation, must obtain is recognized. We no longer look upon the poet as inspired. Literature develops with the entity which produces it—the common social need and faculty of expression; and it varies according to *differentiæ* of racial, physiographic, and social conditions, and of the inherited or acquired characteristics of which the individual author is constituted. The science of its production must analyze its component factors and determine the laws by which they operate. By a constant factor are fixed the only possible molds or channels of expression, and, therefore, the integral and primary types, as, for instance, within the realm of poetry, the lyric, narrative, and dramatic. By the presence of other factors, both inconstant, these types are themselves liable to modification. I refer, of course, to environment, that is to say, to the antecedent and contemporary condition of thought, social tendency, and artistic fashion; and to the associational congeries called the author."

HENRY JAMES'S ESTIMATE OF ZOLA.

MR. HENRY JAMES calls attention, in the case of Émile Zola, to the "so marked and impressive anomaly of the adoption of the 'cheap' art by one of the stoutest minds and stoutest characters of our time." The "cheap" art, according to Mr. James, is the art of fiction. Yet he finds, in the story of Zola's achievement, evidence that fiction can still plead for itself on the score of its "pliancy and applicability." A curious contradiction stands forth, to his mind, in the fact that thirty years ago "a young man of extraordinary brain and indomitable purpose, wishing to give the measure of these endowments in a piece of work supremely solid, conceived and sat down to Les Rougon-Macquart rather than to an equal task in physics, mathematics, politics, economics." The Rougon-Macquart series Mr. James ranks as "one of the few most constructive achievements of our time." But what is the logic, he asks, of this strong head so deeply committing itself to the "equivocal form" of fiction? He finds the answer in the form's "huge freedom of adjustment to the temperament of the worker, which it carries, so to say, as no other vehicle can do." He points out that a scheme of fiction such as Zola conceived is capable of expressing fully and directly the whole man, and, "big as he may be, it can still be big enough for him without being false to its type." Mr. James continues (in *The Atlantic Monthly* for August):

"An intense vision of this truth must have been Zola's comfort from the earliest time—the years, immediately following the crash of the Empire, during which he settled himself to the tremendous task he had mapped out. No finer act of courage and confidence, I think, is recorded in the history of letters. The critic in sympathy with him returns again and again to the great wonder of it, in which something so strange is mixed with something so august. Entertained and carried out almost from the threshold of manhood, the high project, the work of a lifetime, announces beforehand its inevitable weakness, and yet speaks in the same voice for its admirable, its almost unimaginable, strength. The strength was in the young man's very person—in his character, his will, his passion, his fighting temper, his aggressive lips, his squared shoulders (when he 'sat up'), and overweening confidence; his weakness was in that inexperience of life from which he proposed not to suffer, from which he in fact suffered, on the surface, remarkably little, and from which he was never to suspect, I judge, that he had suffered at all. . . . . .

"Readers of my generation remember well the publication of 'La Conquête de Plassans' and the portent, indefinable but irresistible, after perusal of the volume, conveyed in the general rubric under which it was a first instalment, 'Natural and Social History of a Family under the Second Empire.' It loomed large, the announcement, from the first, and we were to learn promptly enough what a fund of life it masked. It was like the mouth of a cave with a sign-board hung above, or, better, still, perhaps like the big booth at

a fair with the name of the show across the flapping canvas. One strange animal after another stepped forth into the light, each in its way a monster bristling and spotted, each a curiosity of that 'natural history' in the name of which we were addressed, tho it was doubtless not till the appearance of 'L'Assommoir' that the true type of the monstrous seemed to be reached. The enterprise, for those who had attention, was even at a distance impressive, and the nearer the critic gets to it retrospectively, the more so it becomes. The pyramid had been planned and the site staked out, but the young builder stood there, in his sturdy strength, with no equipment save his two hands and, as we may say, his wheelbarrow and his trowel. His pile of material—of stone, brick, and rubble, or whatever—was of the smallest, but that he apparently felt as the least of his difficulties. Poor, uninstructed, unacquainted, unintroduced, he set up his subject wholly from the outside, proposing to himself, wonderfully, to get into it, into its depths, as he went.

"If we imagine him asking himself what he knew of the 'social' life of the Second Empire to start with, we imagine him also answering in all honesty: 'I have my eyes and my ears—I have all my senses: I have what I've seen and heard, what I've smelled and tasted and touched. And then I've my curiosity and my pertinacity; I've libraries, books, newspapers, witnesses, the material, from step to step, of an *enquête*. And then I've my genius—that is, my imagination, my sensibility to life. Lastly, I've my method, and that will be half the battle. Best of all, perhaps even, I've an incomparable absence of doubts.' . . . . . .

"If we remember that his design was nothing if not architectural, that a 'majestic whole,' a great balanced façade, with all its orders and parts, that a unity of effect, in fine, was before him from the first, his notion of picking up his bricks as he proceeded becomes, in operation, heroic. It is not in the least as a record of failure for him that I note this particular fact of the growth of the long series as the liveliest interest, on the whole, it has to offer. 'I don't know my subject, but I must live into it; I don't know life, but I must learn it as I work'—that attitude and program represent, to my sense, a drama more intense on the worker's own part than any of the dramas he was to invent and put before us.

"It was the fortune, it was in a manner the doom, of Les Rougon-Macquart to deal with things almost always in gregarious form, to be a picture of *numbers*, of classes, crowds, confusions, movements, industries. . . . It produces the effect of a mass of imagery in which shades are sacrificed, the effect of character and passion in the lump or by the ton. The fullest, the most characteristic episodes affect us like a sounding chorus or procession, as with a hubbub of voices and a multitudinous tread of feet."

From his narrow experience of life, from the disproportion between his scheme and his material, Mr. James points out, resulted in part Zola's sense for crowds and processions, for the gross and the general. He was compelled, we are told, to make breadth and energy supply the place of penetration. "He rested to his utmost on his documents, devoured and assimilated them, made them yield him extraordinary appearances of life." To quote further on the subject of his method and its limitations:

"His general subject, in the last analysis, was the nature of man; in dealing with which he took up, obviously, the harp of most numerous strings. His business was to make these strings sound true, and there were none that he didn't, so far as his general economy permitted, persistently try. What happened then was that many—say, about half, and these the most silvered, the most golden—refused to give out their music. They would only sound false, since (as with all his earnestness he must have felt) he could command them, through want of skill, of practise, of ear, to none of the right felicity. What, therefore, was more natural than that, still splendidly bent on producing his illusion, he should throw himself on the strings he *could* thump with effect, and should work them, as our phrase is, for all they were worth? The nature of man, he had plentiful warrant for holding, is an extraordinary mixture, but the great thing was to represent a sufficient part of it to show that it was, solidly palpably, commonly, the nature. With this preoccupation he fell into extravagance—there was so much, obviously, to encourage him. The coarser side of his subject, based on the community of all the instincts, was, for instance, the more practicable side, a sphere the vision of which required but the general human, scarcely more than the plain physical, initiation, and dispensed thereby, conveniently enough, with special introductions or revelations. A free entry into the sphere was undoubtedly compatible with a youthful career as hampered, right and left, even as Zola's own."

Zola's lack of taste, Mr. James states, altho hurtful to those parts of his work dealing with romantic or poetic elements, was elsewhere "positively to operate as one of his greatest felicities." The critic describes Zola's work at its best as exercising over the reader "a measure of coercion, a spell without a charm." He writes:

"It is a singular sight enough, that of a producer of illusions whose interest, for us, is so independent of our pleasure, or at least of our complacency—who touches us, deeply, even while he most 'puts us off,' who makes us care for his ugliness and yet himself pitilessly (pitilessly, that is, for *us*) plays with it, who fills us with a sense of the rich which is, none the less, never the rare. . . . . .

"Painters, of great schools, often of great talent, have responded, liberally, on canvas, to the appeal of ugly things, of Spanish beggars, squalid and dusty-footed, of martyred saints, or other convulsed sufferers, tortured and bleeding, of boors and louts soaking a Dutch proboscis in perpetual beer; but we had never before had to reckon with so literary a treatment of the vulgar."

Mr. James concludes with the statement that "if subjects of the private and intimate order gave him [Zola] inevitably 'away,' they yet left him the great distinction that the more he could be promiscuous and collective, the more even he could be common, the more he could strike us as penetrating and true."

NOTES.

A NEW periodical publication enters the field this month with the title *The Public Library Monthly*. It is an illustrated magazine, "devoted to libraries, books and their makers," and its avowed aim is "to bring the public into close relation with the public library as it at the moment exists." The magazine is published by the American Architect Company, Boston, Mass.

THE recent appearance on the London book-market of a three-penny edition of FitzGerald's translation of Omar Khayyám has caused *The Daily Mail* to regret the days "when mischievous books were publicly burned by the common hangman." According to the same journal, the book is "inimical to public morals, its philosophy is mischievous and depressing, and if followed to its logical end would overwhelm the fabric of society in a flood of sensuality." Omar himself is spoken of as "this crapulous winebibber, this blasphemous old toper."

SOME interest attaches to the term of literary copyright as fixed in different countries. In the United States, copyright is granted for twenty-eight years, with the right of extension for fourteen more, making a maximum term of forty-two years. In Great Britain it is granted for the period of the author's life and for seven years after his death; or for not less than forty-two years in any event. In France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, the copyright holds for thirty years after the author's death. In Russia, Norway, Belgium, Ecuador, and Peru, a book can be protected during the author's life and for fifty years after. Mexico, Guatemala, and Venezuela grant copyright in perpetuity.

A STRIKING feature of the theatrical announcements for next season is the unusual amount of Shakespearian drama promised. Of special interest is the statement that Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe are to appear together in the interpretation of the world's greatest dramatist. Three actresses, Miss Viola Allen, Miss Grace George, and Miss Marie Wainwright promise us "Viola" in "Twelfth Night," and Miss Crossman will appear in "As You Like It." Mr. Nat Goodwin, we are told, has turned his attention to "A Midsummer's Night's Dream." Says the Philadelphia *Press*: "A program like this for next winter and the following season is little less than a popular revolution. It marks one of those reactions which periodically return Shakespeare to a stage where his chief foes are the leisured and advantaged classes. He always fills the galleries. It is the boxes and parquet, the theater party and 'society,' which neglect him."

THERE has been a flutter of aggrieved protest in the press of this country over a statement made in an English court by Mr. David Bispham, the famous barytone, whose home was once Philadelphia. Mr. Bispham stated that he now had his domicile in England, because it would be "professional suicide" to reside in the United States, this country not being "a musical center." The Philadelphia *Record* finds consolation by looking into the future: "In spite of all present drawbacks, it is the mature opinion of musicians here and abroad that the future of music and of musicians lies in America. A professor at the Leipsic Conservatory, who spent some time here, said there was one superlative advantage in the New World—its freedom from the tyranny of tradition. There are cast-iron rules in every European center—a belief that the principles of music and the art of instruction are exactly as promulgated long ago by certain revered teachers, and that it is sacrilegious for any one to suggest the least departure from tradition. Teachers of originality are suppressed. No conscientious teacher can enter into his work with enthusiasm in such circumstances, and America will in time become the asylum of the world's greatest musicians."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE UNIVERSE.

THAT the matter of which the universe is composed may be disintegrating before our eyes—breaking up, as the ice in a lake breaks up on a warm spring day—is something that never occurred to the most daring cosmic speculator until the recent remarkable discoveries connected with radium. Now that we know that this substance appears to throw off "a continuous shower of minute particles, we hear hypotheses of this kind on all sides. That matter is disintegrating appears to Prof. Oliver Lodge to be very probable, altho it may be that the disintegrated particles recombine somewhere and so keep the sum-total steady. In a recent lecture on the subject at Oxford, printed in *The Popular Science Monthly* (August), he says, after an account of the strange behavior of radium:

"Assuming the truth of this strange string of laboratory facts, we appear to be face to face with a phenomenon quite new in the history of the world. No one has hitherto observed the transition from one form of matter to another: tho throughout the Middle Ages such a transmutation was looked for. The transmutation of elements has been suspected in modern times on evidence vaguely deducible by skilled observers from the spectroscopic details of solar and stellar appearances. . . . . All this was speculation; but here in radioactive matter the process appears to be going on before our eyes."

Professor Lodge believes that this break-up of the atoms confirms his idea that matter is composed of concentrated, suitably moving electric charges, for one of the theoretical consequences of such a hypothesis is just such change and dissolution as we seem to have here. He goes on to say:

"It looks as if the massive and extremely complex atoms of a radioactive substance were liable to get into an unstable condition, probably reaching this condition whenever any part of it attempts, or is urged, to move with the velocity of light. . . . Out of the whole multitude of atoms, even of the atoms of a conspicuously radioactive substance, it is probable that only a very few get into this unstable or critical condition at any one time; perhaps not more than one in a million million; nevertheless, just as occasional tho rare encounters take place in the heavens, followed by the blaze of a new and temporary star, so, tho probably not by the same mechanism, here and there a few out of the billions of atoms in any perceptible speck of radium arrive in due time at the unstable condition and break down into something else, with energetic radioactivity during the sudden collapsing process. . . . . .

"The hypothesis concerning radioactivity which is now in the field, then, is that a very small number, an almost infinitesimal proportion, of the atoms are constantly breaking up; throwing away a small portion, say, one per cent. of themselves, with immense violence, at about one-tenth of the speed of light; the remainder constitute a slightly different substance, which, however, is still extremely unstable, and, therefore, radioactive, going through its stages with much greater rapidity than the radium itself, because practically the whole of it is in the unstable condition, and so giving rise to fresh and fresh products of its own decay, till a comparatively stable state is reached, or till the process passes beyond our means of detection. . . . . .

"There is absolutely no ground for the popular and gratuitous surmise that it [radium] emits energy without loss or waste of any kind, and that it is competent to go on forever. The idea, at one time irresponsibly mooted, that it contradicted the principle of the conservation of energy, and was troubling physicists with the idea that they must overhaul their theories—a thing which they ought always to be delighted to do on good evidence—this idea was a gratuitous absurdity and never had the slightest foundation. . . . It is reasonable to suppose, however, that radium and the other like substances are drawing upon their own stores of internal atomic energy, and thereby gradually disintegrating and falling into other, and ultimately into more stable, forms of matter.

"Not that it is to be supposed that even these are finally and absolutely stable: these, too, are subject to radiation loss, and so must be liable to decay; but at a vastly slower rate, perhaps not more than a few hundred atoms changing and diffusing away each second—a process utterly imperceptible to the most delicate weighing until after the lapse of millions of years; so that for all practical purposes, and for times such as are dealt with in comic history, they are permanent, even as the solar system and stellar aggregates appear to us to be permanent. Yet we know that all these systems are in reality transitory, as terrestrial structures like the pyramids or as the mountains and the continents themselves are transitory: of all these things it may be said that in any given form they have their day and cease to be. But whereas geological and astronomical configurations pass through their phases in a time to be reckoned in millions of years, the active life of a solar system covering perhaps no very long period, it is probable that the changes we have begun to suspect in the foundation-stones of the universe, the more stable elemental atoms themselves, must require a period to be expressed only by millions of millions of centuries. For in such a time as this, at the rate of a hundred atoms per second, a bare kilogram—a couple of pounds only—of matter, even of heavy matter, would have drifted away; not so much indeed—a couple of ounces more likely. And yet this period is a million times the estimated age of the earth."

Here, of course, Professor Lodge is going further and further into mere speculation, but the suggestion is unavoidable that the whole universe of matter may thus be a transient phenomenon—if the word may be applied to changes of such enormously long periods. He goes on to say:

"Whether the total amount of matter in the universe is constant likewise, as much disappearing at one end by resolution into electrons as is formed at the other end by their aggregating together, is at present quite unknown; and indeed it is clear that we have now become far immersed in the region of speculation. Nevertheless, it is speculation not of an illegitimate character, for it is very consistent with all that we know about the rest of the material universe. . . . All we have to do is to ascertain by careful and patient investigation what really happens; and my experience has led me to feel sure of this, that whatever hypotheses and speculations we may frame, we can not exceed the reality in genuine wonder; and I believe that the simplicity and beauty of the truth concerning even the material universe, when we know it, will be such as to elicit feeling of reverent awe and adoration."

STRENGTH OF MEN AND OF INSECTS.

AT intervals articles appear in the papers recounting the prodigious strength of insects. Their muscular force is usually compared with their size by stating, for example, that a flea can leap so many times its own length and that an ant can drag so many times its own weight. Then it is stated that man, if he were strong in the same proportion, could jump so many rods or lift so many tons. These comparisons, we are told by M. Leo Robida in *La Nature* (July 11), are misleading, to say the least. He writes:

"It is interesting to consider, solely from a mechanical point of view, these comparisons between the muscular strength of man and that of insects. Strictly from this standpoint, they are by no means extraordinary and are only one of the forms of what has been called 'the conflict of squares and cubes.' The law is well known—volumes decrease in more rapid ratio than surfaces.

"The force that a muscle can exert depends on its section, that is to say, on a surface; altho its capacity for doing work depends on its volume, as is logical. Here is the explanation of the astonishing strength of insects. Take an example: Compare two muscles, that of a man and that of an insect, the latter 100 times shorter than the former. It is evident that the insect's muscle will be 1,000,000 times lighter than the man's, while its section, and consequently the force that it can exert, will be only 10,000 times less. The conclusion is that, since a man can lift 100 kilograms [62 pounds], the insect will lift 10,000 times less or 10 grams [154 grains], and we shall have the impressive spectacle of an insect lifting more than 100 times its own weight. In fact, the smaller the insect is, the more it will astonish us by an appearance of extraordinary strength.

"But it is no longer the same if we examine the mechanical work effected. The muscle of the insect supposed above to be $\frac{1}{100}$ of

a man's in linear dimensions, furnishes, when it contracts, a force 10,000 times less than the human muscle, exerted through a space 100 times smaller; the work produced will be thus 1,000,000 times smaller, which reestablishes the proportion between weight and strength.

"Moreover, it seems (just as with machines, where the smaller are proportionally weaker) as if the insect's muscle, instead of surpassing man's infinitely, is notably inferior to it in quality. Take the flea's jump, for instance. By its muscular contraction it gives to its mass a movement capable of raising it 30 centimeters [12 inches]; man can raise his own weight to 1.5 meters [about 5 feet] by leaping. For equal weight, the human muscle thus furnishes five times more work than that of the flea in a single contraction, since the work is the product of the weight by the height to which it is raised."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LUNAR PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE LUNAR ATMOSPHERE.

THAT the moon may have an atmosphere has always been admitted by astronomers, altho most of them have maintained that this atmosphere must be so slight as not to count. Recent observations that have caused much discussion bring up the question again in an interesting form. In a review of recent astronomy in *Science Illustrée*, M. W. de Fonville states his belief that we are approaching the time when this and similar problems may be solved by photography. Of recent lunar photographs, taken in France by M. Loewy, an expert in this art, he says:

"The photographs that he has collected are the best yet obtained; they surpass greatly those that the author has previously published, and yet these latter were superior to anything that has appeared before their time. The astronomer who compares successive lunar photographs taken at different times finds himself unfortunately in a very difficult situation. The same regions are illuminated differently. Details do not appear on one photograph because they have not been sufficiently lighted. Those that do appear are perhaps different on the two pictures because of variations in the light.

"But in spite of these obstacles the power of definition increases from year to year. Not only does the sensitiveness of the film increase, but the time of exposure diminishes. The published photographs are not direct reproductions of the originals. They are enlarged, so that the final product depends on the success of a second exposure, and the perfection with which this is made limits the possible size of the picture.

"Thus we approach, slowly but surely, the time when we can discern clearly any object situated on the lunar surface and discuss its nature scientifically.

"We have already reached the point where it may be affirmed definitely that there are on the moon's surface none of the cities which Schrotter, that ingenious and sympathetic *savant*, placed there. But what we may perhaps discover in the near future—and this may be the starting-point of lunar natural history—is the presence of changes of tint produced by the development of a peculiar species of vegetation. This is the form under which the presence of life on our satellite would begin to show itself, and, in fact, this manifestation would appear to have already taken place.

"In fact, if we are to believe Mr. E. Pickering, he has been able to demonstrate several changes of this kind with the specially powerful instrument that he is using at Arequita, Peru, near the equator. . . . . ."

The desire to know more of the moon's surface, M. de Fonville remarks, is one of humanity's oldest passions. Literature abounds in more or less fanciful "trips to the moon," and also in more serious attempts to describe the features of our satellite. One of the most remarkable of these—the so-called "Kepler's dream," written originally in Latin by one of the greatest of the world's astronomers—has just been republished in a German translation. Alluding to it, M. de Fonville goes on to say:

"Altho in such matters we must use the greatest circumspection, it is impossible not to notice that we have at our disposal powerful elements of interpretation that Kepler could not even suspect. . .

"To Kepler we owe the remark that all the water found on the lunar surface must be in the form of ice during the lunar night, which lasts for a half-lunation, or 354 hours. But the illustrious astronomer doubtless divined only half of the truth.

"The attractive force of the moon at its surface and on its equator being only seventeen hundredths of the earth's, gravitating bodies drawn toward it will fall only 1.57 meters [a little over 5 feet] in the first second. It is thus probable that the density of the lunar atmosphere exerts at most a pressure of 13 centimeters of mercury, or less than that at 10 kilometers [6.2 miles] above the earth's surface. The maximum of cold at this height is below −50° C. [−112° F.]. It is probable that the cold is so intense that the air itself is transformed into snow, and that it is with this substance and not only with frozen water that the lunar landscapes are covered when the sun begins to warm them again. Under the beneficent influence of its rays, which with us sustain life continuously, the lunar landscape begins to flourish again.

"A circumstance hitherto unexplained, on which Mr. Pickering comments in his notes of his observations at Arequita, seems to confirm this idea, which singularly enough no one ever thought of before.

"It has sometimes been thought that the occultations of stars by the moon's disk sometimes indicate the presence of an atmosphere dense enough to retard their disappearance and hasten their reappearance; but these phenomena invariably appear in parts of the Moon's edge that have been for some time subjected to the influence of the sun's rays, where the frozen air must have resumed its gaseous form.

"It should be noted that if the earth's whole atmosphere were liquefied by cold, the ocean of liquid air would be only about 11 meters [36 feet] deep. If a similar phenomenon should take place on the moon, the thickness would not be more than 2 meters [6½ feet]. At the distance that separates the earth from the moon, so small a change could be observed on our satellite only with the greatest difficulty."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAVE ANIMALS ALTERED IN HISTORIC TIME?

ONE of the most potent arguments against all phases of development theory has always been the permanence of our best-known species—the dog, the cat, the ox, etc. And the mummified specimens of these animals found in Egyptian tombs have often been appealed to as witnesses of this contention. It is evident that in such mummies we have a unique opportunity to study the fauna of thousands of years ago, yet it would seem that this has not been done systematically until recent years. Messrs. Lortet and Gaillard, two French zoologists who have been given unusually full opportunities for this study, have recently described their investigations in a book entitled "The Mummified Fauna of Ancient Egypt" [Lyons, France, 1903]. The writers conclude that Egyptian animals have not varied in seven thousand years, but they do not regard this fact as invalidating the theory of evolution. Their attitude may be seen from a review of their book, published in the *Revue Scientifique*, July 11. Says the reviewer:

"The occasion and the circumstance are both unique; we shall not find them elsewhere. Nowhere else have we the authentic dated remains that Egypt furnishes us. Nowhere have we collections of animals that lived five or six thousand years ago, which we can compare with the same species living in the same region. The problem is to see whether the ancient fauna and the modern are the same; whether the species have altered or not in the course of five or six thousand years. Long ago M. Lortet recognized the interest of this problem, but it was not until quite recently that, thanks to the assistance of M. Maspero, he was able to secure the mummies necessary for the comparison. Having procured them, he has examined them, and his work consists of the description and comparison of the remains that have been entrusted to him.

"The conclusion that he has reached from this comparison is that there has been no transformation. There is nothing in this fact contrary to the doctrine of evolution. For, in order that species may be changed, their environment must be modified; and the Egyptian environment has been remarkably constant during the period in question. We should, therefore, not be surprised that the fauna has preserved its characteristics and remains fixed; that

there are still dogs, cats, rats, bulls, antelopes, gazelles, sheep, and also falcons, eagles, owls, etc.

"Among the numerous facts noted by Messrs. Lortet and Gaillard there is much that is very interesting. Thus the Egyptian bas-reliefs show us two species of bulls, one with long horns, the other with short ones. Now, among the mummies we find only the long-horned variety. This species is the African zebu, which still exists in great herds on the plains of the upper Nile. But where did the short-horned species come from? It was imported from Syria after epidemics that destroyed the long-horned race; and when, more recently, the short-horned species was destroyed in its turn, the Egyptian farmers and breeders sought in the Sudan individuals of the ancient race and installed them anew in the valley of the lower Nile.

"In like manner, two forms of sheep are represented on the ancient monuments of Egypt. Now we find from the investigations of Messrs. Lortet and Gaillard that one of them was domesticated as early as the neolithic period, and was still living in the earliest Pharaonic times; this was not a goat, nor a descendant of the mouflon [or long-horned wild sheep], as has been supposed. The other species seems to have been introduced into Egypt under the twelfth dynasty, 435. But both are purely African. And it seems evident that zoology is less and less favorable to the idea of the Asiastic origin of the Egyptian races of animals. They came, and still come, from Africa. And whether we have to do with birds, fishes, mammals, or reptiles, we shall have no doubt, after reading the fine works of Messrs. Lortet and Gaillard, regarding the proper conclusion to adopt. It is that in the Egyptian environment, very uniform, very constant, very stable, animals have not varied for five, six, and, perhaps, seven thousand years."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STORAGE-BATTERIES ON ELECTRIC ROADS.

THE use of storage-batteries to furnish the entire motive power for an electric road has not been successful. On lines where they have been used, notably on Thirty-fourth Street, in New York, the conducting wire or bar, with trolley or sliding-contact, is taking their place. But as an adjunct to the usual source of power and a means for saving up a surplus for use when it is needed they are gaining in popularity. Of this use Howard S. Knowlton says in *The Engineering Magazine* (August):

"Electric railways are noted for the enormous momentary demands for power which their generating-stations sustain. Generally the ratio of this instantaneous power output to the average load or power demand is much greater on a small system than in the case of a large one. The causes of these fluctuations are found in the constant starting and stopping of cars, changes in speeds, grades, curves, conditions of track and roadbed, and, to some extent, the varying numbers of passengers carried. Far less power is required to run a heavy car at a speed of thirty or forty miles per hour on the level than to accelerate it to such a speed in starting from a standstill. . . . Each car on a street-railway may easily draw from three to six times its normal average current from the power-station when accelerating. . . . The electric railway thus offers an attractive field for energy-storage, in order to avoid the installation of current-generating machinery and transmission-apparatus whose supplying capacity is greatly in excess of the average demands of the cars. Here the storage-battery rises to the occasion, and, when financial conditions are favorable, it absorbs and gives out energy with signal success, in the operation of the system.

"The popular impression is to the effcet that such a battery stores up electricity, and that the bottled-up fluid is held somehow under pressure, to be released on demand like highly charged mineral water. The principle of the storage-battery is quite different from this, as the entire action is chemical, fundamentally. . . . . .

"'Charging' a storage-battery simply means passing a continuous electric current through it from some outside source of supply, as a railway or lighting generator, and thereby causing certain chemical actions to take place. The energy of the current is thus stored up as chemical changes and recombinations, or, in other words, it is transformed into potential chemical energy.

"'Discharging' a battery is naturally the reverse of the process just indicated. The battery is connected to a railway, lighting, or general power circuit, and it at once begins to deliver current, generated by the reversed chemical actions which begin to take place as soon as opportunity is given for a current to flow. Back goes the battery toward its original uncharged condition, and the cycle may be repeated over and over again, always with the same resulting chemical actions caused by, and then causing, the electric current. At each discharge there is an exceedingly slight deterioration of the active material on the positive plates, so that in a few years, more or less, these plates must be renewed, and are said to be 'worn out.' It is unnecessary to charge or discharge a battery entirely before reversing the process, and it may be drawn upon for electrical energy within the limits of its capacity just as freely as one would draw water from a reservoir. . . . . ."

As applied to electric-railway systems, therefore, the storage-battery does its work by absorbing the violent fluctuations in current demand which would otherwise be thrown upon the generating apparatus and transmission system. Through its power to charge or discharge at any point within its working range, the battery absorbs energy when the demand for it is light, and gives it out when the severe momentary pulls of the cars would burden unduly the power-stations, substations, and distributing-circuits. The action resembles that of an elastic spring in taking up shocks. But there is another great use for storage-batteries in electric-railway work; namely, on the line, at a distance from power-house or substation. Says Mr. Knowlton:

"Efficient service by the cars depends mainly upon their receiving current at the highest feasible pressure or voltage. The drop in line pressure as one recedes from the power-house is often a very serious matter, and as the speed of the car-motors at three hundred volts is about half the speed at six hundred, it is evidently of the highest importance to maintain as high a voltage as is possible all along the distant line, from the power-station to the car farthest away from it.

"This can be done in several ways, the two most common being to put up heavier feed-wire and thus add more copper-conducting power to the system, or to install a storage-battery out on the line, with the addition of little or no copper, and sometimes the removal of a portion of the wire already in service. The choice between the copper and the battery is always a problem in dollars and cents, as is the selection of a battery for station service, both demanding a skilled knowledge of electrical finance. . . . . .

"The future of the railway storage-battery is difficult to predict, at present. If the progress of science develops a form of battery which is far lighter and somewhat more efficient than modern types, there is no doubt that a revolution will be worked in methods of applying electricity to railway service. It would be a wonderful step forward to sweep away with one brilliant stroke of invention or discovery all the present complicated and expensive transmitting-wires, transforming and distributing devices, which render an electric-railway system a labyrinth of intricacy at best. The marvelous triumphs in the study and manufacture of high-powered explosives lead us to hope that some day electrical energy may be sold freely in concentrated battery cartridges, and applied to the propulsion of trains with an efficiency hitherto undreamed. Certain it is that the present applications of batteries to electric railway work will find a constantly increasing field of usefulness, as long as continuous-current motors are employed in driving cars, and with many able inventive minds bent upon the battery problem, there is at least ground for hope that a brilliant future may some time be realized in the scientific storage of electrical energy."

Portland Cement from Slag.—Portland cement has been made from blast-furnace slag for several years in Germany, Luxemburg, and Belgium, and the quality is said to be most satisfactory. *The Scientific American* now tells us that negotiations are being carried on with a view to the introduction of the slag-cement industry in England, Austria, and France. Says this paper:

"In some respects a blast-works has a considerable advantage over other Portland-cement factories because the motive power for the cement-works can be supplied by a blast-furnace gas-motor with electric transmission, the rubble or waste coke from the blast-furnaces can be utilized in the cement-kiln, and the principal raw

materials—namely, the granulated slag and the limestone—are close at hand. Besides, there are other minor advantages. Portland-slag cement has also some advantages over natural Portland cement; for, while the yield from the raw materials when the former is used is about 80 per cent., the yield when the ordinary raw materials are used is seldom more than 60 per cent. As the cost of production per ton of raw materials is nearly equal in both cases, a saving of about 20 per cent. in fuel, labor, etc., is effected in the case of slag cement. Besides this, Portland-slag cement is more trustworthy and more regular, and its manufacture can be more easily controlled than that of the so-called natural Portland cement, because the principal raw material—namely, the blast-furnace slag—is, as a rule, a regular product whose chemical composition is easily controlled; consequently, any alterations which are liable to take place are known beforehand and precautions can accordingly be taken in time. This is not the case when the natural raw materials are used. Some recent tests with Portland cement from blast-furnace slag, made in the municipal laboratory at Vienna, showed that mortar composed of 3 parts of sand with 1 part of this cement gave the following results:

"1. After seven days' hardening. Tensile strength, 383 pounds per square inch; strength of compression, 3,880 pounds per square inch.

"2. After twenty-eight days' hardening. Tensile strength, 551 pounds per square inch; strength of compression, 5,411 pounds per square inch."

AN ENEMY OF THE SPONGE-FISHERS.

THAT sponge-fishers are subject to a special malady which may have serious results is asserted by Dr. Skevos Zervos, a Greek physician, in *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris). This is due, he says, to a small parasite that lives on the sponge, which, coming into contact with the naked bodies of the fishers, poisons them severely. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 11), reviewing the article by Dr. Zervos:

"Near the root of some sponges, or rarely on their surface, lives an Actinium, a small cœlenterate. This parasite is found in abundance when the sponge develops in the mud or amid seaweed. It is found at a depth varying from 23 to 45 meters [82 to 147 feet]. It measures in length 1 to 4 centimeters [½ to 1½ inches], . . . and secretes from pores spread over its surface a very poisonous viscous substance. This substance, brought in contact with the diver's body, provokes symptoms more or less serious, according to the quality and quantity of the venom, whose action is also considerably modified not only by the nature of the bottom where the Actinium lives, but also by the season of the year. Among professional fishers it is averred that in the month of August the Actinium, which they call 'the worm' (*skoliki*), is particularly redoubtable.

"In man the first symptoms after contact with the cœlenterate are nausea and intense burning; . . . then the skin sloughs off, leaving a deep wound with abundant suppuration. . . . . .

"Taken internally, the Actinium has toxic properties that the sponge-fishers know well, for they take the parasite in a dried state from the coast of Africa and use it to poison domestic animals. For this purpose the Actinium is reduced to small bits and placed in bread or meat that is given to the animal to eat. The animal dies in convulsions at the end of a few minutes.

"M. Zervos has not studied the venom chemically, but . . . M. Chas. Richet has isolated it from the tentacles of the creature, where alone it is contained, and by whose means these animals paralyze the fish that they desire to make their prey. It is an extremely active principle, containing two distinct poisons that have been dissociated and studied separately. One determines intense congestion, leading to hemorrhage; M. Richet calls this 'congestion.' The other, which he has named 'thalassin,' gives rise to violent irritation. Richet has obtained this latter poison pure, in the shape of crystals; and this is interesting because it is the first toxin that has been isolated in crystalline form."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Best Surgical Steel.—That no country except England has yet succeeded in producing the finest steel for surgical instruments is asserted by a New York daily on the authority of a Brooklyn instrument-maker. Says this journal:

"According to this specialist, American-made steel has not yet reached a point of perfection that makes it available for a superior class of work. 'Surgical steel can be wrought and bought only in England,' he said. "'The famous surgeons of Berlin and Vienna must send to England for their instruments. In modern surgery, where life or death depends absolutely upon the reliability of the instrument to do exactly the work that the operator expects of it, no surgeon will take chances with knife, scissors, or forceps that he can not depend upon as absolutely as he can depend upon his own nerve."

On this *The American Machinist*, which quotes what has been given above, comments as follows:

"Now this, as any steel man or experienced steel user knows, means simply that this instrument-maker, who is probably an old man, has never used any other than a certain brand of English steel. It is of course good steel, and he has acquired the notion that no other is, or can be, as good without ever having taken the least trouble to find out whether or not his notion is correct. We believe that steel that is just as good as English for surgical instruments is made here, in Austria, in Sweden, in France, and probably in Germany as well. Usually an old expert worker of the kind alluded to has had an exceedingly narrow experience in the use of steels."

The Cost of Liquid Fuel.—Is oil a cheaper fuel than coal? The answer to this question, says A. L. Williston in *The Engineering Magazine* (July), depends entirely on locality, for in different localities the relative prices of oil and coal vary widely. Says the writer:

"Let us make the comparison, first, for a large power plant in New York city with anthracite buckwheat coal at $2.85 per ton of 2,000 pounds in the coal-pocket, and reduced oil at 3½ cents per gallon delivered; and second, for a similar plant in California, New Orleans, or in Texas, with inferior coal at $5.25 per ton in the coal-pocket and oil at 55 cents per barrel, delivered.

FIRST: NEW YORK CITY.

Coal.		*Oil Burning.*	
One ton of coal	$2.85	3.6 barrels of oil at $1.47	$5.29
Firing coal, per ton	.20	Steam for burners	.14
Removal of ashes	.18	Additional repairs	.05
	$3.23		$5.48

Increase in cost with oil burning, 69 per cent.

SECOND: CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, AND TEXAS.

Coal.		*Oil.*	
One ton of coal	$5.25	2.55 barrels of oil at 55 cents	$1.40
Firing coal, per ton	.20	Steam for burners	.14
Removal of ashes	.18	Additional repairs	.05
	$5.63		$1.59

Saving in cost with oil burning, 72 per cent.

"Between these limits—which by the way are not extreme—are many cases where the increase in cost will not be so much as 69 per cent. or the saving from oil burning will be less than 72 per cent., and at some points in between we shall find places where there will be no difference in cost whatsoever. The two illustrations will, however, serve to show how great may be the saving from the use of oil in certain places and how impossible is its use in many others."

"THE German papers have recently been circulating the report, and it has even gained currency in the English press," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "that the locomotives which have been purchased in America by the Bavarian state railways within the last three years had proven unsatisfactory, and that their durability had been called into question. In these reports it is also asserted that experts had declared that the American locomotives could only last at best from eight to ten years, while the locomotives manufactured in Bavaria had stood service for thirty years, and that for these reasons, as well as because of frequent necessary repairs, the further use of American locomotives had been abandoned. From official sources the information is obtained that these reports are unauthorized and wholly groundless. The facts are that the locomotives which had been bought in order to study the American system of locomotive building have proven, because of their simplicity, their originality of construction, and their remarkable locomotion for fast and freight-trains, most acceptable, especially as to durability and efficiency, and that up to this time nothing has been discovered to warrant a statement that, with the same care bestowed upon them as upon the Bavarian locomotives, the American locomotives would prove less durable than those built here. Indeed, many of the parts of construction have been found so simple and practical that they will be adopted in the construction of Bavarian locomotives."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTIMATES OF THE NEW POPE.

"THE new Pope is beloved by all Catholics, esteemed by the Italian Government, and respected by everybody. He is man of supreme practical sense, and he is altogether a splendid choice for the Pontiff." These words of Marion Crawford's (in a cable despatch to the New York *American*) seem to express the universal opinion of Roman Catholics in regard to the election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope. Cardinal Gibbons, when interviewed in Rome by *The American's* representative, voiced the same sentiments:

"We have made a splendid Pope. He is a most amiable Pope. We all love him, and the whole world will love him when it knows him. . . . The interests of the Church in America are sure to be watched with jealous care by his paternal eye. He was one of the cardinals who took the most active interest in the social movement. The result is, I am informed, that within the patriarchate of Venice the social principles laid down by Leo XIII. have had wonderful development. What could be more hopeful for us in America, great working people that we are?"

The Boston *Pilot* is convinced that "the Church is to find in Pius X. a wise, progressive, and prudent head to continue the policy of his illustrious predecessor"; and *The Catholic News* (New York) says:

"On all sides the action of the conclave is heartily approved. Catholics hail the new Pope—who has chosen the title of Pius X.—as eminently fitting to follow the great Leo; Protestants greet him as a scholarly, charitable, and devoutly religious man: and it is said that even the Italian Government welcomes his election. Under such circumstances it is apparent that a better choice could not have been made."

POPE PIUS X.,
Formerly Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice.

From the pages of the New York *Freeman's Journal* we summarize the following account of the career of the new Pontiff:

Giuseppe Sarto was born on June 2, 1835, at Riese, and made his preliminary studies at two institutions, one in Treviso, and the other, the Seminary of Padova. The career opening before him surely had no more promise than that of the average young priest of humble origin.

On September 18, 1858, he was ordained priest at Castle France, and in November of that year became assistant to the pastor of the village parish of Tombolo. There he labored for nearly a decade, and in November, 1867, was made pastor of the parish at Salsano. Eight years more went by, to March, 1875, when he received the first high honors in the Church. These were distinctive of the kind of work in which he was to excel in later life. In the year mentioned he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Treviso, and by successive appointments became Spiritual Director of the Seminary, Examiner of the Clergy, and Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court. Soon after, the additional honor came of an appointment to be Vicar of the Chapter, the see of Salsano being vacant, and in that office he performed the administrative duties falling upon a bishop until the next advance made him Bishop of Mantua by appointment in 1884.

It was in the consistory of June 12, 1893, that Leo conferred upon Sarto the red cap of cardinal, the latter becoming cardinal Priest of the titular Church of San Bernardo alle Termo. Almost immediately came the transfer to Venice, and additional honor, that of appointment to be Patriarch.

The conflict between the Vatican and the Italian Government over the right of nominating a patriarch of Venice naturally brought Sarto into the public eye at the very outset of his career there, calling attention to the friendship he had been known to entertain for the house of Savoy and placing him at once on the side of those in the Sacred College who were the more favorably inclined toward the Government. At the time it was feared that Sarto would offend Pope Leo. But Leo was not offended, and the reason he did not take umbrage at the words of his outspoken cardinal was shown to be that he understood Sarto better than did the others.

In his management of the see of Venice Cardinal Sarto proved himself a strict churchman, and the record of several acts comes down as evidence to this end. He found there more or less laxity among the diocesan clergy, and he instituted several corrective measures which brought discipline up to the desired pitch. He abolished the veneration of relics of doubtful authenticity; he revived the use of the Gregorian chant in Venice, and insisted that his priests should observe strictly the liturgical rules. A feature of his services was the requirement that the Gospel lesson read on Sundays and fast-days should be expounded to the people in the vernacular.

The new Pope is a patron of the arts, and his private gallery of paintings in the Seminario Patriarcale is of more than ordinary value. Under his direction the music of St. Mark's has become famous, and his earnest patronage of the musician, Perosi leaves little doubt that he will have care for the development of the music of the church.

Personally the Pope appears somewhat older than the published pictures make him, since these all are taken from prints made seven or eight years ago. A man of medium height and of good physique, he gives the impression of great activity and power, while the quiet dignity of his bearing is at once attractive and impressive. Beyond all else, he is personally the most unassuming, and is reputed to have gained more than one friendship through this attribute. He has led in Venice a life of the utmost simplicity, but at the great ceremonials of the church he presides with impressive dignity.

The policy of the new Pope is a subject for discussion and speculation in many quarters. One of the most definite pronouncements yet made is that of Cardinal Cavagnis, the learned canonist, who is reported to have said:

"Pius X. will insist upon the parochial work being well done. He found the patriarchate of Venice in chaos. He left it a garden spot of the Church.

"He will promote the Gregorian music, of which he is very fond. He is Perosi's patron, and will execute the reforms in the Gregorian chant suggested by Perosi. This ought to interest American churchmen.

"Pius will follow his predecessor without being irreconcilable. Americans ought to be pleased to know that he will follow Leo's policy. He will extend the Christian propaganda without exciting jealousies among the states in whose colonies Catholic missions exercise the most influence."

THE FUTURE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

IT is generally recognized that the influence of the late Pope Leo was cast upon the side of what is called "liberal" Catholicism. His attitude toward some of the most momentous problems of modern theology, including those of the "higher criticism," was the attitude of an investigator rather than of a dogmatist; and in his famous encyclical directing that the "precious wisdom" of St. Thomas Aquinas should be restored to its ancient place of honor, he specifically counseled Roman Catholic scholars to study this liberal philosopher in the original, and to apply his spirit of inquiry to modern problems. A question profoundly affecting intellectual and religious development throughout the world is involved in the attitude of the new Pope toward the "neo-scholastic" movement encouraged by his predecessor. Josiah Royce, Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University, discusses this subject at some length in the pages of the Boston *Transcript* (July 29). He writes:

PROF. JOSIAH ROYCE, OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

Who discusses the possibility of an intellectual "reaction" in the Roman Catholic Church.

"If the process which Leo initiated continues to go on unhindered, the positive results for the increase of a wholesome cooperation between Catholic and non-Catholic investigators and teachers will probably be both great and wholesome. On the other hand, if this same process is seriously and effectively checked by the forces of conservative officialism within the Roman communion, the consequence will be a return to certain forms of controversy and of mutual misunderstanding among some of the principal schools of modern opinion, a return which no lover of reason ought to welcome. The death of the Pope, the choice of his successor, bring into prominence the distinctly practical issues whose nature is thus suggested. These issues concern, indeed, in the first place, the inner life of the Roman Church. But they also indirectly concern, in a genuine sense, the common interests of modern intellectual progress and of public education."

Professor Royce goes on to point out the degree to which the intellectual life of the Roman Catholic Church has actually been altered in the course of this process:

"I recognize how very conservative the great body of Catholic theologians have remained, and I do not imagine that either the dogmas or the political policy of that Church will undergo any notable change at any early date in consequence of the movement of which I speak, no matter how far it goes. But what I do see, as I look over the recent literature of discussion, is (1) that there is a distinct increase of active cooperation on the part of Catholic scholars in the relatively neutral tasks of modern science and scholarship. I see also (2) that there is a great increase in the understanding and appreciation of philosophers (such, for instance, as Kant), whom Catholic teachers all used to condemn without reserve or knowledge, but whom some of them, notably in France, have lately been disposed not only to comprehend, but also, in certain respects, openly to follow. And (3) I also read, occasionally, efforts to show that there is nothing in the 'philosophical principles' of scholasticism which is at all hostile to the transformation of species, or to the whole set of doctrines known by the name of evolution, in so far, at least, as these doctrines are matters of natural science. Nor are such views limited to men like the late unhappy Mivart—men who are at heart only half-way Catholics, and who, any day, may have to break with their Church as he did. No, I find such views maintained, with various modifications, by men whose position amongst the faithful seems, at least, when viewed from without, to be quite secure."

Proceeding to a consideration of the future influence of the "liberal" movement, Professor Royce writes:

"Will Catholic officialism—conservative as it is, political as its motives have to be, reactionary as its policy has so often been—will such officialism permit the new Catholic scholarship further liberty to develop on these lines? Will not the new Pope . . . undertake to bring to a pause the evolution of these tendencies toward a reform of Catholic philosophy, and toward an era of good feeling between Catholic and non-Catholic science and scholarship? I confess to a good deal of doubt upon this subject. I confess also that I am rather disposed to anticipate a reaction against all this natural, but, as I fancy, officially unexpected growth that has taken place in the world of Catholic scholarship within the last two decades. The Catholic Church is to-day, as of old, an institution under the control of men to whom scholarship and even wisdom will always be secondary to motives of a decidedly worldly sort. I can not hope that the officials will, in the long run, tolerate the philosophers, unless the latter show themselves less vital in their inquiries, and less eager in their mental activities, than they have recently been.

"But what an admirable opportunity for a genuine spiritual growth will be lost if Leo's revival of Catholic philosophy has even its first fruits cut off and is not permitted to bear the still richer fruit that, in case it is unhindered, it will some day surely bring forth."

A more optimistic view of the future of Roman Catholicism is voiced by *Harper's Weekly* (August 8):

"We are not among those who expect that the twentieth century will witness a reabsorption by Catholicism of many, if any, of the Protestant sects that seceded from it some four hundred years ago. It is quite possible that individual members of the High-Church wing of the Anglican communion may in increasing numbers go over to the Church of Rome. It is also possible that like sporadic conversions may take place in those Continental countries in which Episcopal hierarchies were established by the Lutherans. The Anglican and Lutheran bodies, however, will no doubt retain for a long period their separate organizations, and this may be predicted with an even closer approach to certainty of the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, and other minor Protestant sects. But while no reabsorption on a considerable scale is probable, there will be evolved a tolerance, and even a sympathy, for Catholicism of which in Protestant countries there was no trace a hundred years ago.

"Of the growth of such tolerance and sympathy we see everywhere impressive evidences. They are as visible in England, and even in Scotland, as they are in Prussia, Denmark, and Holland, and they are nowhere more conspicuous than they are in the United States. As we have formerly pointed out, an attempt at this time to raise the 'No-Popery' cry in England would simply provoke derision, and only a lunatic would try to revive to-day the anti-Catholic 'Know-Nothing' party that was for an hour so powerful half a century ago. The Catholic Church is now regarded by statesmen and political economists in Protestant countries as a useful if not indispensable coadjutor in the work of upholding the existing order. The inevitableness of such an alliance was so clearly recognized by Karl Marx that he made the repudiation of Catholicism a cardinal tenet of the Socialist creed. His injunction has been heeded in both Germany and France; and, by a natural counter-movement, all the conservative forces of society are beginning to occupy a friendly position toward the Catholic Church. In view of this new alinement of forces, the papacy is justified in looking forward with equanimity, if not with confidence, to the possible vicissitudes of the twentieth century."

Problems Unsolved by Evolution.—Evolution, as a scientific theory, and theology have very little to do with each other; evolution neither increases materially the theologian's difficulties nor helps him to solve them, if we are to accept the conclusions of Dr. William Hallock Johnson, who writes at length on the subject in *The Princeton Theological Review* (Philadelphia). "The

attitude of theology toward evolution," Dr. Johnson reminds us, "was first that of pronounced or even violent antagonism; then that of partial acceptance and incorporation; and there is now evidence that we have passed into a third stage, which may be called that of comparative indifference." In the conclusion of his long and careful review of the relations between theology and evolution, Dr. Johnson sums up his views as follows:

"It can not be denied that evolution still proposes to the apologist and the exegete some questions whose answer as yet can only be provisional. Our thesis has simply been that recent discussions, both from the theological and the scientific side, have emphasized the 'limits of evolution,' and so tended to minimize its importance for theology. It has not given us the key with which the mysteries of existence can be unlocked. It has thrown no light upon the question of ultimate origin, whether of matter, of life, of mind, of conscience, of sin. It has left unsolved the fundamental metaphysical questions differently decided by atheism, pantheism, deism, and theism. In its philosophical form it postulates an unbroken continuity, but, apart from theistic evolution, can not reconcile this continuity with the progress it describes. In the citadel of its strength—the biological field—it renounces, in its most recent form, all attempt to explain the origin of species, that is, to assign a *vera causa* for their appearance."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S RELIGION.

THE growing interest in the work and personality of Stevenson finds expression in a new book, entitled "The Faith of Robert Louis Stevenson." Its author, the Rev. John Kelman, of Edinburgh, attempts to estimate in religious terms Stevenson's philosophy of life, tho he confesses at the outset that the task is somewhat perplexing. "The numberless apparent incongruities and conflicting aspects of Stevenson's life," he says, "might at first tempt one to take a cynical view of the situation, and to count him among those who smile at faith. Yet no one who knows the spirit of his work could permanently accept that easy but impossible solution. Even after a slight acquaintance the religious element is apparent, and further study serves only to show it more deep and clear." Mr. Kelman goes on to say:

"In all true strength there is the consciousness of another and greater Power in the universe before which man's strength is but weakness. . . . Accordingly we find that there is an element of fatalism, in one form or another, in all really great thinkers, and Stevenson is no exception. Sometimes, as in 'Olalla,' this appears in a sense of the dread physical forces of the world, whose play is seen in natural law in general, and in heredity in particular. . . . In other passages, rebellion against the established order of the universe is exhibited in all its futile irrationality on the one hand; God's slow but irresistible designs are manifest on the other. 'The world, the universe, turns on vast hinges, proceeds on a huge plan; you, and we, and—and all, I potently believe it—used for good; but we are all—and this I know—as the dust of the balances. The loss or the salvation of the *Lübeck* was weighed, and was decided, in the hour of birth of the universe.'"

The spirit of fatalism, we are reminded, has ever exerted a double influence in the world, discouraging the weak and bracing the strong. To Stevenson the thought of inevitable ill only came as a spur to greater achievement. He determined, as he said, "to waylay destiny and bid him stand and deliver."

"The result in character was one of the most brilliant records of human courage which are to be found anywhere in the biographies of British men. Courage is not one of the highest or most delicate virtues. It is closely connected with the physical life, and even moral and intellectual daring has its root among the nerves of a man. Yet even so, it is, in Stevenson's phrase, 'the footstool of the virtues, upon which they stand,' and, therefore, it is 'the principal virtue, for all the others presuppose it,' so that 'no man is of any use until he has dared everything.' It is a noteworthy fact that in almost every one of his recorded prayers there is a petition for courage, for it will generally be found that a man's most distinguishing characteristic is that for which he has oftenest prayed. That the circumstances of his life demanded an unusual fortitude will be denied by none who have any knowledge of the facts. In Vailima the demand became excessive. 'Vailima Letters,' from this point of view, records a continuous succession of troubles. . . As we read of the incessant returns of protracting illness and blindness; pain in the head, the back, the limbs; wakefulness, and its sense of ruin; fever, racking cough, and bleeding lungs; we can but thank God for a creature able to meet them all as he did. Dr. Robertson Nicoll has somewhere said very memorably that to understand Robert Louis Stevenson *one must have put up a little blood.*"

The conjunction of fatalism and courage in Stevenson's temperament could only lead him to a serious view of moral life. "The difficulty of life's task and the height of its calling," says Mr. Kelman, "are ever before him, and it was the sense of these which gave him some of his greatest thoughts." We quote further:

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,

"As he conceived it, normal human life was something clean and healthy, as well as robust, lived in the open air, freshened by a breeze; and this frank and natural ideal dominated all departments of his thought."

"Chief among such thoughts was that of dual personality, which found so speedy and world-wide a recognition in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.' Popular religion adopted the allegory partly because it was a modern echo of St. Paul's words to the Romans, in which the apostle describes himself as leading the double life of unwilling sin and unfulfilled desire for holiness. But still more must the popularity of 'Jekyll and Hyde' be attributed to its ghastly truthfulness as a rescript of common experience. In this mysterious twofoldness of the inner life it was felt that Stevenson, like St. Paul before him, had exposed the root of all our moral difficulties. It is because of the war of the carnal man against the spiritual and within them that the best men, tho they may approach the great task and adventure of life with light hearts, grow grave and stern as they advance. For Stevenson this was a dominant type of ethical thought, and it is never absent from any of his delineations of character. It corresponds with the duality which he finds in nature—the 'beauty and terror of the world.' . . . In 'Deacon Brodie' the tragedy is represented as it wrought itself out in an actual history . . . The 'Master of Ballantrae' is another instance, in which the refined sensitiveness of the exterior serves but to

throw into darker relief the impudent grossness within. It is the personal note of deep and sore experience that makes all such descriptions of the double life and its warfare so wonderfully telling."

Stevenson's gospel, declares Mr. Kelman, may be summed up in the two words, "Manliness and Health." "As he conceived it, normal human life was something clean and healthy as well as robust, lived in the open air, freshened by a breeze; and this frank and natural ideal dominated all departments of his thought." We quote, in conclusion:

"*Health* is, above all other words, the distinguishing and appropriate word for him. Cynicism he hates as an acute and disastrous form of morbidness. . . . In contrast with all such morbidness we turn to his descriptions of heroes and to those casual lists of ideals in which a writer betrays without premeditation his own preference and admiration. Here are a few of them, typical of many others: 'Fire, thrift, and courage—a creature full-blooded and inspired with energy.' 'Never to set up to be soft, only to be square and hearty, and a man all round.' 'A fine face, honorable rather than intelligent, strong, simple, and righteous.' 'Strong, healthy, high-strung, and generous natures.' 'Very, very nice fellows, simple, good, and not the least dull.' Such estimates prepare us for the more deliberate summary of human virtue which is now one of the most familiar of his sayings: 'To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.' The closing words may be taken as the best possible summary of his ideals, and the best account also of his achievement. Fortitude and delicacy—in these is the fulfilling of the law according to R. L. S."

A Secular View of the "Decadence of Preaching."—"Poor preaching, the utterly inadequate nature of a great many of the sermons delivered from the modern pulpit, especially where Christians differ in their Christianity as they do in this land of multitudinous sects, is probably more responsible than all other causes combined for what so many clergymen with questionable exactness define as modern lack of piety." So thinks the Providence *Journal*, a newspaper much concerned by what it terms the "decadence of preaching" in these latter days. It quotes with approval an expression of regret from the London *Spectator* that "the Church has abandoned her plan of providing sermons for such as had no facility for public speaking," and goes on to say:

"Men will differ until the end of time, such are the divers ways of human nature, as to the exact significance of the teachings of Christ. But every interpretation, to carry conviction to the minds and hearts of more than one or two, and to bear fruit in good works, ought to be reasonably conceived and soberly and intelligently as well as charitably, set forth. But soberness and intelligence, and even charity, are rarer in the pulpit than they should be. How many preachers denounce where they should encourage, sneer where they should soothe, plant fear instead of hope in the hearts of the timid, or are scornful where they should be infinitely patient! And how many preachers who have no other aim in life than to do good to their fellows—those excellent men who can not preach—undo in the pulpit all that they accomplish elsewhere because of 'slipshod English,' 'disjointed arguments,' 'trivial anecdotes,' and 'strings of conventional catchwords,' as *The Spectator* enumerates them!

"The value of a word to the wise is proverbial. Men are no worse than they used to be, nor is Christian charity any rarer under the sun. But if the officials of the Church would insist upon a higher intellectual and educational standard of admission to the clergy, or at least would select with the care practised in other professions those who are commissioned to expound the riddles of philosophy to a world that nowadays does more of its own thinking than ever before, the influence of the clergy upon our daily lives would be vastly greater than it is, and there would be many less to sit in the seat of the scornful and far fewer sinners outside the fold."

NEW LIGHT ON THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

THE countless literary finds made of late, especially in Egypt, that pertain to the period of the New-Testament writings, have often surprised scholars by furnishing data in perplexing Biblical problems. One of the latest contributions of this sort comes in a special pamphlet from the pen of Baron F. von Aefele ("Die Augaben der Berliner Planetentofel, P. 8279)," which throws new light on the "Star of Bethlehem." The leading facts are as follows:

Kepler, on the basis of his discovery of the course of the planets, made the discovery that after the year 7 B.C. there occurred the rare *conjunctio maxima* of the constellation of Jupiter and Saturn—the sign of the Ram. The leading star of this constellation, Jupiter, he declared to have been the Star of Bethlehem. This claim secured all the more recognition by the further discovery that the traditional chronology of the New Testament, as worked out by Dionysius, was incorrect, and that Herod the Great had died in the fifth year before Christ, so that Christ would then have been born 4 B.C. at latest. The suggestion of Kepler, nevertheless, met with a good deal of doubt, the story of the star being considered rather in the light of a myth than of historical fact.

Recently, however, there has been discovered in Egypt and brought to Berlin a list of the positions of the planets from the year 17 B.C. to 10 A.D. In this list this *conjunctio maxima*, which the mathematical calculations of Kepler had worked out, is mentioned as a fact, and is described with all possible details as a phenomenon that had on this occasion appeared for the first time since the days of Alexander the Great. A demotic description accompanies this papyrus table, which agrees throughout with the main facts as reported in the second chapter of Matthew. In fact, the agreement is surprising in its extent. It is said, for example, that the star "stood" over Bethlehem—a statement which commentators, and among them the latest, Holtzmann, declare to be poetical; but in this Egyptian account it appears that the expression "stood" is the astronomical technical term used to designate the *conjunctio maxima* of Jupiter that occurred on the 26th of December, 6 B.C. This latter fact explains, too, why the primitive Church appointed December as the Christmas month; not because this or that Roman or Greek divinity had been celebrated on that day, and his service was adopted by the Christian Church, but because the early Christians knew that Christ was born in December.

An interesting parallel discussion as to the day of Christ's death, as computed on the basis of new data furnished by Professor Ochelis, appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST May 15.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN our columns recently Swâmi Abhedanânda was erroneously referred to as "the late Swamî Abhedanânda," owing to a confusion of his identity with that of the late Swâmi Vivekanânda.

SOME interesting information in regard to ministerial salaries has been furnished to *The Church Economist* (New York) by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Speaking for his own church, he says that one hundred ministers receive a salary of $5,000 or more, 300 receive from $3,500 to $5,000, and 700 receive between $2,000 and $3,500. "In other words," comments *The Economist*, "of the 7,800 ministers, less than 1½ in 100 are paid $5,000, slightly over 5 in 100 receive $3,500 or more, and about 14 in 100 receive $,000 or more."

GERONIMO and a dozen of his Apache warriors have joined the Methodist Church, and were recently baptized at Fort Sill, I. T., in the presence of a large crowd of Indians and whites. To quote the press despatches: "With the Comanches sitting on one side of the tabernacle and the Apaches on the other, each tribe with its interpreter standing in the foreground repeating the words of the white preacher, the minister stood and told the story of Christ. At the close of the sermon, Geronimo and twelve of his warriors, prisoners at Fort Sill, went forward and asked to be received into the church. In the afternoon the baptismal ceremony took place."

THEORETICALLY all religions may be freely professed in the Russian empire, according to *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), with the exception of the Jewish. "There are said to be about 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. These include Armenians, Roman Catholics, Protestants, Lutherans, Mohammedans, Jews, and pagans. All these bodies have for many years worshiped in their own churches or temples. But these have never belonged to the Greek faith, and they have not received recruits from that faith. It is only when any member of the Orthodox Church demands for himself liberty of thought and conscience, so far as to follow it out of that communion into a dissenting church, that the law of Russia interferes and sternly forbids such liberty."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DIPLOMACY OF PIUS X.

THE papal policy of Pius X. will be conciliatory and peaceful, according to the Austrian press, which seems to be alone in possessing any familiarity with his views and purposes as an international factor. Altho the new Pope was an unknown quantity to the leading journals of France, England, and Germany when he was proclaimed to the crowds waiting outside the Vatican, we find the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) stating positively that he will maintain friendly relations with all the nations and strive to remove all causes of political controversy. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) takes pretty much the same view. "He is a simple, modest, priestly character," it observes, "who finds a satisfying field for his energies in his calling as a pastor of souls, and who devotes himself entirely to that end. He is merely the son of a peasant from the rural districts, and in his character and demeanor the humble nature of his origin is manifest. He is of an undersized and rather undistinguished appearance. A pair of keen eyes peer forth from the kindly countenance. His candor and unflinching truthfulness have won him a host of friends in the ranks of the upper and lower clergy. His pacific disposition is a guaranty of a quiet, peaceful Vatican policy." The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) notes that the cardinals of the curia have again failed to produce a pope from among themselves. With reference to the international influence of Pius X. the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) remarks:

"The Church can henceforth exercise only a moral influence in the world, and foreign governments will more and more see to it that it is restricted to its religious functions merely. This is proper and is in harmony with the best interests of mankind, which has only suffered from the political activities of the Church. Men realize to-day that it is proper that they strive for their material well-being. The Church's influence in affairs of state should be nothing whatever. It is imperative to work against the Church whenever it strives to regain control of what it has cost centuries of effort to wrest from her grasp. The Pope may not easily resign himself to playing the mere part of a religious superior—a part which is, nevertheless, sublime if he could be brought to see it in its lofty grandeur—and he may not be consoled at being no longer master of the world, but he can accomplish nothing against the forces of evolution and of human thought."

The relations of the Vatican and the Quirinal are not expected to undergo any fundamental change. In this sense the German press expresses itself. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks the times are not ripe for anything beyond a less tense attitude between the secular and the religious powers in Rome. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* goes into the subject in some detail as follows:

"The relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal . . . will continue strained. It can not be otherwise, for either the Pope must renounce in principle his claim to the city of Rome and the states of the Church, thereby despoiling the papacy, or the kingdom of Italy must abandon its capital. Both these alternatives are impossible. The only thing left is a *modus vivendi*. The true basis for that is the Italian law of guaranties of May 13, 1871. The rights thereby accorded the Pope may be easily summed up:

"As regards the person of the Pope himself, it is inviolable according to this law of guaranties. His assassination or complicity in a conspiracy for his assassination is punishable on precisely the same terms as a like crime against the King of Italy. Royal honors are conferred upon the Pope wherever he may be in Italy, and the same rights to personal consideration are granted him that are recognized in him by all Catholic sovereigns. Should he have an interview with the king, he takes precedence of the king. The Pope has also a right to a prescribed number of government troops as his bodyguard, and government troops are at his disposal for the guarding of the Vatican. His personal inviolability is protected further by the inviolability of his residence, which no Italian government official may enter without the express permission of the Pope.

"In consequence of the peculiar circumstances which led to this position of the Pope the latter has become in many respects more independent and less amenable to any responsibility than he ever was before. The Pope need no longer fear any attempt upon his personal liberty. He can not be constrained by any rebellion of his subjects or by any interference from a foreign power, unless the foreign Power destroys first the kingdom of Italy. The practical result of all this immunity is that the Pope enjoys greater sovereign rights than any other ruler to-day. If one king offends another by word or pen, the offended king can retort by the usual methods permitted according to international law. Against the Pope in a similar contingency an offended king has no other weapons than those which come from suspending diplomatic relations. The Pope has no further measures to dread. Italy, which guarantees his inviolability, can neither punish him herself nor permit any other Power to invade Italian soil for the purpose of punishing him. In this respect, therefore, the inviolability of the papacy is better protected than it was in the days when a foreign power, by invading the states of the Church, could make reprisals. The Pope has been placed out of reach.

"Nor is he placed within reach by any other government means. A foreign creditor of the Italian Government or of the Italian king may put in a claim against the treasury. The king can not, indeed, be sued personally, but his courts, which administer justice in his name, can give judgment against his civil appropriation list and compel payment. No clause of the national constitution shuts the royal door to a court process. The Pope, on the other hand, is not merely incapable of being sued personally, and is not amenable merely to a court writ, but no court process or judgment can be served upon him. Nor can any court process be served upon a single one of the Pope's officials while in the Vatican, a circumstance growing out of that part of the law of guaranties which specifies that no Italian government official can enter the Vatican limits without the express permission of the Pope."

Nevertheless, according to the German daily, the papacy is not likely to change its attitude toward the Italian Government. On the other hand, his attitude will be personally conciliatory, a view indorsed in France. The *Figaro* (Paris) does not consider the new Pope a particular friend of Germany. The *Tribuna* (Rome), writing before the election of Pius X., said that France would not be estranged whatever be the result of the conclave, and the Paris *Temps* expressed the same view. To the English press the election of the Patriarch of Venice to the chair of St. Peter was a surprise. Nothing definite as to what the policy of the new Pope will be can be gleaned from London organs just now.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

IT is well known that "the naval grandeur of Spain succumbed in Manila Bay and in Cuban waters during the disasters of the American war." So we read in the Paris *Temps*. But a patriotic Spanish statesman, Señor Sanchez Toca, wishes to revive this naval grandeur. To this end he urged an appropriation which, altho not huge, is, relatively to Spain's capacity for raising money, immense. Señor Villaverde, who happened to be Finance Minister when the question of the navy presented itself, left the cabinet at once. Now he is back in office as Premier, the former ministry of Señor Silvela having almost wholly disappeared. The *Imparcial* (Madrid) infers from this that the rebuilding of the Spanish navy will proceed at a pace more in consonance with Spain's finances than was at first suggested. But it professes itself rather uncertain upon this point, because, as it alleges, an alliance has been made with France upon the basis of Spain's claims in Morocco. Spain, we read further in the *Epoca* (Madrid), is not interested in the problems of international import now troubling the other Powers. But she has a vital concern in northern Africa, and will not tolerate any disregard of that fact. Therefore she must have a strong navy. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thus comments:

"The Silvela cabinet has gone and a Villaverde cabinet takes its place. From the course adopted by Villaverde during the discussion that led to the crisis it can be seen what his policy will be: economy, sound finance, and reform of the army and navy only to the extent warranted by the pecuniary resources of the land. As a

result, all the great schemes with reference to Morocco must collapse. The new Premier is credited with the intention of governing, not with the aid of the old Conservative hacks, but with the aid of new and young men. The list of those who have entered the ministry confirms this impression. The names are for the most part new, and the men have not hitherto been generally known in political circles. For the rest the policy of Villaverde will not differ essentially from that of Silvela. This is more particularly true as regards the attitude of the Government toward the church. It is well known that Silvela granted all the Vatican's demands, and he was ready to give legal recognition to all the religious orders that had not complied with the terms of the law passed on their account. In fact, he had announced to the Cortes that he would not lay before it the compact entered into with the Vatican, but would put it into effect upon his own responsibility. Villaverde will differ from Silvela only in that he will govern with more economy. The Spaniards have become easier to please. They will be content with this improvement if it is really brought about."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WAI-WU-PU.

CHINA'S official board for the conduct of foreign affairs, styled the Wai-wu-pu, is the great instrument by means of which Russia carries out her plan of circumventing the Powers in the Far East, according to the general opinion of those European newspapers which adopt an anti-Russian tone. The Wai-wu-pu came into existence about a year ago, superseding the old Tsung-li-Yamen, and it enjoys precedence over all other boards, as well as enjoying the privilege of appointing many secretaries and subordinate diplomatic officials. Ku Chao-hsi is one of the most recently appointed members of the Wai-wu-pu, and he is described by the London *Times* as "a statesman who knows not a word of any foreign language, has never held office before, and has never been out of China. He is ignorant, even for a Chinaman, of foreign affairs, but the Chinese defend his appointment on the ground that he writes beautiful Chinese characters. His chief characteristic is that he is almost as deaf as the aged Wang Wen-shao, his chief colleague." On the staff of the Wai-wu-pu is Wu Ting Fang, some time Chinese Minister in Washington. His post, according to the London daily quoted above, is a very subordinate one.

According to the London *Times*, the Wai-wu-pu is deliberately lending itself to what it calls the series of duplicates, by means of which the present situation of affairs in the Far East was brought about. Prince Ching, executive head of the Wai-wu-pu, is mainly responsible for everything, so far as a mere tool can be said to be responsible, we are assured. He is apt to be sick when representatives of the Powers desire to see him, unless those representatives happen to be Russian. To quote the exact words of the London *Times* recently:

"Since M. Lessar [the Russian Minister] returned from St. Petersburg to Peking active negotiations have been once more proceeding with regard to the Manchurian question between the Russian legation and the Wai-wu-pu. Whilst Prince Ching was pleading sickness in order to avoid seeing other foreign representatives, he was in close communication with the Russian Minister, and, tho nothing is yet definitely known as to the outcome of these negotiations, and Prince Ching himself, according to the telegram we publish this morning from our Peking correspondent, denies that he has signed any secret agreement, the President of the Wai-wu-pu admits that he has sent a memorandum to the Russian legation containing the Chinese answer to the demands put forward by M. de Plançon [Russian chargé d'affaires in Peking] in his famous note of April 18. Until we know the nature of that answer the value of Prince Ching's denial of the secret agreement must remain a matter of speculation. It must be noted, however, that Japanese diplomacy at Peking has not yet relaxed its efforts to secure the opening of new 'ports' in Manchuria to foreign trade —a measure which has also been pressed upon the Chinese by the United States Government in connection with the new treaty of commerce that is being negotiated at Shanghai. That the Chinese Government should undertake not to open any new treaty ports in Manchuria or to admit any new consuls without the consent of Russia was one of the chief demands which M. de Plançon set forth as a condition for the execution by Russia of the convention for the evacuation of Manchuria—demands of which the existence was denied by the Russian Government, but of which a copy was fortunately given by M. de Plançon himself to the American Minister at Peking. In this and in other respects the result of M. Lessar's negotiations with Prince Ching will show definitely how much the 'open door,' to which Russia stands pledged, proves worth in practise, and what reliance can be placed upon Count Benkendorff's [Russian ambassador in London] assurance to Lord Lansdowne that nothing is further from her thoughts than the obstruction of foreign commerce in Manchuria, where it can not be developed without treaty ports.

"Whatever the immediate upshot of these negotiations, the present position of Russia in that province and the sway she exercises over the central Government at Peking are a remarkable proof of the results which may be achieved by that system of railway policy of which our statesmen used to speak so lightly four or five years ago. Lord Salisbury at that time confessed that he could not see how the liberty to make and run a railway could give to any foreign country a political power over China. No Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is likely to assert that view ever again."

Since the above was written, however, the United States has succeeded in obtaining from the Wai-wu-pu an agreement for the opening of certain free ports in Manchuria in the "open-door" sense. This victory for the diplomacy of Mr. Hay is really due to Russian dread of United States action in the Far East, declares the Paris *Temps*. "Nevertheless," it adds, "it is not to be supposed that the work of American diplomacy, happily as it has been begun, is on the eve of completion. Mr. Conger, United States minister in Peking, is about to negotiate a treaty with the Wai-wu-pu. This instrument, commercial in nature, will have considerable importance. It will define the conditions upon which the new Manchurian ports are to be opened both as regards China and as regards the nations claiming benefit under the most-favored nation clause. It will also settle the likin question as well as that of internal customs duties now in confusion." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says the Wa-wu-pu will be guided in the negotiations by Russian influences and the Empress-Dowager. The Empress-Dowager, we are further assured, will fill the Wai-wu-pu with nonentities. As for Prince Ching, he continues to be her creature. *The Universal Gazette* (Shanghai), a native Chinese paper, expresses dissatisfaction with the diplomacy of the Wai-wu-pu, and especially with the course of its official head, Prince Ching. To quote its words, as translated in *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published in Shanghai:

"When we learned first that the ministers of the Grand Council and the Wai-wu-pu were not inclined to agree to the opening of Moukden and Tatungkou [ports in Manchuria] to foreign trade, as suggested by the American treaty commissioners, we feared for an unfortunate ending of the Manchurian question. But if China willingly agrees to the demands of Russia and makes an agreement consenting to them, the position of China will be hopeless, and partition of the empire will be the immediate result; other Powers, anxious to assist the Chinese Emperor and to preserve the seat of the dynasty, have stated that if the Russian demands are complied with, they will require compensating advantages elsewhere. This is done to give the Chinese Government a good excuse for refusing Russia's demands, but if the Powers see that China does not want to be assisted, and that she accepts Russian domination in the North, they will naturally not be disposed to make further efforts to prevent the dismemberment of the empire. They will then each seek its own advantage.

"In our opinion, altho Russian aggression is a serious danger for China, it is not so serious as the corruption, apathy, and lack of patriotism shown by the high officials to whom the government of the empire is entrusted. Prince Ching and other high officials, Chinese and Manchu, at Peking appear to be unable to realize their country's needs. What influences are brought to bear upon them by the Russian legation we do not like to inquire, but the result is deplorable. They appear to seek their own private inter-

ests and ease without regard to the incalculable injury which their actions must inflict on millions of their fellow subjects. Officials of this kind are a more serious source of danger to the state than any foreign invaders, for their existence at the center of administration proves that the whole fabric of government is rotten, and rottenness in such case means impending death. We would advise all patriotic Chinese to join in begging the throne not to allow of any secret agreement with the Russians being agreed to by Prince Ching."

GREAT BRITAIN'S PURPOSE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the traditions of the United States —traditions which date back to the first administration of President Washington—it is the intention of one or more of the European Powers to "lure" the great republic into a definite alliance. Such is the conclusion reached by some French organs. The Paris *Temps* thinks the United States will never abandon its traditions to the extent of forming an alliance with a European power, altho a recent writer in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) thinks there is every prospect of "concerted action" between France and the United States in the solution of present world problems. In the British press, and notably in the London *Times*, the idea prevails that Germany is seeking to involve the United States with herself, while in Germany there are constant newspaper warnings to the United States to hold aloof from Great Britain. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, for instance, asserts that Great Britain is trying hard to form an American alliance. It says:

"Nothing is more characteristic of the true position in which Great Britain finds herself than her efforts to gain the friendship of the United States. The 'splendid isolation' of which Great Britain was once so proud can not maintain itself in the face of the systems of alliances of the remaining Powers without subjecting British interests to the peril of damage. Great Britain can adopt no measures whatever against Russia, whether as regards Manchuria or Korea or the Balkan problem. The Russians put aside all British protests against their proceedings, no matter whether those protests take the form of diplomatic notes or of newspaper editorials. The Russians simply act as their interests demand. With well-concealed but none the less great anxiety British diplomatists see the day draw ever nearer when British supremacy in India can no longer withstand Russia's approach or Russia's preponderating bulk. Great Britain also sees her position in Egypt and in the Mediterranean seriously jeopardized by the forward march of Russia. No Powers have a more direct or more powerful interest in the expulsion of Great Britain from Egypt than the allies France and Russia. Official compliments and visits can alter nothing in this regard. The interests of the Powers are stronger than these considerations.

"Great Britain is in neither a military nor a naval situation to defend the world position she has hitherto maintained. The superiority of her fleet avails her nothing where Russia is concerned, because the latter does not have to put to sea to attack Great Britain in Asia and to bring about from that continent the collapse of the British world empire. Should there come a genuine conflict between Russia and Great Britain in Asia, the probability is strong that a coalition war would be the outcome, and that must involve France on the one hand and Japan on the other. In its further development such a war might involve the United States and the Triple Alliance. In what sense these possibilities would develop is uncertain, and Great Britain is not to be censured if she seeks in every way to involve the United States upon such a plea as the solidarity of Anglo-Saxon interests. Any other ally, with the exception of Japan, is out of the question with Great Britain. All the European Powers have been taught what an alliance with Great Britain means and what is usually gained by it. This distrust of the honor and good faith of Great Britain is inherent in all the other European Powers. Hence there remains only the United States, since Japan alone, even if she placed herself unconditionally at the disposal of British interests, is not powerful enough to second Great Britain to such an extent that the latter could successfully wage a great war and at the same time maintain her squadrons on every sea for the protection of British interests.

"But is the British effort to effect an alliance with the United States likely to meet with success? We do not believe it. Least of all will the British phantom of Anglo-Saxon solidarity of interests suffice to assure the British of American support. . . . Great Britain will yet find out that where she is concerned the United States will play the very part that she herself has played as regards the other Powers of Europe. For in politics the United States is even cleverer and less scrupulous than Great Britain herself."

The solidarity of Anglo-Saxon interests is a source of amusement to the *Dresdener Nachrichten*, which styles it "a British invention that grew out of the war with Spain." According to this German newspaper, the British had at first no idea that the United States would get the best of Spain, as is proved by the attempt of the then British ambassador to combine Europe against the American republic. "But afterward, when the Yankees easily shot the Spanish ships full of holes, there was a change of tone in London. John Bull was suddenly filled with a new political inspiration, which prompted him to say to the Yankee: 'Thou art my dear Brother Jonathan, to whom I am united by a tie of the strongest mutuality of interest. Therefore I call myself entirely thine and am ready to go all over the round earth with thee through thick and thin.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PACIFICATION OF IRELAND.

THE land legislation relating to Ireland and the visit of King Edward and his consort to that region are "events of first-class importance," according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which regards these things as details in the great scheme to federate the British empire and as incidents in the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. To quote the anticlerical daily:

"The visit was long projected, but the illness of Edward VII. to begin with and circumstances subsequently led to its postponement. It was felt in London that the appearance of the sovereigns among the people of the sister island would disarm many animosities, assuage many resentments, especially as England is showing a disposition to heed the just claims of Ireland. The scheme of agrarian reform for Ireland voted by the House of Commons is undoubtedly a great concession, altho it was adopted by the cabinet only as a political maneuver for the purpose of strengthening by the whole Home-Rule vote the Unionist majority which is disintegrating more and more. The Irish members did not look into the situation too keenly. Deserting the Liberals, who have been their allies so long, they played into Mr. Chamberlain's hands because they found an advantage in doing so. This agreement will last as long as it can, but it has saved the British ministry for the time being. That the concessions made to the Irish will not disarm the home-rulers is understood, since their leader, Mr. Redmond, lately declared that his friends will continue to claim every possible political right—that is to say, autonomy for Ireland.

"However, there is satisfaction for the present, and the results already obtained made the Irish resolve to give Edward VII. and his queen a most cordial reception. It is true that some municipalities refused to present addresses of welcome to the sovereigns, but this attitude of absolute irreconcilability is condemned by the majority. This partial abstention is attributed to the fact that the Irish politicians depend for the funds which swell their purses upon the Irish in America, who hand over their money only in proportion to the display of anti-British feeling made by the Irish leaders. This calculation is wholly false, for it goes without saying that British political circles will persist in their present attitude of conciliation toward Ireland only in case the Irish agitation proper comes to an end, and only if they find they can, by reasonable concessions, rid themselves of an internal question violently agitated every time England is involved in external difficulties.

"It can be foreseen that the masses will by no means follow the irreconcilables in this spirit, and that, having been given satisfaction regarding the agrarian question, which is by far the most important, they will be sensible of the token of confidence given by the sovereigns in officially visiting Ireland, and it is to be hoped that the pacification of the country will result naturally now that the quarrel has lost its keen edge, and that matters have reached the point of calm discussion of differences, respecting which both

sides formerly showed themselves uncompromising. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain led the majority to vote agrarian reform at a time when the Government could be saved only by the Irish votes constitutes perhaps the most dexterous move ever made by this statesman."

That stanch organ of Home Rule, *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), while speaking of the visit of the King and Queen with the utmost cordiality, declares that the event will not influence the movement for Irish autonomy, and with reference to the land bill it remarks:

"It is the fond belief of Unionists that if the land question were settled the national question would cease to trouble them. That is a view that ignores the political history of Ireland during the past century. Neither the repeal agitation nor the Fenian movement, the two most formidable movements of the nineteenth century in Ireland, were concerned with the agrarian question. All this speculation is, however, conditional. The effects of the bill can not be calculated upon until we know what the bill is going to be. If the House of Lords lives up to its record in Irish affairs, the bill will not effect much. Even the House of Lords, however, may have learned something from recent events. Should the bill emerge from the ordeal undamaged, much will still depend upon the spirit of its administration. The Estates Commissioners must be seen in action. Granted, however, that they are prepared to play the parts of honest brokers, and that the landlords will be satisfied with getting their real net income in fair securities in exchange for their land, there is no reason why the bill should not work."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE FOR TIBET.

LHASA, the remote capital of the secluded land of Tibet, will shortly be visited by a special mission from the British Government. China, whose permission was necessary, has consented to this action, and the authorities in London thus gain an object which, as the London *Spectator* says, they have sought to attain for a hundred years. "It must not be forgotten," says this observer, "that, secluded as Tibet is, and weak as she may be, she is no mere province of China, but a semi-independent state, governed from Peking with great difficulty and by the exercise of a most subtle and unscrupulous policy." The same paper also tells us:

"Tibet is almost the last of the really secluded lands with a working Government left upon the planet, and the commission, supported as it is sure to be by men familiar with Tibetan tongues, will have rare opportunities of observation. It will be able, if fairly fortunate, to decide whether the Dalai-Lama is Pope or Incarnation, or both, and will, no doubt, settle once for all a most doubtful and important point—namely, who actually rules in Tibet. At present some say the Dalai-Lama, some the abbots of the great monasteries, and some the Imperial Resident who 'advises' both. . . . There are reasons in the new position both of Russia and of France why it is important to ascertain exactly what Tibetan policy is. Both Powers have now a prospective interest in threatening Lhasa. We have much to offer in the way both of trade and of contingent support, and it is believed that the Lamas, in spite of their seclusion, understand very well the future dangers which the weakening of the Chinese empire may bring upon their seclusion and independence. . . . How far Tibet is able to take care of herself is a problem as yet unsolved. The Lamas control a population of about six millions, very widely scattered, and it is believed, tho upon very imperfect evidence, that if seriously threatened they would be assisted, for religious reasons, by some Lamaist tribes beyond the sphere of their own authority. It is doubtful, however, whether their subjects, tho strong and enduring, are, one or two clans excepted, good fighting men, and certain that they are insufficiently provided with the weapons of modern warfare, and especially deficient in good cavalry. Their country is of course eminently defensible; but still they have seldom fought successfully against the Chinese, and of late years they have never ventured to resist a yoke which they are believed to find somewhat galling."

"Lhasa," declares the correspondent of the London *Times*, "is the stronghold of Lamaistic Buddhism, a debased form of Buddhism largely overgrown with tantric philosophy. Of the five great Avatari Lamas in whose successive reincarnations its spiritual authority is vested, the Dalai-Lama, who resides at Lhasa, is the chief. . . . Lhasa is, in fact, the Rome of Central Asian Buddhism, and the many-storied Po-to-la on the hill to the west of the city is its Vatican, whence its influence radiates through the innumerable lamaseries or Buddhist monasteries not only into Turkestan and Mongolia and Western China, but across the Himalayas." This is the Power with which Russia, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), has concluded a treaty that has for its object the exclusion of Great Britain from the entire Tibetan region. We quote:

"The provisions of the treaty, as made public at the time, indicate for the empire of the Czar an immense addition to the sphere of its Asiatic conquests. China appears to have relinquished its rights to Tibet. In the event of disturbances, Russia is to restore order. She is to protect the land from any foreign foe. Russia may rule the land through agents of her own and she is granted the right to build railroads and to exploit the mines. Russia is not to interfere with the religious faith of the people and she may not force any creed upon them. Finally, the Chinese are granted some commercial advantages. The provisions of the treaty as thus outlined have caused doubts in various quarters as to their authenticity. It is difficult to believe that China has actually relinquished her rights in Tibet to Russia. . . . But that some agreement has been arrived at between the two Powers regarding the territory between the Himalayas and the Kuen-Lun is probable from the nature of the situation. Russia has for years striven to gain a footing in Tibet. Her military 'tourists' penetrate 'in the interest of geographical science' gradually but unceasingly into the interior. Her efforts to reach the lonely monasteries and to establish relations with the Dalai-Lama were for a long time vain. The main object has yet to be attained, but she has been able to make good use of the 'explorations' by never yielding one inch of the territory in which she has planted herself. The Russians began active measures through the St. Petersburg scientist, Professor Badmaieff, who journeyed to Tibet some years ago and succeeded in reaching Lhasa after great privations. He was thereupon received by the Dalai-Lama in audience and was capable enough to inspire that spiritual potentate with a desire to cultivate close relations with Russia. The trip of the first Tibetan embassy to Livadia in the autumn of 1900 was the direct political result of the Badmaieff mission. This success of Badmaieff was due partly to the fact that as a born Mongol he understood conditions in Central Asia and could therefore handle the Tibetans in the right way, and partly to the tension between Great Britain and Tibet, that grew steadily and was for a time likely to end in open war. Great Britain had managed by able diplomacy to draw within her influence the Nepal and Butan princedoms, then vaguely dependent upon China and Tibet. She thus naturally aroused the suspicions of the Tibetan Government. . . . The situation became more and more strained, and had not the Boer war broken out in the mean time there would have been an open onslaught of the British upon the Dalai-Lama. We have in these facts an explanation of the readiness of the Tibetan ruler to conclude a treaty with Russia and of the sending by the former of a confidential mission in the autumn of 1900 and the summer of 1901. The end in view has been gained, thanks to the secrecy maintained with regard to it. The understanding with Russia is an accomplished fact. Great Britain finds that should she be inclined to adventure beyond the Himalayas, Russia will be on hand ready to play the part of defender of the independence of the land."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TWO NAVIES CONTRASTED.—"If President Roosevelt were to lay before the Americans the simple fact that their navy is not in a satisfactory state," observes the German imperialist organ, the Leipzig *Grenzboten*, "he would raise a storm of indignation. Manifestly, however, there is a lesson for the Americans in the fact that a powerful German squadron has extended its practise maneuvers as far as Lisbon, whereas the American home squadron, notwithstanding the Dewey boastings, could not venture, after its last drills in the Caribbean Sea, to extend the range of its maneuvers as far as Europe." It also says: "In these circumstances it is not surprising that President Roosevelt in his speeches dwells more and more upon the need of a strong navy, by which he must desire to bring home to his countrymen that the American navy leaves very much to be desired, not in regard to quantity merely, but also in regard to quality."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Life and Labors of Pope Leo XIII.," with a Summary of his Important Letters, Addresses, and Encyclicals.—By Monsigneur Charles de T'Serclaes. Edited and extended by Maurice Francis Egan, G.V.D., LL.D. (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, $2.50.)

"The Saint of the Dragon's Dale."—William Stearns Davis. (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"The Failure of Jesus and His Triumph." (The Argus Press, Red Wing, Minn., limp leather binding, $1.00.)

"Dramatic Criticism."—A. B. Walkley. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Vigilantes."—Miss C. C. Ellerson. (Walker-Ellerson Publishing Company, New York.)

"The One Woman."—Thomas Dixon. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Faith of Robert Louis Stevenson."—John Kelman. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"Evolution of the Japanese." Sidney L. Gulick. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $2 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Throbbing of the Air.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

I.

Thither, my heart!
(Thou, so long blind,
Thou, so long grieving apart!)
Thither, where marginless rivers of tremulous air
Over the far, green, happy meadows wind,
Thither carry thy quest, my heart, and find
What Other Heart is beating there!

II.

Thou hast questioned the Dawn
And the deep-browed Night,—
Still, the veil was undrawn!
Now, ask thou of kindred things the long-sought boon:
The dark and the dim were not kindred—but Fervor and Light.
Seek thou what Other Heart, half-veiled to thy sight,
Beats in the glowing candor of Noon!

—In August *Harper's Magazine*.

Harvest Time.

By MARTHA FENNER.

When little Bacchus in purpling shadows
Drinks to the harvest year;
When the harvest moon with her keen bright sickle
Mows through the valleys sere;
When golden Plenty and Peace her sister,
With the Bacchanals, come arm in arm,
To drink of the year's rare vintage flowing
In the red wine rich and warm:

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We have customers in every State and every part of every State in the Union to whom we sell our entire output

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We have a simple method of ascertaining your exact preference with no risk to you. We send you a varied assortment, so you can make your own choice. If actual trial does not confirm all our claims—if your taste is not entirely suited, you will get

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We will at first send you assortments from which to make selections. For **60** cents, an assortment of 12 cigars showing ten cent and two-for-a-quarter values; for **35** cents, 12 high grade fives; for **$1.00**, a trial box of 25 cigars showing fifteen ten cent values and ten straight five cent cigars; for **$1.25**, an assortment of 25 ten cent and three-for-a-quarter values, each separately wrapped and described, showing you how two-for-a-quarter and ten cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25 and 50 for from four to six cents each, others from two to three cents each, **all transportation charges prepaid**, or let us send you our free illustrated booklet "ROLLED REVERIES."

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Then little Bacchus in purpling shadows
Lifts his golden goblet high,
And drinks, with the Bacchanals in waiting,
To the bright days soon to die;
And the harvest moon grows faint and fainter;
And dims and dies in the chill of the morn,
While the east wind blows through the blackened grasses
To answer the hunter's horn.

—In August *Scribner's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

A Painful Incident.—A somewhat seedy-looking person called on George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, recently, declares *Collier's Weekly*, and asked for a pass to go to Buffalo.

"Ah, indeed?" said Mr. Daniels, shying a bit at the unexpectedness of it. "May I ask on what grounds?"

"On the grounds of the New York Central Railroad, of course," explained the visitor with refreshing coolness; for it was a hot day. "I can walk over the grounds of anybody else." And Mr. Daniels was so overcome by the explanation that he could not hold his pen in his hand long enough to sign his name to the needed document."

Made a Spider His Excuse.—The New York *Tribune* tells this story of the boyhood days of Governor Durbin, of Indiana:

The principal of the school that he attended was a man of considerable severity. The boys all held him in great awe. They were therefore amazed when young Durbin one day said to them:

"Do you dare me to go up to the principal and say 'Hello' and slap him on the back?"

"We certainly do," they replied.

"Well, I'll do it," said Durbin. "I'll do it today. But what will you give me for letting you see me do it?"

"I'll give you that there bamboo fishin' pole of mine," an illiterate boy said.

"All right," Durbin agreed. "Watch me when school begins."

The principal sat on an elevated platform. The reckless Durbin, as soon as the session opened, advanced to him, and, sure enough, gave him a hard whack on the back, and at the same time exclaimed "Hello!"

The principal turned fiercely.

"What is the meaning of this?" he cried.

"There was the biggest spider on your back I ever saw, sir," said the boy.

"Oh, was there?" said the mollified principal. "Thank you, my lad, for knocking it off. Where is it tho?"

"It escaped down that crack," said Durbin.

A Correction.—In an article in this column in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 1, entitled "How Sherman Saved a Piano," the name "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales," should be "The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia," who visited Washington after the Civil war was over.

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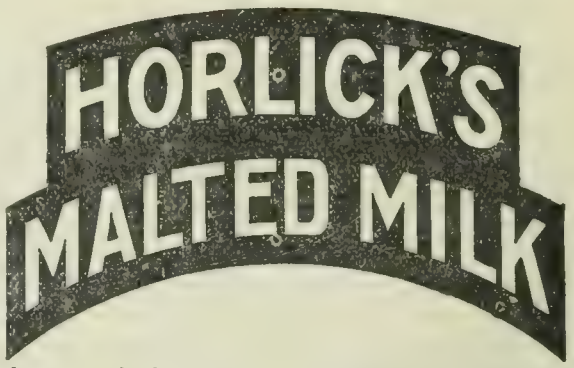

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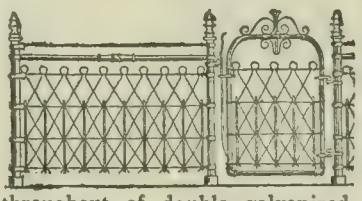

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Home Thrust.—CHOLLY: "Aw, Miss Clara, do you believe in the transmigration of souls?"

CLARA: "Certainly; I've often seen a man make an ass of himself." *Brooklyn Life.*

No Independence.—TYED: "This is the Fourth of July."

KNOTLEY: "Why don't you say Independence Day?"

TYED: "It is also the anniversary of my marriage."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Only One.—MISS BRAGG: "When the present King of England was here in 1860 my grandfather entertained him at dinner. Our family plate was used on that occasion, and the Prince——"

MISS SHARPE: "Had to use a plate borrowed from the neighbors, I suppose."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Hungry Freddie.—Little Freddie, aged four, was visiting his grandpa, who always asked a blessing at the table. One day when the bell rang for dinner Freddie came running in from his play all out of breath, climbed up into his high-chair, and exclaimed: "Hurry up, grandpa, and read your plate! I's awful hungry."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Misnomer.—A very pompous woman attempted to leave a car while it was in motion, and the little conductor detained her with the usual: "Wait until the c-a-a-r sthops, leddy!" "Don't address me as 'lady,' sir!" she said haughtily. "I beg your pardon, ma'am, but we are all liable to mek mistakes," was the immediate reply.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 3. It is said that fresh representations regarding the excesses in Macedonia are made to Turkey by the Powers.

August 6.—The Macedonian revolutionary committee fixes August 31 for a general uprising against Turkey. Bulgarian insurgents blow up the governor's palace in the town of Keushevo, north of Monastir, and kill fifty Turks. The Porte decides on extreme measures to suppress the revolt.

August 7.—Seventeen hundred Bulgarians are routed by four Turkish battalions near Sorovitch.

August 8.—The Russian consul at Monastir is murdered by a Turkish soldier.

August 9.—Insurgents massacre villagers in the vilayet of Monastir.

THE VATICAN.

August 4.—Cardinal Guiseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, is elected Pope to succeed Leo XIII.; he takes the name of Pius X.

August 5.—American pilgrims are first to be received by the new Pope. Cardinal Oreglia is appointed Camerlengo.

August 9.—Pius X. is crowned Pope in St. Peter's in the presence of 70,000 people.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 3.—Members of the Portuguese cabinet are guests of Admiral Cotton on board the United States flagship *Brooklyn* at Lisbon.

General Gomez's commission finds 50,000 sol-

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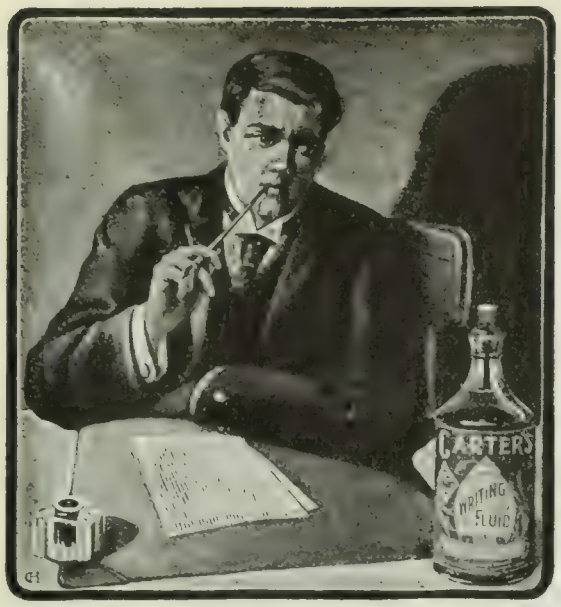

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diers entitled to pay, and that the pending Cuban loan will only pay about half of the claims.

August 4.—Details of the agreement between the Cunard line and the British Government are announced.

The Chinese Government makes a formal demand for the extradition of the staff of the *Su-Pao*, a reform journal at Shanghai.

The International Wireless Telegraphy Congress is opened in Berlin.

August 5.—Great Britain instructs its minister in China not to accede to the demand for jurisdiction over the Chinese reform editors.

The annual British naval maneuvers begin with twenty-six battle-ships and forty-three cruisers and other craft.

August 6.—The shipping trust agrees to permit its British vessels to continue in England's military, naval, and postal services.

August 7.—There is an encounter between French and Turkish troops on Morocco border.

August 8.—Russia is reported to have made a secret treaty with Tibet, and the Chinese minister to Tibet to have been withdrawn in consequence.

The Hungarian cabinet resigns owing to failure of Count Hedervaris's program.

August 9.—An anarchist assaults the French Premier, M. Combes, at Marseilles; M. Combes is uninjured.

Domestic.

August 3.—The case of Representative Littauer's connection with the Lyon glove contract is referred to Attorney-General Knox.

The war maneuvers begin off Bar Harbor, Me.

A boom to elect General Miles commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is started in Maryland.

August 4.—It is reported to the Agricultural Department that food adulteration of the most startling kind is practised in some European countries.

Directors of the steel trust accept the resignation of Charles M. Schwab and elect William E. Corey his successor.

An ordinance is adopted in St. Paul prohibiting the use on July 4 of blank cartridges, bombs, pistols, and other noise-makers.

August 5.—The Treasury Department orders twenty cargoes of foreign food products to be held up at various ports for examination under the new Pure Food law.

Gen. S. B. M. Young is designated by the President to succeed General Miles in the command of the army.

William J. Bryan refers to Grover Cleveland as a "bunco-steerer" in a speech before the County Democratic convention at Urbana, Ohio.

August 6.—The Board of Conciliation requests Judge Gray to name a seventh member of the board to act as umpire and break the deadlock over grievances in the authracite region.

August 7.—Lieutenant-General Miles on his retirement issues a farewell address to the army.

Experiments in wireless telegraphy between Cleveland and Buffalo are successfully made.

Baron Speck von Sternburg presents his credentials as German Ambassador to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

August 8.—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young assumes command of the army.

In the naval maneuvers the enemy off Maine surrendered to the defense.

August 9.—President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin of Indiana in condemnation of lynching is made public.

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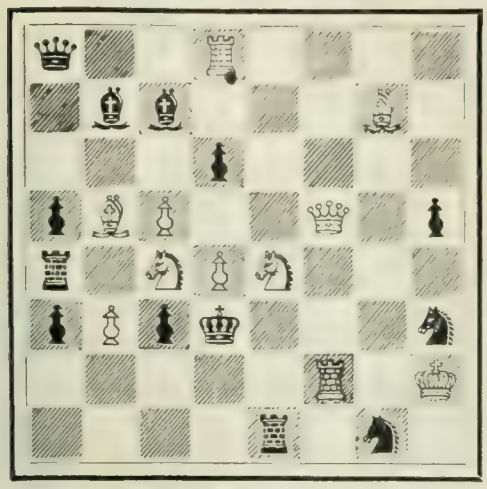
Problem 853.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Special Prize *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney.

MOTTO: "Swinging upon Cobwebs."

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

q 2 R 4; 1 b b 3 B 1; 3 p 4; p B P 2 Q 1 p; r 1 S P S 3; p P p k 3 s; 5 R 1 K; 4 r 1 s 1.

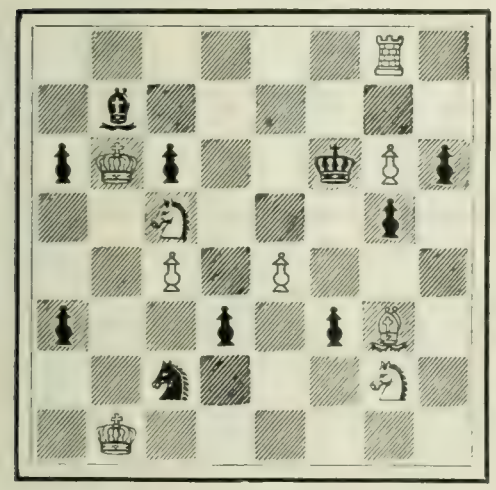
White mates in two moves.

Problem 854.

By M. FEIGL.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

6 R 1; 1 b 6; p K p 2 k P p; 2 S 3 p 1; 2 P 1 P 3; p 2 p 1 p B 1; 2 s 3 S 1; 1 Q 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 845. (Black B instead of White on Q R 3.)
Key-move: R—K R 4.

No. 846.

1. Q—K 3 / P R 5 ch 2. R x P ch / K—B 4 3. R—R 5, mate

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1. ..... / P—Kt 6	2. R x R P ch / K x R	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / P—R 6	2. R—B 5 ch / K x R	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—R 5	3. Q—Kt 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo; R. O'C., San Francisco; O. Hagman, Brooklyn.

845: Z. G., Detroit.

846: The Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; W. E. Griffin, Atchison, Kan.; A. Paget, Huntsville, Can.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; W. F. Duffy, Montgomery, La; Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco Cal.

Comments (845): "Skilfully made and somewhat perplexing"—G. D.; "Very good"—J. E. W.; "First class"—C. N. F.

846: "Peculiar and interesting"—F. S. F.; "Idea obvious; construction has merit"—G. D.; "Fine mates"—J. G. L.; "Charming"—J. E. W.; "Good"—C. N. F.

In addition to those reported, Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Aintab, Turkey, solved 833 and 834

The Lennox Prize Game.

Dr. M. F. Lennox offered a prize for the shortest and most brilliant game played in the recent Minnesota State Tournament. The Vienna Gambit Tourney has quickened interest in this style of opening, and here we have a game that for dash, sparkle, sacrifices, and general brilliancy, is hard to beat. The players are experienced Chessists, being champions of their respective cities.

ELLIOTT. *White.*	ROPER. *Black.*	ELLIOTT. *White.*	ROPER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 R—K sq	P—Q 4
2 P—B 4	P x P	14 R x Kt	K x R
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Kt 4	15 Q—Kt 4 ch	K—B 2
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	16 Q—R 5 ch	K—K 3
5 B x P ch	K x B	17 Kt—B 3	B—B 4 ch
6 Kt—K 5 ch	K—K sq	18 P—Q 4	B x P ch
7 Q x P	Kt—K B 3	19 K—R sq	B x Kt
8 Q x P	P—Q 3	20 P x B	Q x P
9 Kt—B 4	B—K 3	21 B—Kt 5	Q—K 4
10 P—K 5	B x Kt	22 Q—Kt 4 ch	K—B 2
11 P x Kt	B—K 3	23 R—B sq ch	K—Kt sq
12 Castles	K—B 2		

White announced to mate in two moves.

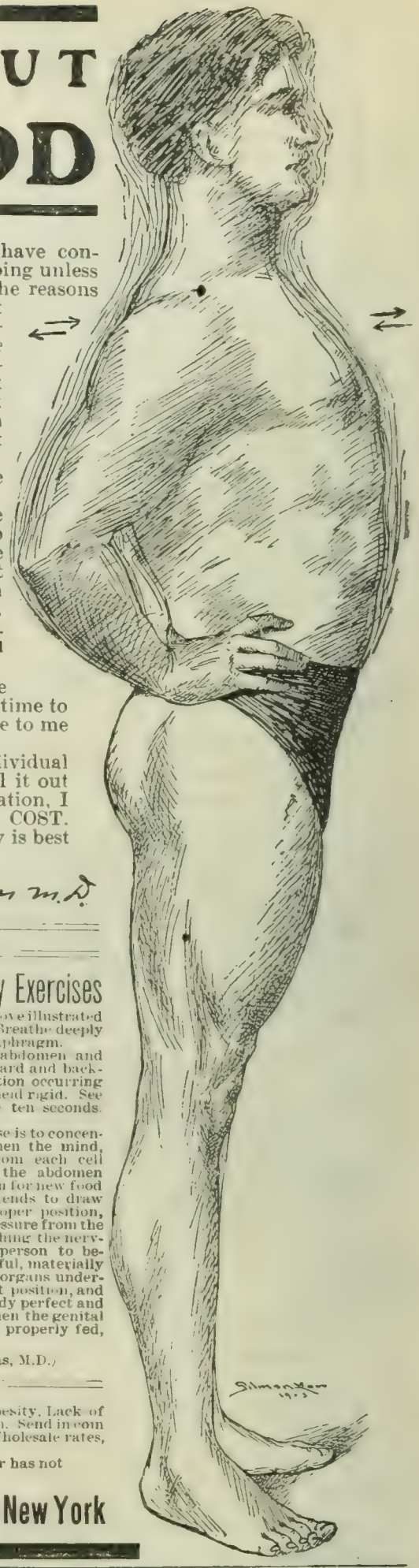
From the Vienna Tourney.

SWIDERSKI BEATS TSCHIGORIN.

Bishop's Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SWIDERSKI. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SWIDERSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	26 P—Q 4	Kt—B 2
2 P—K B 4	P x P	27 P x P	Kt x Kt
3 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	28 P x Kt	Q x P
4 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	29 P x P	Q—B 4 ch
5 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	30 K—R sq	P x P
6 Castles	Castles	31 P—Q R 3	Q—B 3
7 P—Q 3	B x Kt	32 B—Kt 4 ch	K—Kt sq
8 P x B	P—Q 4	33 Q—Q 3	P—R 3
9 P x P	Kt x P	34 Q—Q 8 ch	K—R 2
10 B x Kt	Q x B	35 R—K 8	B—B 4
11 B x P	Kt—Q sq	36 P—K R 4	Q—B 5
12 Q—Q 2	P—Q B 4	37 K—Kt sq	Q x R P
13 P—B 4	Q—Q 2	38 Q—Q 5	K—Kt 3
14 Q—B 2	Kt—K 3	39 B—K sq	Q—Kt 5
15 B—K 5	P—B 3	40 R—K 3	R—Q 2
16 B—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	41 Q—Kt 8	R—Q 8
17 Q R—K sq	B—Kt 2	42 R—K 7	K—R 4
18 Kt—R 4	Q R—K sq	43 Q—K 8 ch	B—Kt 3
19 Kt—B 5	Q—Q B 2	44 Q—Kt 5 ch	B—B 4
20 Q—R 4	B—B sq	45 Q x P	B—K 5
21 Kt—K 3	Q—Q sq	46 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 4
22 Kt—Q 5	Kt—B 2	47 R x B	Q x R
23 R x R	Kt x R	48 K—B sq	Q—Q B 5 ch
24 R—K sq	R—B 2	49 K—Kt sq	Q—K 7
25 Q—Kt 3	K—B sq	50 Resigns.	

MORE ABOUT RAW FOOD



IT is evident to the reader that I could not have continued advertising in the way I have been doing unless I had been meeting with great success. The reasons for my phenomenal success are that I have kept MYSELF in such good condition, by living according to my own theories, that I could do the large amount of work made necessary by my extensive practice; also because I have paid strict attention to each and every individual who took my course of treatment, doing MY BEST for each one, and that I have used as remedies the most powerful agents on earth, namely, natural food, air, water, exercise, rest, and such common-sense training as each case required.

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Julian P. Thomas M.D.

Dr. Thomas' Vibratory Exercises

EXERCISE No. 6. Take above illustrated position. Raise the chest. Breathe deeply and regularly, using the diaphragm.

Tense the muscles of the abdomen and back, vibrate the body forward and backward very rapidly, the motion occurring at the waist, the legs being held rigid. See arrows. Continue exercise ten seconds. Relax muscles thoroughly.

THE EFFECT of this exercise is to concentrate the thought, strengthen the mind, force out all impurities from each cell composing the muscles of the abdomen and back, thus making room for new food to develop them. It also tends to draw the spinal verterbræ in proper position, thus removing abnormal pressure from the spinal cord and nerves, soothing the nervous system, causing the person to become more erect and powerful, materially strengthening the internal organs underlying the front and back muscles, drawing the organs in perfect position, and causing their healthful action, thus making the outlines of the body perfect and the organization healthy. It also tends to stimulate and strengthen the genital organs. The above effects occur PROVIDED the individual is properly fed, watered, ventilated, exercised, and rested.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CRITICS OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON LYNCHING.

So many newspapers, governors, and prominent men agree with the President's message to Governor Durbin of Indiana on the subject of lynching that the critics of the letter acquire prominence and interest by their rarity. It is no news that President Roosevelt disapproves of lynching, or that most of the press and the prominent men of the country disapprove of it, and the reiteration of their views has brought out little that has not been said before. The President's letter is written in commendation of Governor Durbin's firm handling of the race riots in Evansville, Ind., in the beginning of last month. He says in part:

"Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the admirable way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching. I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all far-seeing men must, that the well-being—indeed, the very existence—of the republic depends upon that spirit of orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism.

"Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the State which for its good fortune has you as its chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

"All thoughtful men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous form so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight, not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal. In a certain proportion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description—a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever.

"The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong. . . .

"Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it can not be necessary, in order to accomplish this, to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense which are so dear to us all and which lie at the root of our liberty.

"It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal; and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges, and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to wreak vengeance through violent methods."

This is all very well, remark some of the Southern papers, but is not this Governor Durbin the same one who refused, and still refuses, to deliver ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, to the Kentucky authorities to stand trial for the murder of Governor Goebel? Thus the Charleston *News and Courier* observes:

"In advising the governor as to his duty toward the suppression of lawlessness he ought to have demanded an explanation why this God-fearing, mob-dispelling, murder-hating governor has given shelter within his State to a fugitive from justice from the neighboring State of Kentucky. The President ought by all means to instruct Governor Durbin to surrender Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, to the mercy and justice of the laws in that State."

The Charleston *Post*, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and a number of other papers make the same criticism; and the Columbia *State* makes the further assertion that Governor Durbin was simply making a political bid for the negro vote when he posed as the champion of law and order. As *The State* says:

"Governor Durbin owes the office which he holds to negro votes—not clean negro votes, but negro votes that are notoriously bought and sold on the political market of Indiana. The Republicans govern Indiana to-day, and the Republican presidential ticket in 1900 carried Indiana because there are so many negro voters in that State who live simply by the barter of their suffrage rights. The plain fact is that these thousands of idle negroes who are now worrying the officers of the law in Indiana were brought there to vote the Republican ticket at so much per ballot. They are not good for anything else, they are not wanted for anything else in Indiana.

"In making these assertions we are not drawing upon our imagination nor depending on incompetent authority. We are simply restating facts which are well known, but which Roosevelt is doubtless anxious shall be forgotten or overlooked."

A few papers dispute the President's main proposition, and defend lynching—or, as the New Orleans *Picayune* calls it, "popular justice." "The people have created the machinery of justice," says *The Picayune*, "and when that fails, the people must and will apply some other remedy for the protection of society and the repression of crime." And the Nashville *American*, after commending the President's general purpose and spirit, says:

"But as to the one terrible crime. How are we to meet it? The President says:

"'Moreover every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it can not be necessary, in order to accomplish this, to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own

defense which are so dear to us all and which lie at the root of our liberty.'

"Is this true? We of the South know it is not. We know it is necessary to deprive the criminal of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution. We say this with sorrow, oppressed by the fear which the fact excites. But otherwise his victim must face him in court, attorneys for the defense must be provided, and if the trial is to be a trial, and not a farce, which is little better than a lynching, there must be cross-examination of the victim, a humiliation which just men will not demand, and brave men will not allow.

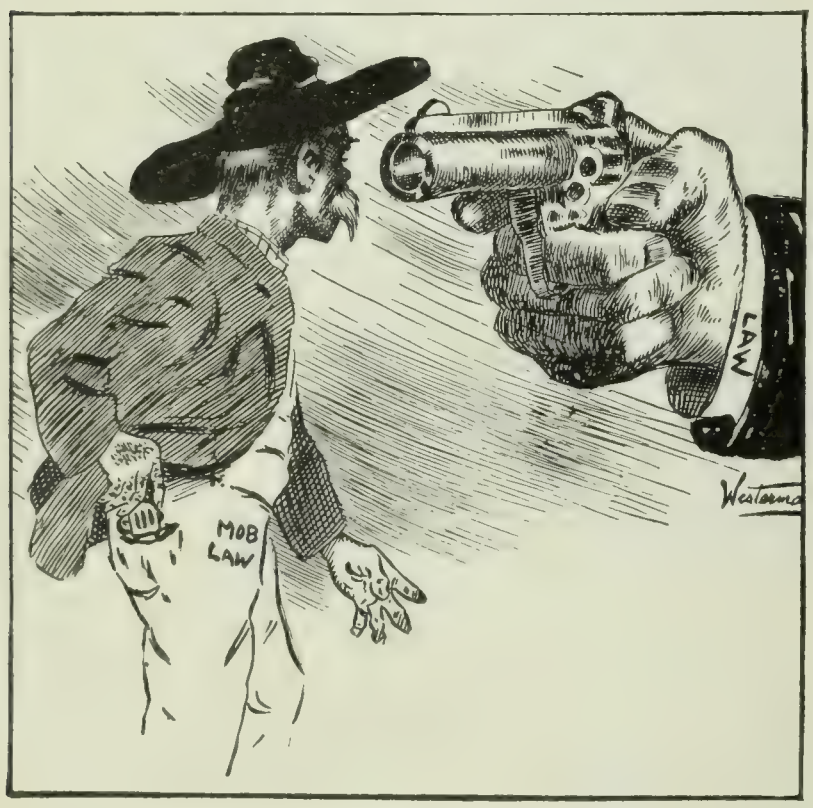
"Unfortunately for the South, and no one realizes this more than the South, there is but one punishment for the rapist. It is a terrible thing that this is true, but what other is offered?"

But the strongest utterance in favor of lynching that has been made recently is the speech of John Temple Graves, of Georgia, at Chautauqua, delivered on Tuesday of last week. He said, in the course of his address:

"Lynching is a crime. No sane man will deny that that proposition. It is anarchy. It is riot. It is a blow to the Constitution. It is a stab at the law. It is deplorable. It is awful. It is appalling.

"But it is here. It is here to stay. Place here as the premise and postulate of your reasoning that lynching will never hereafter be discontinued in this republic until the crime which provokes it is destroyed. This is a fact, not a theory. It is not as it ought to be, but it is as it is, and as it surely will be.

"Upon any other crime men may be brought to reason. Upon any other provocation men may be induced to suffer the delays, the tricks, and the uncertainties of the law. But the people from whom cometh all law have written in their hearts and wills an



THE WAY TO SUPPRESS HIM IS—DRAW FIRST!
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus.

unpublished statute that the man who ruthlessly despoils the life and honor of a woman must be tried and punished by the last wild law which men reserve for their sternest passions and their deadliest wrongs. No clamor can change, no discussion can affect, no public opinion can overturn, no statute can destroy this fixed, firm, and ineradicable determination. The cause must be removed before the effect is destroyed.

"We might as well state the question fairly. The problem of the hour is not how to prevent lynching in the South, but the larger question, How shall we destroy the crime which always has and always will provoke lynching? When we reach this statement of the question, we have made some progress. Not before. This is the single question which I shall discuss to-day.

"The answer which the mob returns to this vital query is already known. The mob answers the question with the rope, the bullet, and sometimes, God save us, with the torch. The mob is practical about this matter. While the sentimentalists resolute on lynch law, the mob acts on rape. Let the sentimentalists learn a lesson here from the mob. Let them orate less on lynchings and act more earnestly and practically for the suppression of rape. Let the missionary spirit talk less and act more.

"And let it not be thought or said that the mob's theory does not effect its purpose in a large degree. It is the narrowest of reasoning to declare that assaults upon women continue despite of lynching and that, therefore, lynching does not effect its end. That argument is blind and fatuous folly. Followed to its conclusion it would abolish capital punishment and close the jails, for criminals multiply in spite of them. The mob knows its business, and the mob does its work. And the mob is to-day the sternest, the strongest, and the most effective restraint that the age holds for the control of the monstrous crime which it avenges.

"The lyncher does not exterminate the rapist, but he holds him mightily in check. It is folly to protest this truth. Without the mob there would be a hundred assaults where there is one. Without the mob the South to-day would not be a place to live in. Thousands of vicious negroes who have made up their minds that they are willing to die if they can have their way once with a white woman are not restrained by the calm and stately processes of the courts, but they halt in terror before the blazing anger and the fiery vengeance of the mob.

"Criminal? Yes. Lawless? Yes. Ought to be abolished? If possible, yes. But as a sheer, cold patent fact, the mob stands to-day as the highest, strongest, and most potential bulwark between the women of the South and such a carnival of crime as would infuriate the world and precipitate the annihilation of the negro race."

THE TREATMENT OF GENERAL MILES.

As noticed briefly in these columns last week, the omission of any reference to General Miles's services to his country, in the order announcing his retirement, has brought out some severe criticism, not only from the opposition press, but from many independent and Republican journals that ordinarily view the Administration with favor. Here is the order in full:

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1903.

The retirement from active service by the President, August 8, 1903, of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, by operation of law, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieutenant-General Miles will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By order of Secretary of War,

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

An effort has been made by the Philadelphia *Press* and some other friends of the Administration to show that the War Department was merely conforming to a general order, issued in 1895, forbidding anything beyond the formal order in such cases; but several other papers recall the complimentary language used in retiring Generals Merritt, Brooks, and Otis, and the laudation of General Wood's work on his return from Cuba. When General Miles was asked by the Chicago *Tribune* to comment on the above order, he replied: "The matter is closed for the present. Those who read the brief order, and who have been cognizant of the events of the last few years, will understand the situation. I believe that any one can run and read and understand."

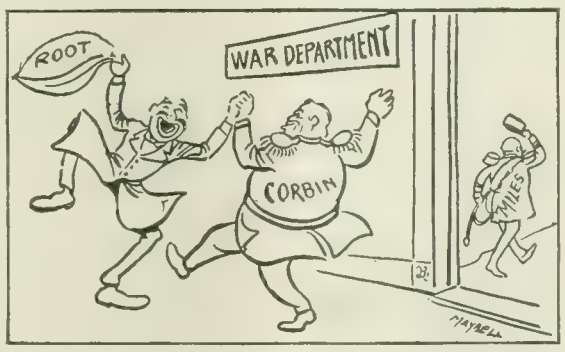
The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) express their regret at the slight thus put upon General Miles, and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) calls it a "monstrous error of injustice." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) says:

"General Miles is one of the most distinguished of living soldiers. In the number of his campaigns and battles he stands pretty nearly at the head of the class. He has seen—and been in—more hard fighting than Lord Kitchener or Lord Roberts. If he had been an Englishman, with such a record of service, he would have been a peer long ago. The country is not pleased that Corbin should have been ordered to dismiss this grayheaded general into retirement as curtly as if he had been discharging an office-boy. Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root are not petty

THE REWARD OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

men, but in this instance they have not been as careful as they should have been to avoid the appearance of pettiness."

The independent papers go even further. "It is an unheard-of slight," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the New York *Times* (Ind.) calls it "a frightful blunder, of which no one would have thought the Administration capable had it not been committed." "What nation on earth," asks *The Times*, "ever dismissed the chief general officer of its army with such insulting curtness?" It is "brutal" and "cruel," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says that it "reads like a parting cuff." It is "an exhibition of spite," thinks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.), "unworthy of the President of the United States." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) says:



SAD SCENE AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL MILES.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The personal relations that may have existed between Theodore Roosevelt and Nelson A. Miles do not or should not concern the public. What has shocked and grieved the whole nation is that its most distinguished living soldier, after a long and brilliant service that has received the acknowledgment of the world, has been contemptuously dismissed by the President and Commander-in-Chief, in an order whose form conveyed an open insult, and the undisguised reason of this astounding wrong is not that the President was or could have been insensible to General Miles's great services, but that he and General Miles were not on speaking terms. A public wrong has been committed because of a private feud.

"The announcement of a distinguished officer's retirement is a public and official, not a private and personal act. Even granting that General Miles's official relations with the President and the Secretary of War were unsatisfactory, and assuming that all the fault was his, the country can not forget, if the President did, that Miles had served it with distinction in the field before either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Root was capable of forming an opinion upon military affairs, and was not without some claim to consideration at their hands. Certainly there was nothing in his public record that impeached his soldierly reputation, and the President's animosity, therefore, could have been in no sense official, but must have been wholly personal. By as much as, under such conditions, the elder man had given offense, by so much more was it the part of the younger man to forget such petty considerations and think only of the great career, a glory to American arms, of which he was called upon to express the nation's acknowledgment.

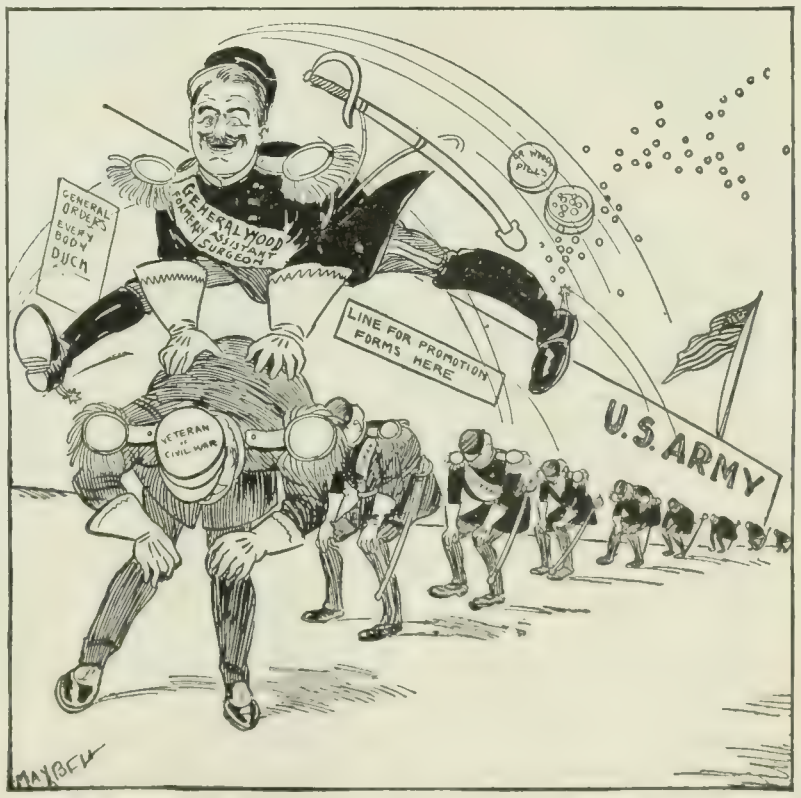
"The President's failure under this simple test is a cause of profound grief. It was not an accident. It was too evidently premeditated, as shown in the care taken at the War Department for the humiliation of General Miles by the premature qualification of his successor."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.), however, ventures to intimate that General Miles may be partly to blame himself. It remarks:

"There is no sort of warrant for the much too prevalent impression that Secretary Root has been at pains to persecute General Miles. The fact is that Mr. Root has gone out of his way to avoid even the suspicion of such an attitude. That he has not had pleasant relations, either official or personal, with the so-called 'Lieutenant-General Commanding' is unfortunately true enough. It is a curious coincidence, tho, from which the thoughtful mind may derive a great deal of useful suggestion, that Secretary Root's relations with General Miles have differed in no important respect from those of his two predecessors, Secretaries Alger and Lamont. Everybody in Washington knows that neither the War Secretaries nor the Presidents of the United States who have been in office during the period of General Miles's incumbency as 'commanding officer of the army,' have had the good fortune to commend themselves to the latter's approval. He withheld from Cleveland, McKinley, Lamont, and Alger those sympathies which he has since denied with equal firmness to Roosevelt and to Root. We fail to discover, after careful examination, any official superior with whom during the past ten years General Miles has been upon terms of good will and cordial cooperation.

"Of Mr. Root it can be said, and truly said, that he has treated General Miles with all the consideration possible under the circumstances. In securing the passage of the army bill, which Miles resolutely opposed, he was at pains to arrange that the reorganization should not go into effect so long as the general remained on the active list and retained his title of 'Lieutenant-General Commanding.' In all his public utterances when the subject was apropos, notably on the occasion of his address to the West Point graduates last June, he took pains to pay fervent tribute to the general's military virtues and achievements. 'General Miles,' he said in the course of his speech, 'earned undying fame on many hard-fought fields.' General Miles was sitting near Mr. Root at the time, and heard it all. What effect this graceful and sincere eulogy had upon him we have no means of knowing.

"It is a melancholy situation—or, rather, has been. Possibly Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, and Secretaries



LEAP FROG.
Pills have their "victories no less renowned than war."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Lamont, Alger, and Root have all been jealous, intractable, prejudiced, unkind. Possibly the fault lies with General Miles. Who shall say? We seek, however, to dispel the attendant misapprehensions here specified, hoping that some of the rancor of the dispute may be eliminated."

NEW LIGHT ON THE STEEL BUSINESS.

WHAT the Boston *Herald* calls "an astounding revelation of the methods that have built up the great steel and iron combination" is afforded by James Howard Bridge, once private secretary to Herbert Spencer, and later private secretary to Andrew Carnegie, in his book on "The History of the Carnegie Steel Company." This book, issued in the most elaborate style for private circulation, is extensively reviewed and quoted in the New York *Herald* of August 8. The book treats at considerable length of the relations between Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick, Mr. Schwab, and other partners in the Carnegie steel business, and, as *The Herald* remarks, "discloses some curious ideas of business morality," revealed in the acts of the great ironmaster toward his associates. Documentary evidence in the form of letters written by these men are quoted extensively to justify the author's allegations.

One of these letters, written by Mr. Schwab, has been caught up by the tariff-revision press with every evidence of elation. "Certainly the anti-trust howlers," the Brooklyn *Eagle* says of it, "will regard this statement from official sources as the best ammunition that has come their way for many a day." This letter, written by Mr. Schwab to Mr. Frick on May 15, 1899, shows that steel rails were being made at less than $12 a ton when the market price was $28.12 a ton (altho some contracts were made at from $17 to $20). Here is the letter:

"As to the future, even on low prices, I am most sanguine. I know positively that England can not produce pig iron at the actual cost for less than $11.50 per ton, even allowing no profit on raw material, and can not put pig iron into a rail with their most efficient works for less than $7.50 a ton. This would make rails at net cost to them at $19. We can sell at this price and ship abroad so as to net us $16 at works for foreign business, nearly as good as home business has been. What is true of rails is equally true of other steel products. As a result of this we are going to control the steel business of the world.

"You know we can make rails for less than $12 per ton, leaving a nice margin on foreign business. Besides this, foreign costs are going to increase year by year because they have not the raw material, while ours is going to decrease. The result of all this is that we will be able to sell our surplus abroad, run our works full all the time, and get the best practise and costs in this way."

This leads the New York *Journal of Commerce* to remark:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Schwab knew what he was talking about when he made these calculations as to the future of iron and steel in the United States, and his statements are very illuminating on the subject of the necessity of the duties for the protection of an American industry and the source of the enormous profits that enable the huge corporation into which the Carnegie Company was absorbed to pay dividends upon a vastly inflated capitalization. It is evident that the plans of the promoters who failed to bring about the 'combine' of 1899 and those who succeeded with the bigger one of 1901 contemplated the retention of the duties and the maintenance of the high prices in the domestic market, while any surplus that might be produced could be unloaded in foreign markets at a 'nice margin' of profit. How long will the people whose industries depend so largely upon the use of iron and steel in machinery, implements, and materials of construction consent to pay this heavy tax to the steel corporations, while practically none of the revenue goes to the Government?"

The New York *World* declares that the steel and iron duties are duties "for extortion only." It says:

"Over 2,000,000 tons of steel rails alone are being annually consumed in the United States, to say nothing of other steel products. The $8 per ton levied thereon, solely for the purpose of 'affording a shelter to monopoly,' amounts to a levy of $16,000,000 a year on the American people. In the light of Mr. Schwab's letter it is easy to see why the steel trust is gathering in profits of more than $120,000,000 a year on the sale of its upward of 10,000,000 tons of iron and steel products."

And the Boston *Herald* exclaims:

"A profit of 133⅓ per cent. in the manufacture of steel rails! With corresponding profits on structural steel, what may not such possibilities mean in enhancing the cost of transportation, of building, in producing high rents and taxes, and in making correspondingly high food prices, clothing, and practically all the necessities of life? If the Republican party continues to make this source of inequitable conditions the corner-stone of its structure, it will give to the opposition an advantage wherein lies perhaps the only hope of Democratic success in an appeal to the people."

Some of the Republican papers, however, dispute these arguments. The Kansas City *Journal*, for example, says that the Carnegie mills were the only ones in the country that were manufacturing steel products at these low prices. The other mills were getting only reasonable profits, so that "Mr. Carnegie's wonderful success was due not only to the protective tariff, but chiefly to this remarkable genius, which not only could take advantage of laws, but could win in spite of them."

At a time when the Steel Corporation is the center of so much attention, it is interesting to read in the New York *Sun* the story of the sale of the Carnegie Company to Mr. Morgan and his friends, as told in a despatch from Pittsburg. The story is, in brief, that when the Pennsylvania Railroad refused to continue special favors to Mr. Carnegie, he raised such a disturbance that the other iron and steel masters had to buy him out to save themselves. To quote:

"When Mr. Cassatt was elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he did the most unexpected and revolutionary thing that ever was done by an American railroad president—he abolished the rebate, the secret rebate, the preferential rebate, and every other kind of rebate. The steel industry was aghast. It could not believe its ears. Not even Mr. Roosevelt himself ever dealt such a blow to intrenched and fortified capital.

"As for Mr. Carnegie, it turned him into a Scotch Berserker.

"With his enormous control of capital, his powerful associations, and his notorious methods, Mr. Carnegie was a formidable figure to deal with. He both stormed and acted. He started in to parallel the Pennsylvania to the Atlantic, to upset the whole railroad apple-cart from Chicago to the sea. He turned the whole iron industry upside down. It had got into very fair shape, and its prospects were the most cheerful in its history. One leading and separate feature of it after another had been reorganized and cleaned up, had acquired plenty of working capital, and all around there was an excellent understanding as to 'live and let live.' This understanding necessarily included the Carnegie industries. It had to. No understanding in the iron trade at that time that did not include Mr. Carnegie would have been worth anything. Mr. Carnegie did not stay included. He was on the warpath, and neither agreements nor understandings nor conventions could include him any longer. He flung them all to the winds.

"The country was full of his engineers in no time. They were surveying new railroads and the sites of new steel plants to be established in competition with those that had just been reorganized and with which Mr. Carnegie had the most solemn agreements of non-interference, tantamount, indeed, in some instances, to guarantees of immunity from competition on his part.

"The whole iron trade of the country was confronted with chaos and disaster. Panic invaded it; prices went tumbling in every direction, business confidence was destroyed—all except Mr. Carnegie's—and the whole outlook was most discouraging and unhappy. Two alternatives presented themselves: one was to let Mr. Carnegie and nature take their course and have a general smash-up from one end of the country to the other; and the second was to suppress Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie had not in a long time failed to make known his susceptibility to suppression. He was always a reasonable and tractable gentleman, and would subside—for a consideration. It was thought worth while to assuage Mr. Carnegie's feelings and save the country from the danger that threatened. The United States Steel Corporation was formed. . .

The corporation which superseded Mr. Carnegie staggered the imagination. It was colossal. The conservative looked upon its dimensions with alarm and scrutinized with distrust the prices that were paid for the constituent properties. It seemed an awful price to pay for getting rid of Mr. Carnegie, but if the general sentiment of the steel trade could be trusted it was not too much."

THE COTTON CORNER AND THE SOUTH.

WHILE the high price of cotton is closing cotton-mills here and abroad, and causing the manufacturers to take blue views of the future, the South is viewing the situation with perfect equanimity, if not enjoyment. If the price continues good after the new crop comes on the market, it will mean the addition of $150,000,000 to the pockets of the Southern cotton planters," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "and means that the coming cotton and cotton-seed crop will yield the farmer—the raw crop—about $600,000,000, and that is no mean recompense for the many lean years that they have had to suffer in the last decade." And *The Constitution* believes that the price will continue high. It says:

"The South produces now three-quarters of the total amount of cotton raised on the face of the earth every year. We use for American consumption two out of every five pounds that we produce. Three-fifths of our crop is exported, and amounts to nearly twice as much as is raised by the balance of the world. At the same time there is a constant shortage of cotton for the mills of the world, and not an unused bale is carried over by them from one season to the next. The settlement of new countries and the bringing of new people from crude to civilized wants of life are enlarging the demand for cotton goods. Nothing else than cotton can answer to that demand. . . . . .

"The current notion with so many that the present market is due to speculative manipulation solely does not seem to be borne out by the conditions of the cotton-producing countries and the state of the milling industry throughout the world. For a long time the South can scarcely increase its crop because of the physical inability of our people to handle larger crops with the labor forces at our command. The efforts of other nations, notably of Germany in the Kongo country in Africa, and of England in India and Egypt, do not warrant the belief that the European manufacturing world can never get any measurable independence of the American cotton producer.

"The bulls who have put the market up by buying near-by options say that they have done so because they knew that cotton would be in sufficient demand to warrant their movement, and so far the facts seem to bear them out. At any rate, up to date they have been able to find the faith and the cash to keep up the game. If they have made a mistake, the advent of the new crop will soon make the fact evident and prices will go backward. We are inclined to think, however, that the bulls are nearer right in their calculations than the manufacturers and pessimists contend. As far as reliable figures from the world at large indicate, there is to continue a shortage of cotton to meet the growing demand upon manufactures."

There is some talk in Northern manufacturing circles of calling upon Congress for legislation to prevent the cornering of cotton. Such talk elicits the following remarks from the Houston *Chronicle*:

"This comes from a section of the country where stock, grain, and cotton gambling has raged for years; where the man who could cause the greatest loss to competitive gamblers has gained the highest reputation as a financier; where the South has been sneered at year after year for its efforts to advance the price of cotton; where spinners and speculators combined time and again to depress a market that every natural law of supply and demand should have advanced; where men who watched toiling thousands raising cotton that cost them six to seven cents a pound to produce, gleefully proclaimed, when the crop was ready for market, that the world had too much of it and that it must not sell for more than five cents.

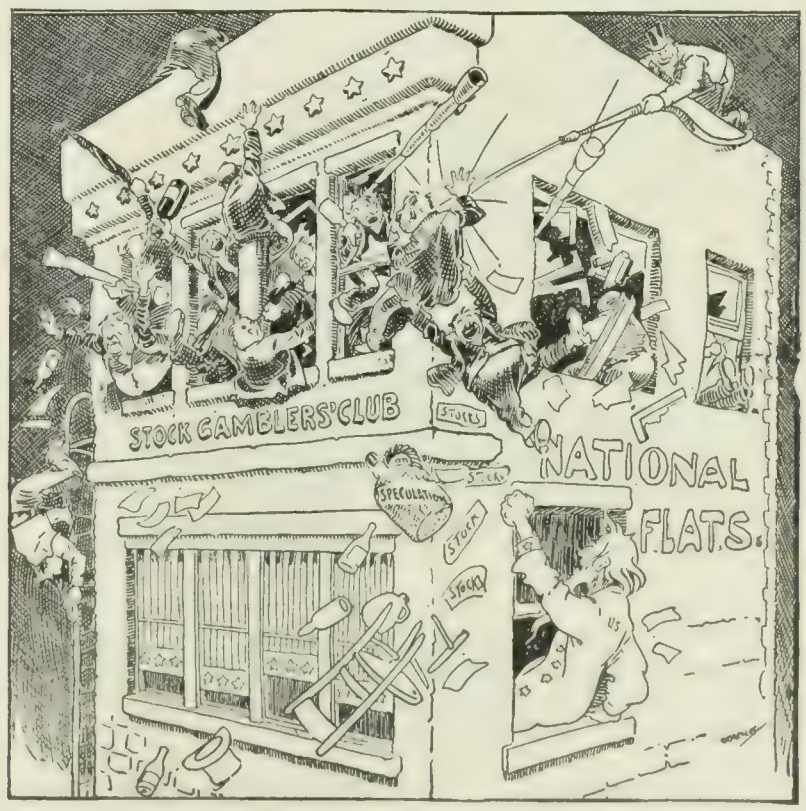
"Was there any pity for the Southern planter in those days? Did the spinner or speculator make any effort to advance the price? Was there any attempt to show that the world's consumption of cotton was slowly but surely increasing faster than the production, and that in a year or two the temporary surplus would be wiped out?

"No; far from it. Every hand was against the producer. Speculators sold millions of bales of what they did not possess. They took advantage of the fact that a few good seasons had given the South big crops, and they forced the market down day after day. Every feeble attempt on the part of the farmers to hold cotton for a higher price was laughed at. The speculator in New York would sell paper cotton day after day on the exchange, the spinner would refuse to buy, and the producer would finally be compelled to part with his holdings.

"Even when crop disasters followed the years of plenty these same spinners and speculators refused to believe the stories. They accused the South of lying, issued their own crop estimates,

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IF THE PANIC IN WALL STREET CONTINUES LONG ENOUGH.

—Steele in the Denver *Post*.



PUT THEM OUT!

THE OTHER TENANT—"Say, how much longer do you suppose honest, hard-working folks are going to stand your rumpus?"

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

VICTIMS OF WALL STREET.

and used every means in their power to keep prices at the bottom. That they were not successful was simply due to the fact that the cotton disappeared too rapidly. The spindles called for it faster than it could be produced. Every bale of the surplus has been woven into cotton goods, and now the world is wholly dependent upon the crop that is being matured for its supply.

"*The Chronicle* does not pretend to uphold the present cotton corner as so successfully developed by Mr. Brown, of New Orleans. The corner came too late to be of any benefit to the men who produced the cotton, if we view it from a selfish standpoint. *The Chronicle* does say, however, that there is far better reason for 10-cent, or 12-cent, or even 15-cent cotton than there was a few years ago for 5-cent cotton.

"For the Eastern spinners and speculators to feel outraged and to threaten congressional interference simply because a Southern man has taken advantage of a cotton famine to demand a high price for the staple that he controls is indeed laughable. It all depends upon whose ox is gored—whose money is lost in the gambling with cotton options."

SECRETARY ROOT'S RESIGNATION.

THE reported intention of Secretary Root to leave the Cabinet elicits some decidedly handsome complimentary notices even from the opposition press. If the report is true, says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "the Government will lose one of the ablest war secretaries it has ever had." The report has it that Mr. Root will leave the Cabinet at the end of the year, and will be succeeded by William H. Taft, now governor of the Philippines. It is considered doubtful, however, if Governor Taft will accept. Mr. Root, it is explained, feels that the principal problems arising out of the war with Spain have been solved, the army has been reorganized, and the militia placed on a new basis, and he thinks that he should now be permitted to return to New York city and resume his law practise.

Mr. Root's service, declares the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), "has compared in arduousness with that of any preceding Secretary of War except Stanton, and in ability he stands among the foremost men who have ever filled that post"; and while it deprecates his "callousness to all complaints as to outrages upon the natives" in the Philippines, the same paper says that "the achievement of a complete recasting of the army organization along modern lines will be a lasting monument to the ability, energy, and determination of Secretary Root," for "it is a reform which, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, will prove of incalculable value to the efficiency of the army in all future emergencies." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), whose editor has been a member of the Cabinet, says that Mr. Root's achievements "are unequaled in the annals of the War Department," and if they are "not as large and as exacting as the work of Secretary Stanton" they "are more varied and in many respects more difficult."

Mr. Root's administration was marred, however, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) believes, by "mistaken official reticence" in regard to the military policy in the Philippines and in regard to the government of Cuba, and by his attitude toward General Miles.

The New York *Press* (Rep.) considers it singular that the cabinet officer who should stay goes, while the one who should go stays. It says:

"Things surely go by contraries when the cabinet officer whom Mr. Roosevelt would most like to have stay with him till the end feels compelled to retire, while, on the other hand, the member of his Administration whose resignation the people would applaud and whose retirement would greatly lighten the President's burden persists in clinging to the office which sooner or later, if he fails to leave it, must be taken away from him.

"Much of the mystery of how Postmaster-General Payne has been able to hang on so long is cleared by the explanation from Washington that the President has been waiting for Secretary Root's decision as to his future, and was unwilling to reorganize his Cabinet until the Secretary of War had determined his course. Now that the withdrawal of Mr. Root is definitely settled, the country can look with confidence for the fufilment of its ardent wish that a man might be put in charge of the Post-Office Department in whom the people could have faith. When the time comes that the President must lose a trusted and able public servant, they will feel that it will be a specially opportune occasion for him to get rid of one who, if he ever had any claim upon the confidence of the country, long ago forfeited it.

"It is too bad Mr. Roosevelt must carry his burden of Payne for two or three months' longer, if that is what is meant by Mr. Root's decision to retire at that time. Mr. Payne ought to see that he will remain until then only on sufferance of the President and with the impatient toleration of the public."

Judge Taft should stay where he is, thinks the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.). It reasons thus:

"The appointment of Judge Taft as his successor, however, is hardly likely to command general approval. This is said in no disparagement of the governor of the Philippine Islands, for William H. Taft has shown himself one of the most capable men in the service of the Government of the United States; a man capable of filling with distinction and usefulness any place to which he might be appointed. But while there are hundreds of men in the United States who might fittingly be appointed to the head of the War Department, it is not an easy matter to find one who is capable of filling Judge Taft's place as governor of the Philippines. It has been stated that Mr. Taft's health has been somewhat impaired by his residence in Manila and the arduous duties that he has been compelled to perform, and that he has been desirous on that account of being relieved from his present position. If this report be true, there may be a valid reason for his appointment as successor to Secretary Root. But Governor Taft has shown such rare discretion and tact in his dealings with the Filipinos, he has so completely won the confidence and respect of a suspicious and jealous race, that his departure from his present sphere of duty at Manila would be a serious misfortune. It might prove even more serious from a political standpoint, if Major-General Leonard Wood, who is now on duty in the Philippines, should be chosen as Governor Taft's successor. General Wood showed himself an ideal administrator when he held the delicate position of provisional governor of Cuba, and no sane citizen doubts that he would make the best possible successor that could be chosen to Governor Taft. But there are many people who are not wholly sane when there is a question of partizan politics involved, and these have of late become restive over the rapid promotion of General Wood. And it takes the votes of these as well as of the sane citizens to elect a President."

WOMAN AND THE REPUBLIC.

ALTHO there is something of antique heroism in her position, Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey would be refused the civic honor of old Rome; she is one who has "despaired of the republic." In a recent book, "Republics versus Woman," she has indicted democracies in general and the United States, her native country, in particular, as being of all governments the most oppressive of her sex. These views she reiterates, with little change in phraseology and no moderation in spirit, in an article in the August number of *The North American Review*, entitled "Woman's Inferior Position in a Republic."

In the article Mrs. Woolsey recounts the occasion of her book, and sums up its conclusions. She writes:

"Several years ago, while traveling in Europe, I addressed a body of women, most of whom were anarchists. Some of them were willing, however, to temporize or to compromise with constitutional and representative governments. I first addressed myself to these. I showed them that the United States republic was a constitutional government and was based upon 'no taxation without representation,' but that its Constitution excluded women from its scope of justice, and that it taxed them without representation. I showed them the desperate, disheartening, cruel sufferings which women had undergone in constitutional and representative governments to gain recognition, justice, or power. To the women who were uncompromising anarchists, I held up to view the anarchies in South America. I showed them that in

those countries, which are anarchies pure and simple, the status of woman was far lower than that of the sex even in Oriental lands."

When President McKinley was assassinated, some of these ladies, whom Mrs. Woolsey had converted from anarchism by her address, prevailed upon her to publish it in the interests of public welfare. Altho the address was delivered extemporaneously, by good fortune a stenographic report of it had been taken and preserved. This is reproduced in the book with interjections from the audience, quite in the manner of Shakespeare's report of Marc Antony's oration. As in that noted speech, the new advocate of Cæsarism is introduced by the chairman as a good republican, and gradually leads her auditors on from confusion in regard to her purpose and distrust of her motives to enthusiastic indorsement of her views. At the end, when the speaker wishes that "the monstrous delusion" of republicanism "may die!" if the former anarchistic auditors are not exactly ready to "Seek! Burn! Fire! Kill! Slay!" they are just as willing as Antony's hearers to attend a funeral, tho, as one voice expressed it, it would be "not as mourners!"

In the course of her address, Mrs. Woolsey contrasted the attitude of the United States toward women with that of Russia, and presented some information that was quite startling in its reported effect upon her audience:

"Russia, God bless her, was the first Government in Christian Europe to grant wives the right to individually hold and control property, the first government to grant to large numbers of women any political recognition. Throughout the length and breadth of that vast empire wives are mistresses of their own fortunes, and all woman-householders can vote either direct or by proxy in municipal matters. . . . . .

"Let us return to the Government I live in—the American republic—that Government which eternally brags and prates about liberty and equality, and see if it does better generally for women than a government which never brags or prates about liberty and equality. Let us see the wife's legal status therein: In sixteen States a wife has no right to her own earnings, and the husband can collect the same for his own use; in eight States she has no right to her own property; in several States she has no interest in the estate her husband owned at their marriage, and on his dying she has no dower therein. In no State of the Union, if the wife dies first, can she bequeath any part of her property which she, as wife, has helped the husband amass, even to their children, for during the husband's life she has only an interest of a pauper or dependent in such estate. In several States a wife has no right to her own inherited property, which, unless placed in the hands of trustees (and away from her own management) becomes absolutely her husband's property at their marriage, and at his death she is only entitled to a fraction thereof as dower. In thirty-six States the wife has no right to her own children, for the law gives the father legal control and guardianship of them."

Mrs. Woolsey does not believe, with Jefferson and his followers, that the remedy for evils attendant on liberty is "more liberty." Quoting Josiah Strong that "there is nothing beyond republicanism but anarchism," and adding thereto, "and socialism," she reasons that any increase in manhood equality will cause a further degradation of womanhood. As evidence of this she instances the fact that when, several years ago, two States submitted the question of woman-suffrage to the voters, not a socialist could be found who had cast his ballot in favor of it. She holds that woman can "expect nothing from any one of these three 'isms' except a slow but inevitable suicide of her sex"—which is certainly an interesting complement, if not explanation of the recently mooted subject of "race suicide."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CARNEGIE has the money—and that is more than some of those who know how he got it can say.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Agricultural Department practises grafting all the time and nobody thinks anything of it.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

KING EDWARD might complete the pacification of Ireland by making a friendly visit to New York city.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

TO work like Beavers is no longer regarded as a sure way of gaining promotion in the postal service.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IF Grover should be caught walking the floor in the late watches of the night, it will not be on account of anything Bryan is saying or doing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT wrapped himself in a blanket and slept out of doors the other night. Can there be any doubt as to where the Weary Willie vote will go?—*The Chicago News.*

PROBABLY King Edward will go back to Great Britain and advise his subjects there to stand pat. And that's something more easily done in Pat's present temper than it was a few years ago.—*The Boston Transcript.*

JUDGE PARKER'S statement, "I believe the time between the nominating convention and the election seems too long," will be heartily concurred in by Mr. Bryan, who has been twice nominated, but never yet elected.—*The Boston Herald.*

AN Indian Territory man figures that during the last thirty weeks, thirty-eight drunken men have killed forty-one sober people in that Territory. He was trying to gather some temperance statistics, but has given up the task, as according to an Oklahoma exchange, it seems dangerous to be sober in the Indian Territory.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GORMAN WILL ACCEPT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION, IF BRYAN IS WILLING.
—Reuse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*

MR. JOHNSON HAS CONSENTED.
Overcome by the popular demand that he run for governor of Ohio.
Bowie in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

SOME REPUBLICAN CARTOON THRUSTS.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

ACCORDING to the New York *Dramatic Mirror*, theatrical managers are preparing for the impending season "on a greater and more diversified scale than ever." But many of the attractions announced, the same paper states, are in the nature of experiments, and it suggests the doubt as to whether, when such of these as fail to find favor with the public shall have been eliminated, there will remain "enough to satisfy the desires of the greatest amusement public in the world." *The Dramatic Mirror* further states that "the Independent forces in the theater have practically joined their interests, and cities that have been closed to them are open to a more representative series of attractions than have been seen in those cities in years." Nevertheless, we must turn to the program of the theatrical trust for the most interesting items in regard to the coming dramatic season. This program was recently outlined in part by Mr. Charles Frohman, on his arrival in New York after six months spent in extending his theatrical interests in Europe. To the *Sun* reporter who interviewed him Mr. Frohman spoke first of the arrangements he has made with American authors. Of these he said:

"William Gillette is at work on a new comedy for me, and Clyde Fitch is writing a new comedy which will be produced this season. Augustus Thomas is at work on a third, which he will deliver to me by September 1. Mr. Thomas, by the way, intends to stay abroad fully a year.

"There is a new play by Richard Harding Davis, entitled 'Ransom's Folly,' which has been completed and which I have accepted; a new play by Edward E. Rose, written to my order; a new play by a young American girl, Miss Gladys Unger, entitled 'Richard Brinsley Sheridan,' which I secured in England; a new play in five acts by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, and a new play by Paul M. Potter."

Concerning the English plays which he has secured for presentation in New York he said, in part:

"First, there is 'The Admirable Crichton,' by J. M. Barre, already past its three hundredth performance in London, and in which I will present William Gillette. I have also another new play by Mr. Barrie, which I will produce in New York this winter. Then there is 'The Man from Blankleys,' which will be given by Charles Hawtrey, who will open his season at the Criterion; a new play by Jerome K. Jerome; the drama 'The Best of Friends,' by Cecil Raleigh, which I produce at the Academy of Music about the middle of October; the new Drury Lane drama, which I have secured and which is to be produced at the Drury Lane Theater in September; a new play by Anthony Hope; 'Cousin Kate,' by Hubert Henry Davies, which I produce with Miss Ethel Barrymore at the New Hudson Theater; a new play by Haddon Chambers, entitled 'The Golden Silence,' in which Miss Virginia Harned will play and which will go on at the Garrick Theater, London, on September 1; the drama 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer,' which I hope to produce at the New York Theater after the run of 'Ben Hur'; a play entitled 'Gipsy,' by Sydney Grundy; a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled 'Whitewashing Julia'; a dramatization by George Fleming of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, 'Lady Rose's Daughter,' in which Fay Davis will appear; a new play by Henry V. Esmond, also one by Justin Huntly McCarthy; a new play written by R. C. Carton, the author of 'Lord and Lady Algy,' and a new play by Captain Marshall.

"I shall produce 'Ulysses,' by Stephen Phillips, at the Garden Theater in September, and I have secured the entire English-speaking rights of the latest play written by Arthur Wing Pinero, which is not yet named."

We learn further that Mr. Frohman has arranged for the tours in America of Sir Henry Irving, of Miss Marie Tempest, and of Mrs. Langtry. Sir Henry Irving will appear in "Dante," Miss Marie Tempest in "The Marriage of Kitty," and Mrs. Langtry in a new comedy. This season is also to see Mr. Frohman's first production of French plays in the United States. For this purpose he has secured a French company headed by Mlle. Charlotte Wiehe. To make his program still more cosmopolitan, he announces two comedies from Germany. Mr. John Drew, we are told, is to appear in two new plays, and Miss Edith Wynne Mathieson will return for another tour in "Everyman," which will be followed later in the season by a Shakespearian production. Miss Clara Bloodgood, Mr. Frohman stated, will continue to tour in "The Girl with the Green Eyes" until she returns to New York to appear in a new play by Clyde Fitch. Another item of interest on Mr. Frohman's program is a new play by Israel Zangwill.

The Kansas City *Journal* comments that, in spite of the growing competition offered by the independent movement, the plans of the theatrical trust "still furnish a representative basis on which to note the tendencies of any given period, for they are so comprehensive as to include almost every line of theatrical entertainment that may be considered legitimate."

THE LATE W. E. HENLEY.

"He might have passed for Fielding's younger brother; no pallid saint but a man every inch of him."

SOME ENGLISH APPRECIATIONS OF W. E. HENLEY.

THE comment that followed, in the English press, upon the death of William Ernest Henley gives a more intimate and personal impression of the man than was to be had from the newspaper comment in this country (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 25), where we knew him only through his pen. Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, in an appreciation which appeared in the London *Athenæum*, writes that Henley "was of that greatness which comes of personality and character first of all," and that his "Titanic individuality often stood in his way." We read further:

"He had ideals which would brook no temporizing and no compromise. He could not deny the truth, or even keep his tongue from proclaiming it. He would starve his body rather than his mind, and when he had flown his colors once they were never to be struck. As a consequence, he was out of touch with an age which lived by compromise, and expected suave treatment. The amiable *littérateur* could not understand this baresark, with his amazing passions and his vast generosities. He was formidable, terrible, an object for gentlemanly regrets. . . . . .

"In some respects Henley resembled that 'greatest, wisest Englishman,' Samuel Johnson, whom he so much admired. Both struggled against the same physical evil, and both were obliged to confess

Slow rises worth by poverty depressed.

Both had a reputation among those who knew them least, or were barely sympathetic, which was not justified in the minds of those who knew them best. Both must, in all likelihood, owe their reputation rather to personality than actual performance. Henley was built on a scale designed for exercise and a vigorous life. Unkindly fate chained him to his desk and his crutch. His broad face shining like John Silver's, bearded like the pard, he was a modern representative of the Viking—in design. Nature unhappily marred what she should have made to the design. His nature was simply composite. He breathed fire with all the fury of his baresark ancestors one moment, and he was capable of weeping

like a child at the next. This feminine or emotional trait entered into that strange and virile nature."

Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly (in *The Outlook*, London) writes, in part:

"He died as he had lived, full of hope and buoyancy and serene valor, and he leaves his country much the poorer for his loss. Men of letters, more or less considerable, we have always with us; but another of such a type as Henley was will not be seen in our time. There has been none on such a heroic scale since the days of his own prime favorite—his Harry Fielding. Indeed, save for the accident of chronology, he might have passed for Fielding's younger brother: no pallid saint, but a man every inch of him—a man whose very faults were noble, a hater of shams, hypocrisy, and cant, the soul of genius and generosity, the stanchest of friends as he was the stoutest of foes. . . . . .

"By instinct he chose the line of greatest resistance: he truckled neither to fashion nor to numbers, and if he ever found himself on the popular side (as sometimes happened in later days), this was due to the fact that his teaching had borne fruit and that the majority had unconsciously absorbed his doctrine. A name, however imposing, made no appeal to him; he could take nothing on authority; he must judge independently, unfettered by convictions and traditions. And this constant, vigilant, jealous independence gave him his unique position. He counted friends in all parties. He was as eager to do justice to Stepniak as to the highest of high Tories; he was as appreciative of Mr. Meredith as of Mr. Kipling; he was as quick to recognize the poetic gifts of Mr. Yeats as the practical talents of Mr. George Wyndham; and he was proud to write an introduction to a volume of selections from the poems of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, whose political ideas he detested. A born eclectic, he could affiliate himself to no school or group. He must have the best, even as he gave of *his* best, and in the intellectual province he was the heartiest of free-traders. . . . . .

"His interests were illimitable: he loved letters, but he loved life still better, and he loved his friends best of all. He was as concerned for your welfare as for his own; he listened to your dreams and projects, made them seem possible, and set aside his own task to see how he could help you to realize them in practise. Is it any wonder that his friends were devoted to him with an unfaltering attachment and loyalty? Henley's life is ended—a life of conflict, trouble, and pain, but unquestionably a happy life, in which he did the work of at least a dozen men. And he has passed as he wished:

> So be my passing—
> My task accomplished and the long day done;
> My wages taken, and in my heart
> Some late lark singing.
> Let me be gathered in the quiet west,
> The sundown splendid, and serene Death."

The London *Spectator* comments on the remarkable courage with which he bore a painful malady. "Not only did it never break his spirit," we read, "but it did not even dim his poetic vision." In illustration *The Spectator* cites his last poem, "A Song of Speed," as expressing "a rapture and vitality which made it seem more like the work of a youth than of a middle-aged invalid—so complete is the triumph of the true poetic inspiration over personality and circumstance."

Mr. Arthur Morrison (in *T. P.'s Weekly*, London) dwells particularly on Henley's "amazing personal influence." We quote in part as follows:

"His work stands in print for all to see, and therein to read the man so far as print could reveal him; his high thought, his resolute sincerity, his intellectual daring, his valiant fortitude, his perfect artistry. He will be mourned by many who loved the man for his work, and those among the best fitted to appraise it; but nobody knew Henley, nobody could know him, who had not talked with him face to face. I should go further, indeed, for I believe that only they truly knew him—and to know him more was to love him more—who had worked and fought by his side onward from the gallant old days of the 'National Observer': who had seen him in the joys and sorrows of his own life—sorrows enough were his, God knows—and had lived under that amazing personal influence that surprised and commonly puzzled the observer from without.

"The like of that influence I never saw elsewhere, and never expect to see again. It moved not only his nearer friends, not a man of whom but would give his last breath in Henley's service and memory to-day, but every honest man who came near it."

In the same paper Mr. H. D. Lowry states that "the first quality one recalls in Mr. Henley is his generosity," and this quality is further emphasized by E. Nesbit, who writes: "No man of his day, I dare to suppose, came near to being so generous as he in the care, and help, and criticism, and encouragement given to young authors struggling to express themselves—feeling blindly for their medium, blundering, erring, but still striving to work on—to work better." Another writer, in these same pages, states that "the secret of Henley's character lay in that heredity which threw back so strangely to primitive man." "He was as simple, as easily pleased, as generous, as wild, and as stark as his rude northern forefathers; and withal he had the soul of the singer, of the maker of sagas, of the seer." In the London *Daily News* Mr. C. F. G. Masterman explains Henley's famous attack on Stevenson by saying that the writer of it was and remained a child:

"More even than in most men of genius the child survived in Henley. As a child he was wayward, capricious, vain; never reconciled with the limitations of life; difficult to satisfy. He had all the child's passionate loves and hatreds, the sudden transitions of temper, an almost fierce affection, with the occasional inexplicable impulses to injure those he loved. The famous attack on Stevenson, which caused the scandal of a day, was but an example. It was one of the great friendships of history, with depth and intimacy not yet fully revealed."

The English papers seem to agree in the verdict that Mr. Henley's first and foremost claim in literature is as a poet. *The Spectator* considers his power over meter and phrase extraordinary, "especially in the case of the unrimed measures in which he delighted, and with which he enriched our language." In *The Athenæum* we read: "He was undoubtedly influenced by others—as, for example, by Walt Whitman, by Mr. Swinburne, and by Milton; but behind and beyond all this derivativeness is a genuine strong individual note."

COLLEGE ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA.

IN a recent magazine article A. D. F. Hamlin, adjunct professor of architecture in Columbia University, comments upon the architectural features of American college buildings of the past ten years. We have heard a good deal, from both native and foreign critics, he reminds us, about our domestic and religious architecture as well as about our sky-scrapers; but "our collegiate architecture has not received the attention it deserves." Professor Hamlin believes that the character of the buildings erected for our universities and colleges in late years indicates a remarkable advance in the artistic culture of the nation. In view of the number of institutions of higher education in the country, the writer goes on to say, "the collegiate architecture of the United States represents no small or unimportant phase of the national activity." We read further (in the New York *Outlook*, August 1) as follows:

"During the past ten years it has fully shared in the general progress and prosperity. In many cases the whole aspect of an institution has been metamorphosed either by a complete reconstruction on a new site, or by notable additions to the buildings on the old site. In the latter case the comparison of the new with the old buildings furnishes an object-lesson in the progress and tendencies of our collegiate architecture. The contrast is sometimes extraordinary. The new edifices are not only more artistic in design, more monumental in effect than the old; they are also better planned, more convenient, more solid and thorough in construction, and vastly better furnished and equipped.

"The architecture of American colleges has grown up on an essentially different system from the European. The typical American college or university consists of a collection of distinct buildings, grouped more or less regularly about a grassy and shady area called the campus. The original nucleus of the group was usually the chapel, flanked by two dormitories of red brick. A half-dozen lecture-rooms occupied the basement of the chapel. Other dormi-

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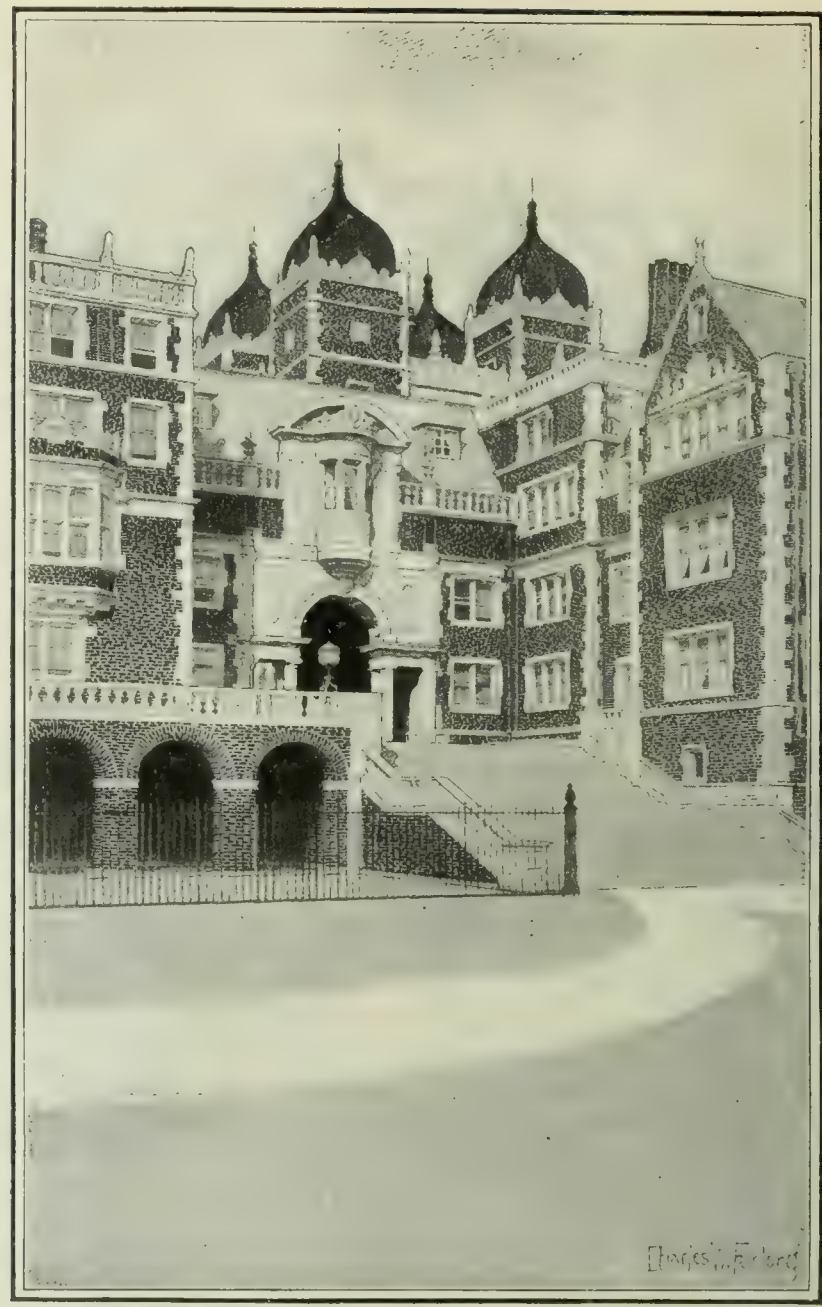

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THE DORMITORIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Exemplifying a late Gothic style known as the "English Collegiate."

TWO EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL EFFECT.

tories and recitation halls, laboratories, and a library were added as the resources of the institution permitted, and placed as the convenience of the occasion seemed to dictate—in parallel rows, or around a vast square, or in more fortuitous groupings determined by the topography. The successive additions were often wholly unrelated architecturally to their older neighbors, or even in some cases to one another, representing as many diverse styles as there were architects employed. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Brown, and Wesleyan Universities, Bowdoin and Dartmouth, Amherst and Williams Colleges, and half a hundred others, grew up in this way. The European conception of collegiate architecture was derived from older monastic traditions; it was that of the cloister or quadrangle, or a series of 'quads,' each entirely surrounded by a continuous building and entered through an imposing gateway. Such a scheme was not only foreign to our ideas, but wholly impracticable for rural colleges struggling for existence on the slenderest of means; and out of such struggling rural colleges have grown nearly all our great universities.

"The newer American college architecture, even in following the traditional American system of isolated buildings, seeks to secure general unity of effect. It is, of course, impossible to correct the chaos of an existing group of heterogeneous buildings, but it is at least possible to establish a definite plan and scheme to which all future additions shall conform. At Harvard the dominant note of the older colonial buildings has been followed in nearly all the more recent erections in and about the 'Square.' Several colleges and universities have had the good fortune to be able to undertake an entire rebuilding on a new site . . . Meanwhile, many other colleges and universities, retaining the old site and buildings, have added new structures of great size, cost, and beauty. There is probably not one among our older institutions of the higher learning that has not received notable architectural additions within the past ten years."

Professor Hamlin proceeds to a partial classification of our college buildings according to the various architectural styles represented. We quote again:

"From 1880 to 1890 the powerful influence of Mr. Richardson showed itself in the general adoption of the Romanesque style, freely treated; but more recently other styles have found favor. The majority of the newer buildings are either 'Colonial' (or 'Georgian,' as some prefer to call it) in style, as at Harvard; or in the late Gothic style of many university buildings in England, to which the name of the English Collegiate style is often given. This style lends itself readily to the treatment of long ranges of buildings of moderate height, and permits of a more picturesque variety of mass and sky-line than the Georgian, and the more stately Classic and Renaissance styles. It has been handled with great skill by Cope and Stewardson in the handsome buildings of the dormitory 'Quad' at Pennsylvania University, in Blair Hall at Princeton, and in the new edifices of Washington University at St. Louis. The Vanderbilt Hall at Yale, by C. C. Haight, and the very picturesque and impressive group of buildings on Washington Heights for the College of the City of New York, by Mr. G. B. Post, are also excellent examples of the style. Mr. Potter's new library at Princeton approaches closer to the Perpendicular Gothic in style, but is unmistakably scholastic in character.

"The Georgian style is less picturesque, more restrained, more domestic perhaps, and better suited for detached buildings than for continuous ranges and quadrangles. It has very naturally been adopted at Harvard for all the newer buildings, which thus harmonize with and emphasize the quaint flavor and historic asso-

ciations of the older ones. The Harvard Union, the new gymnasium for Radcliffe College, the Randall dining-hall, and the new gates are examples of this style; while the Law School at the University of Pennsylvania, the new library of the University of Virginia, and Barnard College at New York, represent other applications of it.

"A third style requires notice—the Italian or classic style, not because it is in frequent use, but because of the importance of the few cases in which it has been adopted. The most conspicuous instance is the University of California, where two of the buildings of the vast plans prepared by the architect Bénard are now being erected—the School of Mines and the open-air auditorium. The new buildings for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, by Ernest Flagg, are in this stately and monumental style, which permits of greater majesty of scale and splendor of effect than the other two."

The variety of architectural style which these modern college buildings display, concludes the writer, fitly express the cosmopolitan and eclectic quality of our taste. Whatever the style, he argues, these buildings are all in one sense thoroughly American; "for their designs have been studied with a special view of meeting American requirements, and the success and merit of the result have depended, not on the style label it wears, but on the ability, skill, and taste with which the architect has solved the specific problem presented to him in each case."

THE DEGENERATION OF THE "HERO."

THE term "hero," writes Mr. G. K. Chesterton, is one of those words which "remain in current use like fossils of some primeval epoch embedded in a later deposit." "The modern novelist," he goes on to say, "steering a nondescript young man through trivial temptations and dreary embarrassments, still insists on calling him the hero, the name which rings with the sound of the harp and sword." The old heroic literatures, he reminds us, spoke sublimely of the victories of the body, and of the manner in which man by faith and courage can beat down circumstance. But "of the similar victories of the soul, modern literature scarcely dares to speak at all." The typical "hero" of modern fiction Mr. Chesterton characterizes as "a young man who can not decide which of three ladies he is in love with or which of six friends has really been his moral ruin, who covers trifling sins with transparent lies and a coarse vanity with a crude philosophy, who loses his faith in God when he reads half a page of German and loses his faith in his wife when he hears half a sentence in a club." The writer proceeds roughly to trace the degradation of this word. We read (in *The Critic* for August) as follows:

"Primarily, of course, in the great early epics, a hero means a hero, a being human indeed, but of so vast and towering a humanity that he is stronger than the circumstances which debase or limit human life. The victory of the divine part of man (for the hero was commonly partly of the blood of the gods) over the merely brutal part of the Cosmos is, of course, the central conception of all the fairy tales. In them, it is true, the victory is over dragons or ogres, but about the philosophical moral there can be no question; and the great gap in modern literature, a gap as wide as a howling desert, is the almost total absence of what may be called a story of heroic psychology. . . . To this primeval hero youth was naturally attributed, and from the epics downward we see its gradual transition from the hero to the young man who is still called by this title. But it is only very recently indeed that he has lost the last gleam from the sunset of the heroes. It might not strike the intellect at first that there was much resemblance between Hector and Nicholas Nickleby, or between Roland at Roncesvalles and Frank Fairleigh. But so it is when we consider the matter with a greater delicacy. Nicholas Nickleby, fallen and diminished, is still the hero, the Squeers slayer, and wears silver armor under his curious tight clothes; Frank Fairleigh, respectable as he appears, is undoubtedly the son of Jupiter. For these young men of early Victorian fiction move with a light step, the light step of the destined conqueror; they have a star of good luck above them and are marked by a kind of merry fatalism. Their ups and downs are indeed desolating; they are bandied about, as it were, from father to father; they think sometimes that they are orphans, sometimes that they are dukes, sometimes that they are hereditary criminals; they doubt their friends and their title-deeds, and almost their own faces in the glass. But one thing they never doubt—not one of them ever doubts that he is the third brother in the fairy tale.

"Thus down to the time of Dickens we have the first walking gentleman, the young man, carrying with him a certain ancestral light and atmosphere of legend. And about the time of Dickens's later work that light fades into the light of common day. The first great creation in the new manner in England is the character of Arthur Pendennis. This is the young man lit from head to foot suddenly with the white light of realism, all the red lamps of legend being extinguished around him. . . . . .

"But more time has elapsed, and again a more curious thing has come about. We have traveled yet another stage along the downward track from the mountain of the heroes. Thackeray did not write of youth in the manner of Dickens or Dumas, who admired their heroes; far less did he write of it in the style of the great primitive poets who may be said to have feared their heroes. But at least he sympathized with his hero. If he did not conceive him as the child of the gods, he realized to the full the pathos and the gallantry involved in the children of men; if he did not salute the hero's victory as the poets did, he saluted his sublime defeat. But since Thackeray, there has come into fashion a fiction, of which some of the French and Russian novelists are able exemplars, of which Mr. George Gissing is not innocent, a school which appears positively to despise the young man whom it calls hero. It has not for him even that dark and stormy kindliness which one sinner may have for another. At every point the hero is sacrificed to the author, as much as a dog to a vivisectionist; he goes through the ugliest antics of humiliation and meanness, that the author may parade his precious insight and candor: the one must be a cad that the other may be a prig. The story of the young man in fiction has traveled all this strange distance. It begins with the primitive bard, straining his voice and almost breaking his lyre in order to utter the greatness of youth and the greatness of masculinity; it ends with the novelist looking at both of them with a magnifying-glass; it begins with a delight in things above, and ends with a delight in things below us. I for one have little doubt about their relative value. For if a man can say, 'I like to find something greater than myself,' he may be a fool or a madman, but he has the essential. But if a man says, 'I like to find something smaller than myself,' there is only one adequate answer, —'You couldn't.'"

After emphasizing the incongruity of applying the term hero, "the most tremendous title of Sigurd or Achilles," to "this watery Reuben of modernity" who plays the leading part in modern fiction, Mr. Chesterton urges the need of a literature which shall portray heroism in the realm of psychology. The typical intellectual romance of our day, he tells us, is always concerned with the "frustration or defeat of a human spirit by the savage irony of facts." But he looks forward to the work of genius which shall give us "a psychological Hercules," and shall "show that there is potentially a rejection for every temptation; a mastery for every mischance, much as there is a parry for every stroke of the sword." This event, he predicts, "will inaugurate a new literature and very possibly found a new religion."

NOTES.

The Bookman's list of the six best-selling books compiled for the month of August is as follows:

1. Gordon Keith.—Page.
2. Lady Rose's Daughter.—Ward.
3. The Gray Cloak.—MacGrath.
4. The Filigree Ball.—Green.
5. The Under Dog.—Smith.
6. Lovey Mary.—Hegan-Rice.

"THOSE who follow the light fiction market with interest," states the New York *Evening Post*, "must be impressed with the exceedingly high *ton* of the 1903 midsummer output." It is all but impossible to turn the leaves of the August magazines that specialize on "hammock reading," we are told, "without lighting upon an earl, the Waldorf-Astoria, or, at the lowest, a girl with a million dollars." All this "highfalutin" fiction, *The Post* continues, "is so different from what has commonly been thought of as the American product that it ought to be explained."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A REACTION IN MIND STUDY.

THE older psychologists obtained their facts by what they called introspection—the study of the mind by itself. The psychologist of the new school denies that the same mind can serve at once as observer and as the thing observed. The result is that he is confined largely to the methods of experimental physiology, and psychology has expanded greatly on the physical side, doubtless with great benefit to the science. But the pendulum is now beginning to swing in the other direction. A newer school of psychologists is attempting to bring once more into consideration the subject's testimony regarding his own states of consciousness. Chief in this school is M. Alfred Binet, whose works on psychology are well known. His last one, "The Experimental Study of Intelligence" (Paris, 1903), is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 11). After noting the tendency of recent investigators to confine themselves to the material conditions of experimentation, the reviewer goes on to say:

"During several years past there has been a new movement, to which Binet and his pupils have largely contributed, toward giving introspection a larger place and toward carrying investigation into the higher phenomena of the mind, such as memory, attention, imagination, and the orientation of ideas.

"To this new movement two kinds of objections have been made. Some psychologists of the school of Wundt have asserted that no experimentation can be made scientifically upon morals beyond the simplest mental processes; and, on the other hand, representatives of the old school of introspective psychology appear to believe that the new school, by a retrograde movement in disguise, is about to take up again the methods of self-contemplation that have proved so sterile in the hands of the old philosophers.

"And, in fact, how shall we make an experimental study of the phenomena of consciousness which are so intangible? Does not experimentation suppose the existence of two facts, one of which is outside our own consciousness, and hence accessible to experiment? On this point of view depends M. Ribot's definition of the experimental method, and he has concluded that there are only two elements that may be modified and manipulated by the experimenter—excitations to provoke sensations, and acts which correspond to states of consciousness.

"This definition, which is certainly a proper one for the study of sensations, appears too narrow to M. Binet, who has endeavored to enlarge it. By excitation we mean not only the application of a material agent to our organs of sense, but also every change that experimenters may provoke at will in the subject's consciousness. Thus speech is for the psychologist a more valuable excitant than sensorial excitant, and quite as definite; and speech enables us to give considerable amplitude to psychological experimentation. On the other hand, we must not limit ourselves to the study of the immediate effect produced by the excitant. This immediate effect is sensation—at least it has been so regarded hitherto; and psychological experiment has been carried on by the study of sensation. In reality, any excitant, sensorial or verbal, produces a group of complex reactions, of which sensation is doubtless a part, but which includes much else; and it is only by an analysis, often artificial, that the study of this reaction is limited to that of sensation. If we take the whole group, we shall find in it the operation of a great number of different functions. There is memory, judgment, reason, imagination, sentiment; the whole being, with all its aptitudes, may, according to circumstances, enter into activity.

"In short, Binet thinks that for the study of the higher functions there is no need for new technique different from that which has served for the study of the sensations, and that the old technique needs only to be extended; that we must include in excitation not only sensation properly so called, but complex perception and even speech; always understanding that we also include in the response of the subject not only his simple movements of response to sensation, but all the group of reactions of which he is the seat; and on condition, finally, that we give in these investigations the principal place to introspection, attentive, detailed, and thorough."

The researches that have already been made by Binet and his pupils in various domains of psychology have abundantly demonstrated that his view of the extension of the field of experimental psychology is productive of valuable results, whatever its opponents may think of it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VOLCANIC OBELISK.

THE strangest event connected with the recent activity of Mont Pelée, not even excepting its sensational annihilation of the city of St. Pierre, is doubtless that which is now taking place—the pushing forth from its summit of an enormous obelisk of polished rock as a cork is pushed from a soda-water bottle by the expanding gas within. This wonder is thus described in *Science* (August 7) by Prof. Angelo Heilprin. He says:

"Not the least remarkable of the many extraordinary conditions that have been associated with the recent eruptions of the Martinique volcano is the extrusion of the giant tower of rock, a veritable obelisk, which to-day dominates the mountain, and which has given to it an added height of 800 to 900 feet. Pelée is no longer 4,200 or 4,428 feet in elevation, but upward of 5,000 feet. On May 31 last, before it lost 180 feet of its summit, it reached exactly 5,200 feet. This tower of rock, the nature of which was first properly made known by Professor Lacroix, issues directly, and to all intents and purposes vertically, from the summit of the new cone of the volcano (of whatever precise nature this cone may be) which had been built up in the ancient crateral-basin (the Étang Sec) to a height of 1,600 feet or more, and virtually plugs it. Where it is implanted, it has a thickness of some 300 to 350 feet. From certain points of view the obelisk seems to maintain for most of its height (800+ feet) a fairly uniform thickness; from other points it shows a rapidly tapering surface, with a termination in a needle summit, a true *aiguille*. It is gently curved or arched toward the southwest, or in the direction of St. Pierre, and on this face it is cavernous or openly slaggy, showing where successive and repeated explosions had carried away portions of the substance. On the opposite side, or toward the east-northeast, the surface appears solid, is smoothed and even polished in part, and shows longitudinal parallel grooves and striæ, very much like glacial markings. On this side it shows plainly the marks of hard attrition, the effect of rubbing upon the encasing rock—the mold, in fact, that determined a portion of the exit-channel.

"The constitution of this extruded 'cork' is undeniably lava—a lava whose viscosity or rapid solidification did not permit it to flow over, but which under the giant stress of the volcano simply moved upward, solid from base to summit, and receiving accretions to its mass only from below. The most cursory examination of the relations existing would immediately point to this form of growth and development, but the carefully conducted angle-measurements and observations of contour made by the representatives at two stations of the French Scientific Commission leave no possibility of doubt in the matter, and they further furnish us with data touching the rate of growth. Thus, in eight days preceding June 7 this growth was, as we are informed by M. Giraud, ten meters [33 feet]; and in the four days preceding June 15 (a period within the time of my recent visit to the volcano) it measured six meters [20 feet]. The consideration of the depth to which this giant monument descends solid into the volcano would be interesting were there any way of reaching the problem, but for the present there would seem to be none such.

"On June 13 last, in company with M. Guinoiseau—one of the observers of the French Commission—I made the ascent of Pelée, and from the immediate crater-rim took a series of photographs of Pelée's singular process, probably the most impressive piece of nature that I had ever seen. The volcano, by comparison with what it had been before, had 'slumbered down to peace,' but yet it was too active to permit us to descend into the crateral-hollow, 300 to 350 feet in depth, that still surrounded the new cone. Steam- and sulfur-puffs were issuing everywhere, and avalanches of rock were repeatedly being disengaged from the obelisk. Pelée was still 'ugly,' and the night before, the southwest base of its crown or plug was glowing with fire—with the liquid lava that was rising in rift-passages. Two days later I noted a feeble line of steam issuing from the absolute apex of the summit, suggesting a continuous passage or channel extending from base to summit.

On March 26 a discharge of incandescent balls was observed also to take place from the same position.

"Geologists will naturally make a comparison between the Pelée structure and that which was observed to rise in Georgios, in Santorin, in 1867, but the dome of the latter is probably nearer to the cone of Pelée, and suggests little of the obelisk and of its method of formation."

A NEW TROPICAL FRUIT.

MANY fruits that are in daily use in the tropics are practically unknown here, sometimes because they will not bear transportation, and sometimes because the taste for them must be acquired. Both these causes seem to have been operative in the case of the mango, regarding which our Agricultural Department has recently been gathering facts to see whether it may not be brought here like the orange and the banana. Modern systems of storage have overcome difficulties of transportation; and usage, as with other strange fruits, may turn distaste into passionate fondness. Most people who are unaccustomed to the mango dislike it, says a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* (August), and it has been gracefully compared to a "bunch of tow soaked in turpentine." What those who like it think of it may be known from the following quotation from Lord Elphinstone:

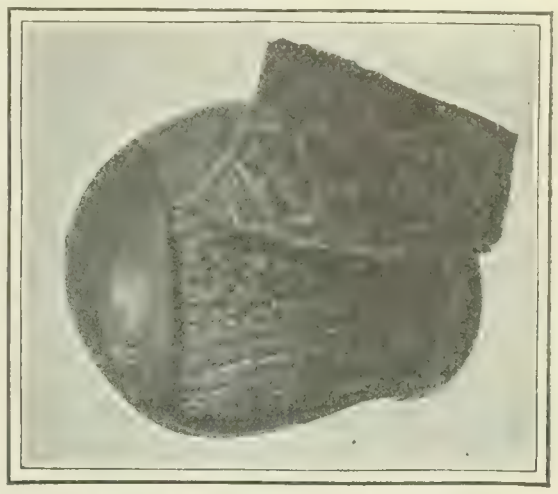
"The mango is the best fruit of India, at once rich and delicate, and all other fruits are comparatively insipid beside its intensity of taste. There is something in it that is nothing less than voluptuous."

It scarcely seems as if these two opinions could be held regarding one and the same fruit. The truth is, says the author of the article just referred to, that in the best mangoes the fibrous quality is practically absent, while the turpentiny flavor is greatly reduced and becomes a point in favor of the fruit with those who have become accustomed to it. Says the writer:

MANGO FORK.

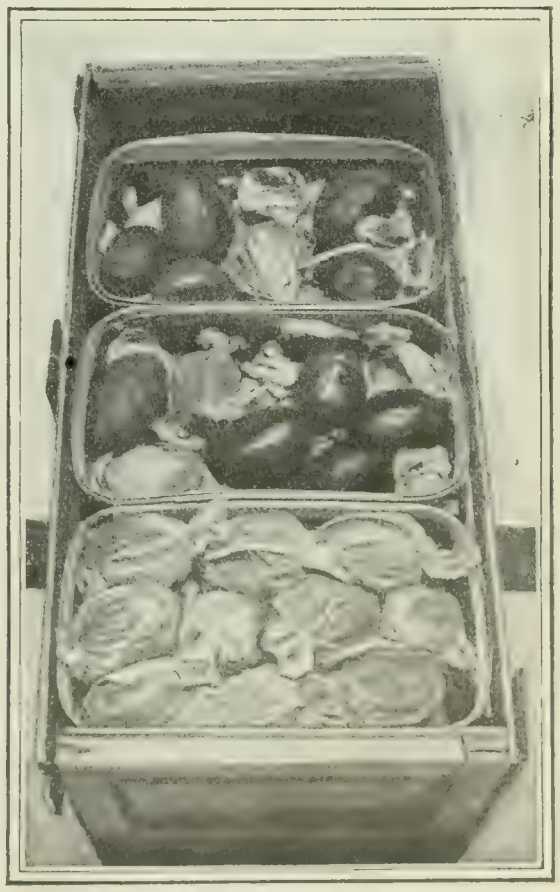
MANGO TREE.

"The great popularity of the mango among the natives of the tropics, who in most places prefer the fruit to the orange or banana, recently led the United States Department of Agriculture to study the mango with a view of ascertaining whether it might not be made as popular among the people of the United States as the orange and banana. Great quantities of mangoes are grown in Porto Rico, and it occurred to the Department that if the fruit was such as would find favor among the American people, a profitable industry might be started on the island in exporting mangoes to the United States. Mr. G. N. Collins, a specialist of the Department, was despatched to Porto Rico to investigate the question. He found the mango one of the most common fruits in the island, and during the season when it is ripe, May to August, eaten in larger quantities than any others, with the possible exception of the banana, which is used more as a vegetable and cooked in one form or other. Unfortunately, most of the mangoes at present grown in Porto Rico are, however, too fibrous and coarse to ever become popular in the United States. The best varieties, which are rich and delicate, are scarce at present; but Mr. Collins believes that in a very short time, with more care in the cultivation of the tree and with the introduction of new varieties of mango, great quantities of the finest fruit can be grown and shipped to this country. He believes that the fruit would soon become immensely popular and equal, if not surpass in popularity, both the orange and banana.



MANGO FRUIT, SHOWING PEELING.

"If an effort similar to that which brought the banana into favor in the United States could place an adequate supply of good mangoes before the public, there is no apparent reason why this new tropical fruit should not



MANGO FRUIT, SHOWING PACKING.

repeat the history of its now popular predecessor. . . . Good mangoes are produced in America, but as yet in such small quantity that few persons have had an opportunity to taste any but inferior fruit. Sample lots of the more common and poorer varieties are frequently shipped to northern markets, and have doubtless done much to hinder the growth of the trade. A first impression is very lasting, and first impressions of the mango based on such fruit are likely to be anything but favorable. As an example, mangoes are frequently to be found in the Washington market, but we have never seen one that could be called good, even in comparison with the Porto Rican fruit.

"This impression will doubtless be difficult to dispel; but if really good mangoes could be placed in the markets, their increase in popular favor would be certain and the growing of mangoes might become a profitable pursuit."

The opinion that the mango is dangerously unhealthful, which is entertained by many persons, doubtless arises, Mr. Collins thinks, from the results of eating the unripe fruit. Our soldiers in Porto Rico were forbidden to eat it, yet in all mango-producing countries the natives consider the fruit wholesome and perfectly safe. The appearance of the fruit and the method of eating it are shown in the illustrations, which are from Mr. Collins's report. The long central tine of the fork pierces the large seed of the fruit, while the shorter tines simply hold it in place. Possibly in twenty years' time this description and these pictures may look as odd to readers of back numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST as a similar article on the banana would appear to us to-day.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR LIFE IN THE TROPICS.

NOW that the United States has tropical possessions, it is well for our people to remember that not every one is qualified to reside or even to travel in the tropics. In a recent address in England, printed recently in *Climate*, Dr. Charles F. Harford utters a word of caution on this subject that is equally applicable to this country. Says Dr. Harford:

"The liability which there is in tropical regions to disorders of the digestive system renders it imperative that the person going abroad should be free from bowel disorder, liver trouble, constipation, diarrhea, or indigestion in any form, seeing that not only are bowel complaints exceedingly common, but malarial fever itself affects chiefly the organs of digestion. The teeth also should be in good order, and there should be no faddiness as to food. Freedom from any form of nervous derangement is the next point of importance, and any tendency to headache, insomnia, hysteria, insanity, depression, or fits should be carefully inquired into. Slight valvular disease of the heart with full compensation need not exclude, while chronic bronchitis in a slight form is likely to be better in a hot climate. . . . It has usually been taken for granted that men will stand the changes of climate better than women, but experience does not prove this to be the case. It is also a strange fact, which may be only a coincidence, that I have known more men returning from a tropical climate with a breakdown of nervous system than women."

Dr. Harford also thinks that the person of spare and wiry build is better adapted for the tropics than the stout and full-blooded individual. Commenting on the above, the writer of a note on the subject in *The Medical Record* says:

"The writer's suggestion as to habits of life, diet, and exercise are of much the same nature as those of other authorities on the subject. Of course he gravely warns Europeans in the tropics against excess in alcoholic beverages—in fact, he deems it the wisest course for white men in tropical countries to refrain entirely from strong drink. Dr. Harford concludes by pointing out that if a person physically ill-fitted to stand the unaccustomed strain put upon his constitution by the climate of the torrid zone goes out to take part in any undertaking in a tropical country, that it is not only the risk to the individual himself which has to be considered. Many such an undertaking has been demoralized, not only by failure of health on the part of the few, but from the fact that the more able-bodied have been obliged to spend their time in nursing the weaker members of the party."

EDUCATION AND RACE EXTINCTION.

IN view of the recent charges against American education as a cause of "race suicide," it is gratifying to be assured that education is not the sole or even the chief factor in the decreasing birth-rate; but that the native American population as a whole is responsible. In *The Popular Science Monthly* Dr. George Engelmann, of Boston, writes:

"It has been inferred that college graduates' families stand alone in not reproducing themselves and not adding to the increase of the population, and that other portions of the population do so reproduce and add to the increase. Accepting this, it naturally follows that education, which has caused the mischief, must be suitably regulated. . . . But are the premises correct?"

The author finds, after comparing the birth-rate in the families of college graduates with the birth-rate in other native American families, that the premises are false. He finds, indeed, that:

"The data now available indicate that the highly educated male element does more toward reproducing itself than any other large group of our native population. The marriage-rate is the same, and the number of surviving children to the family is greater than it is for the native population at large, so that we can no longer accuse the college graduate . . . of having an exceptionally small family; nor must we lay the blame for the low fecundity of the native American family on higher education."

It is in wealth, luxury, and social ambition that Dr. Engelmann finds the cause of the diminishing size of the family and of racial decline. He says:

"Let us no longer beat about the bush and attribute the low fecundity now prevailing to late marriages and higher education. This explanation has been accepted, because it is a tradition and universally credited; it is not so in other countries, and it has never been proved to be so for the United States. . . . It is the American nationality that stands for lessened marriage and low birth-rate, in striking contrast to the foreign-born of our citizens."

The small fertility of the average American family indicates—so the writer thinks—that "the conditions now existing among the American people are worse than those found in any other country. They are those of a decadent race, those of Greece and Rome in the period of decline. From conditions better than those in any other country, five and more children to the family, such as led to the Malthusian theory of superfecundation and to the fear of overpopulation of the earth's surface, we have passed in hardly one hundred years to our present condition, with a fecundity for the native-born below that of any other country, such that the American race is unable to reproduce itself with a birth-rate of seventeen per 1,000 population, hardly two children to the family."

IS APPLIED SCIENCE VULGAR?

SUCH apparently is the opinion of the professor of astronomy at Oxford University, for, if correctly quoted, he recently, while advocating the claims of pure science in a lecture in London, made the statement that those who apply science to some purpose of ordinary use and profit are suffering from "vulgarity of mind." The speaker qualified this somewhat by admitting that the conditions of life are rendered easier and better by reason of such application, but nevertheless his characterization remained. Engineers and other practitioners of applied science have often been justly criticized in the past for sneering at pure science, but an attempt to reverse the position would scarcely seem to be the way to remedy the matter. We should not forget, says an editorial writer in *The Western Electrician* (August 11), "that while engineering is greatly indebted to science, science in its turn is not without its obligation to engineering." The Oxford professor was promptly taken to task,

in the columns of the London *Times*, by Sir Frederick Bramwell, who is one of the leading engineers of England and chairman of a London electric-light company. Sir Frederick's position is thus described in the editorial quoted above:

"Accepting Tredgold's definition of an engineer as one who directs the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man—a definition which seems to include invention in engineering, it may be remarked—Sir Frederick, considering the astronomical photographs used in Professor Turner's lecture, proceded to show that if the pure science of optics and the pure science of chemistry had been left by their students in the condition of pure science, photography would have been non-existent, and that, therefore, the professor's astronomical results would, for the greater part, have been non-obtainable. Even the telescope of the astronomers is the outcome of the work of the engineer, as defined by Tredgold. Continuing his demonstration, the champion of the engineers said: 'Lord Kelvin was aware that by means of electric wires electricity could be conveyed from one continent to another, and that it might be made to agitate some very small object on one side of an ocean, in obedience to impulses received from the other side. Now this was pure science; but it was useless. Fortunately for the world, Lord Kelvin had a 'vulgar mind,' and he set himself to consider how these purely scientific facts could be made useful. He speculated as to how the practically invisible movement of the small object could be made visible. The obvious way was to apply a material lever to the small object; but Lord Kelvin knew that this would not do. He knew that the inertia would make it unfit for rapid and definite motion. But he did not give up the problem. He said, 'I must find a lever which will weigh nothing,' and he did so; he used a beam of light. Marconi knew of 'Hertzian waves,' but he was not content with that pure scientific knowledge. He had a 'vulgar mind,' and he set himself to apply his facts to a useful purpose. I wonder what the opinion of all those on board a ship near the coast in a dense fog, warned of their position by Marconi's application of science, would be as regards his 'vulgarity.'

"As Sir Frederick remarks later in his letter . . . this lofty contempt of the 'pure scientist' is not new. It was not shared by such men as Faraday, Henry, and Tyndall. Indeed, it is hard to tell what 'pure science' is. There are those who do not class astronomy as such. It is said that a distinguished mathematician complained of a colleague that he had 'prostituted the science of pure mathematics by applying it to the service of astronomy.' Perhaps, after all, only that science is 'pure' which is broad, tolerant, and catholic—which conducts its inquiries after knowledge and truth with the underlying conviction that such a search can only result in the advancement and well-being of the human race."

PASSING OF THE LONG DINNER.

THAT fashion and hygiene are now frowning to some purpose on the long dinner of many courses is asserted in *Good Housekeeping* (August), by Ella Morris Kretschner. Evolution in dining, the writer thinks, is a very delicate indicator of progress in the higher civilization, and this evolution appears decidedly to be carrying us away from the unduly protracted meal. Says Mrs. Kretschner:

"A 'leader of fashion' in the Stone Age, in devouring a fourth of an animal the size of a sheep and valiantly cracking the bones, doubtless felt that he was doing 'the approved thing' in a properly elegant manner. And, ethically speaking, he was not as far out of the way as his modern brother, who, with less heroic digestion, has, for the past quarter-century and longer, invited those whom he would honor (mind! not his enemies) to dine upon sixteen courses and a dozen wines.

"But only as a matter of chastening discipline can the three or four hours' dinner find apology or defense. Its every other aspect is that of a gastronomic mistake. Profusion has long stood, in the minds of the unknowing or inexperienced, for hospitality or for luxury; while in reality it simply means confusion, a multitude of courses not leading the palate on in artful sequence to a satisfying climax, but to weariness unspeakable.

"It must be quite three years since the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.) intimated, with much definiteness, that if any dinner which he honored lasted longer than one hour, royal displeasure would be incurred, a 'hint' which, of course, carried the weight of a parliamentary statute. American society raised its eyebrows and 'considered the matter,' but in a manner so leisurely that only the past season did it arrive at the definite conclusion that dinners to be really *comme il faut* or pleasurable must be short, the extreme limit not to exceed an hour and a half. This is mending matters much, as much probably as 'conventional art' in dining will ever attain. For, after all, it is but the few, not the many, who have learned, or are capable of learning, dining as an art, a palate being the inheritance of generations. I do not maintain that an overdiscriminating palate is a desirable inheritance; it is only a fact.

"There is one foible common to rich Americans—a desire for connoisseurship in matters of the table. When the well-to-do stage of prosperity is attained every man begins to discuss what he eats with an air of weighty authority, and when actual wealth is attained, connoisseurship is assumed. As a consequence, lavish expenditure for the table by the wealthy has only been limited by material possibilities, but it has been largely misdirected, contributing to physical discomfort, rather than pleasure.

"The ideal dinner of the epicure the world over is a single dish perfect beyond suggestion, satisfying beyond further desire, ample in measure, supplemented only by such accessories as emphasize its merits, as an artful appetizer, a single wine, and the postprandial coffee and smoke, shared, of course, by congenially appreciative spirits. For, of course, all epicures are men, it not being in women's nature to 'go into' the weighty principles underlying food harmonies, with serious enthusiasm, her tastes being proverbially capricious, and, for the most part, individual. But the clever woman by her very cleverness, if not by her sympathies, can fathom the fine laws of preferences, of combinations, all that goes to make the perfect hostess, if she but give the matter her attention.

"In looking over a number of last season's Washington's menus (given as models of the new 'shorter dinner'), I note that the courses numbered from six to nine, and that the soups were invariably heavy, as bisques, creams, or purées. Now nine courses are too many for 'art's' sake, and the soups mentioned are so cloying to appetite that they are entirely out of place in a dinner of over three or four courses. It is my conviction that the 'dinner artistic' should not exceed four courses; its 'scheme,' that each dish shall be perfect, so alluring to appetite, so nicely calculated as to combinations, that it can not but be enjoyed from first to last."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT the light given out by radium when phosphorescent is practically identical with that radiated by the rare gas helium seems to be proved by recent spectroscopic observations of Sir William Huggins, reported in *The Times*, London. This paper goes on to say: "It will be remembered that last year Professor Rutherford produced striking evidence for the view that, in the slow break-up of radium that is concomitant with its radioactivity, the inert gas helium is one of the products formed. Recently Sir W. Ramsay and Mr. F. Soddy have succeeded in detecting helium by the spectroscope in the gases extracted from a radium salt. If, as the present observations indicate, the radium salt shines spontaneously in the dark largely by light belonging to the different element helium, another important step is gained in elucidating the nature of the instability of such chemical elements of high atomic weight and the radioactivity associated with it."

COFFEE in the form of jelly is recommended by *The Lancet* to those who think it necessary to take this stimulant. It says: "A hot draft of coffee is undoubtedly a powerful stimulant, enabling both mental and physical fatigue to be borne. On the other hand, a cup of hot coffee disagrees with many persons, their digestion is disturbed rather than aided, there is interference with the normal chemistry of the digestive process, and the dyspeptic must eschew hot strong coffee as well as tea. The excessive drinking of coffee is in any case an evil. But it is often forgotten that coffee can be taken in other ways and in none better than in the form of jelly. A clear coffee jelly after dinner is every bit as good as the hot infusion, while it is free from some of the drawbacks of the latter. Coffee, unlike alcohol, diminishes organic waste, rouses the muscular energy without the collapse which follows alcoholic imbibition, and gelatin in the form of jelly is cooling, assuages thirst, is soothing, and has a tendency to absorb any excessive acidity of the stomach. Gelatin is what is known as a 'proteid-sparer'—that is, it saves the destruction of proteid, such as albumin. Having regard to these facts, therefore, coffee jelly should form a very suitable sequel to dinner and an excellent substitute for the infusion. Moreover, the astringent principles of coffee, which, however, are different in kind and degree from those present in tea, are nullified by the gelatin. In short, jelly is an excellent vehicle for coffee, but, as is necessary in making the infusion, the quantity of coffee in the jelly should not be stinted. Coffee serves an admirable purpose in dietetics, and those with whom it disagrees when taken in the form of a hot infusion will very probably find the jelly quite satisfactory."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THERE A "CATHOLIC PERIL" IN AMERICA?

M. URBAIN GOHIER, a friend of Dreyfus and the author of books which have attracted some attention in France, has been studying religious conditions in the United States, and is much impressed by the growing power of the Roman Catholic Church. In his new book on the American people (from which extracts are printed in the pages of *The Independent*), M. Gohier observes: "The Catholic question in the United States is one of extreme interest. Within a few years it will be *the Catholic peril.*" He goes on to say:

"The Roman Church, which in the United States numbered 44,500 communicants in 1790, to-day numbers 12,000,000 or more. The total population of the country is twenty times more numerous than at that epoch; the Catholic population three hundred times more numerous. To this we must now add 6,500,000 of Catholics in the Philippines and 1,000,000 in Porto Rico. The territory of the republic maintains 1 cardinal, 17 archbishops, 81 bishops; administering 82 dioceses and 5 apostolic curateships, almost 11,000 churches, more than 5,000 chapels, with 12,500 officiating priests. There are 81 Catholic seminaries, 163 colleges for boys, 629 colleges for girls, 3,400 parochial schools, 250 orphanages, and nearly 1,000 other various institutions. Finally, the United States alone sends more Peter's pence to Rome than all the Catholic countries together."

Two incidents, continues M. Gohier, have served within recent months to reveal the real significance of the "Catholic question"; namely, the Pennsylvania coal strike and the situation in the Philippines. We quote further:

"While the Protestant clergy were divided in their partizanship between the strikers and the operators, the Catholic clergy went solidly for the strikers. Its attitude and policy was directly contrary to that which it holds in Europe, except that it was the essential Catholic policy of playing for favor. In the United States the Catholic population is in the lowest stratum of society, comprising Irish, Polish, and Italian immigration of the pauper class, besides a large influx of Canadians, who are as abjectly submissive to their priests as their forefathers of the seventeenth century. Under these conditions the politics of the Catholic Church is and will continue to be that of demagogs. In the case of the recent strike it is to be remarked that John Mitchell, 'the Bonaparte of the miners,' is a Catholic, the son of an Irish Catholic, and his oldest son is being educated for the Catholic priesthood; that the Federation of Catholic Societies of the United States petitioned President Roosevelt to end the strike; and that on the request from the operators that a clergyman be included in the Arbitration Committee, the President chose a Catholic bishop.

"The question of the status of the friars in the Philippines gave a striking illustration of the changed position of the United States. In 1776 the Government in its infancy forbade the Pope the nomination of a single prelate, and refused to make any kind of recognition of the Holy See. To-day the outcome of the Philippine issue is that the Pope has the official nomination of one hundred prelacies within American territory, with the added triumph of having received American ambassadors at the Vatican. The mission of Governor Taft, it is true, was represented by the Government at Washington as without any official character, but this flimsy hooding of the facts can not bear examination. As *The Independent* observed, Judge Taft was equipped with credentials and empowered to negotiate with the Vatican as formally and completely as any other ambassador. The conduct of Catholic leaders in America at the beginning of the agitation against the friars was significant. Archbishop Ireland counseled prudence and forbearance as the course for the Church, lest public apprehensions should be roused by a revelation of the power of the Catholic community now solid and formidable in the heart of the American nation. His counsels, however, were not adopted by the Federation of Catholic Societies, then in convention at Chicago. Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, led in a bold arraignment of the American administration in the Philippines, declaring that it had been animated by Protestant fanaticism, and calling on the President to do his duty under the Constitution and secure personal rights and property—to the friars—in the Philippines. This means that Catholicism in the United States feels itself sufficiently powerful to lay aside diplomacy."

M. URBAIN GOHIER, OF PARIS.

"The Catholic question in the United States," he says, "is one of extreme interest. Within a few years it will be *the Catholic peril*."

In brief, "the power and success of the Catholic Church are apparent to discerning eyes in every part of America." M. Gohier says in conclusion:

"The public press, for example, carefully tempers its news and its views in deference to its Catholic patronage. In most of the largest towns the Catholic youth are not only united in special societies and clubs, but even in military organizations. The Church even derives profit from the American weakness for marrying foreign titles by introducing young Catholic aristocrats into the society of millionaires, and she is often rewarded not only by gaining control of great dowries, but even by gaining fair converts, who embrace the ancient faith for the pleasure of being married by a bishop or cardinal amidst the theatrical and medieval pomp of Rome. The Catholics, it is true are a minority; but they are a minority that is homogeneous, organized and disciplined. They form a solid block in the midst of a heap of crumbling Protestant fragments. They are, it is true, the lowest element of the nation; but under universal suffrage the vote of a brute is worth that of a Newton. When there shall be an army of fifteen or twenty millions of Catholics, firmly united by a tyrannical faith, trained under the *régime* of the confessional, blindly committed to the will of their priests, and directed by the brains of a few high Jesuits, we shall see how much of a showing there will be for American liberty."

M. Gohier's utterance has aroused unusual interest in the religious press, and his alarmist views are indorsed by more than one Protestant paper. "There was never a greater call for evangelical Protestantism than there is to-day," says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati); "and the Papacy was never more of a menace than it is to-day." The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) thinks it idle to deny that "during the last twenty-five years there has been a decided '*rapprochement*' by public opinion in the United States toward the Roman Church." It continues:

"The genius of Romanism falls in subtly with a very strong tendency of our times. Men crave the voice of authority and the note of certainty. We call this the age of free thought, of inquiry and investigation, but it is also the age of credulity and superstition. Any man or woman who speaks with sufficient positiveness can gain a hearing and a following. Mrs. Eddy does not have to be rational or even intelligible to build up Christian Science 'churches,' she only has to be positive. Protestantism, with its right of private judgment, is not to-day striking a universal note. Many people are tired of inquiry and investigation, they do not want to discover the truth, they want to be told what is true, and they believe what they are told if the speaker is dressed like a prophet and talks like one. All this works directly in the interests of Romanism.

"Our readers will doubtless say that this is a pretty dark and hopeless picture, and so it is unless American citizens are on the alert against any union of church and state, and unless Protestantism rediscovers itself. On the spiritual side what Protestants must do to resist the incoming sacerdotal tendency is to find out whether there is anything so definite and positive in their faith as to justify the note of spiritual certainty, for depend upon it that is what men are eager for. And if we can not give it to them Romanists will."

THE WARFARE BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW THEOLOGY.

AT a recent general pastoral conference of the State Church of Saxe-Meiningen, central Germany, the representatives of the "old" and the "new" schools of theology formulated their views in separate statements. The result, says the Leipzig *Chronik* (No. 26), was to set in striking contrast the antitheses of modern religious thought. The radicals stated their position as follows:

(1) The Babel-Bibel addresses of Professor Delitzsch have caused so much commotion, because in them one of the most serious religious problems confronting Christendom found its expression. Our times are an age of religious longing. A greater number of Christians than ever before do not accept the teachings of orthodox dogmatics.

(2) Orthodox theology is based, on the one hand, on a certain theory of inspiration; and, on the other, on the Aristotelian philosophy.

(3) The traditional theory of inspiration has no foundation in the Scriptures, and is not in harmony with the spirit of the Gospel.

(4) The traditional conceptions concerning God, the world, mankind, the origin and development of things, have been radically changed through the researches of philosophy and the natural sciences, and those researches again are a legitimate fruit of the Reformation. In these changes nothing contrary to, but rather something in accordance with, Providence is to be found.

(5) Christ has redeemed us unto a new life, based on communion with God, love, and the hope of immortality. We are not bound by any letter or ordinance, but solely by the Spirit of Christ, who works only that which is holy and pure and eternal.

(6) The Spirit of God speaks to us through the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament, but these taken as a whole, and not at all through each and every portion of the Bible in the same way.

(7) Christian doctrine in the future will depend more decidedly upon Christ than was the case formerly. It will emphasize the Christian life that flows out of the faith of the hearts, but will emphasize less than hitherto a confession of faith formulated according to the principles of reason. Religion will no longer be regarded as a matter for theologians and pastors, but will be the expression of the innermost thoughts of men.

Over against these propositions, which express the principles of the "new theology" in a nutshell, the conservatives formulated their views in the following way:

(1) There are no reasons whatever to fear that the views presented in the preceding theses, the acceptance of which is so confidently predicted, will ever become a permanent part of the creed of the Church in general. They are not the fixed and settled results of scientific research, but merely hypotheses and a new philosophy, taught by those who still claim to be Christians, but reject the old gospel in all of its essentials. They are only a repetition of the claims repeatedly made by the old rationalism and other neological schools, to the effect that orthodox Christianity would be crushed out; yet all of these prophecies and predictions have been put to shame.

(2) We cling to the inspiration of the Scriptures, but maintain that neither the whole Church as such, nor any individual in the Church, is bound by any particular theory as to the manner and philosophy of inspiration. The theory of mechanical inspiration has never been adopted by any of the confessions, nor has it ever received churchly sanction, and the positive theology of to-day does not accept it.

(3) Our faith rests not upon the doctrine of inspiration, but upon the Scriptures, for whose authority Christ himself vouches absolutely. The divine truth of the Scriptures has not in the least been shaken by the results of speculation in philosophy or the natural sciences, least of all by the teachings of such neologists as Nietzsche and Haeckel, who really reject all Christianity past and future, while Biblical and churchly Christianity is defended by hosts of great scholars and savants.

(4) The new hypothesis of a salvation based on communion with God, love, and the hope of eternity is nothing else than a revival of the old rationalistic triad of God, Virtue, and Immortality, and over against these we adhere to the doctrine of redemption, as accepted in the second articles of the Apostle's Creed, in harmony with the teachings of the entire New Testament.

(5) With Luther, we regard it as fanaticism to speak of the Spirit of God and of Christ working in us without the regular means of grace, the Word, and the Sacrament. Such a conception is dreamy and visionary.

(6) Our confessions have not been prepared by unreasonable men, but they are not to be interpreted merely in accordance with the principles of reason. Adherence to confessions has never been detrimental to true piety, whether in the case of Luther, or of Wicherer, or of Löhe, or of those many thousands who have been orthodox believers. On the other hand, a genuine heartfelt faith is impossible without some knowledge of the Christian doctrines and dogmas.

(7) We deny that the new theology is based upon Christ more than the old is, more than was the theology of Paul, Luther, and others, to whom Christ was all in all, and whose love for Christ made them martyrs to their faith. What representative of modern theology would be willing to give up his life for *his* creed? We also deny that it is Scriptural or confessional theology that makes Christianity merely a matter of theologians or pastors.

The differences between the "old" and the "new" theology, as thus formulated, are so marked as to lead to the impression that they are irreconcilable. The radicals, however, see no reason why the two schools should not come to some kind of a working agreement. The newest feature of the controversy is that these differences are no longer confined to university lectures and pastoral conferences, but have found their way into the congregations.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN LONDON.

A CENSUS of the church-going population of London, covering a period of nearly seven months, was recently taken by the London *Daily News*. The investigation shows that there are 2,600 places of worship in the British metropolis, and that the average attendance at Sunday morning and evening services is as follows:

Church of England	430,153
Free churches	416,225
Roman Catholic	93,572
Other services	62,990
	1,002,940

It is calculated that out of every hundred present at morning services, thirty-five attend in the evening. On the basis of this computation, about 840,000 different persons attend church in London every Sunday, out of a total population of 4,536,541. Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the editor of *The British Weekly*, thinks it fair to estimate that every worshiper represents two others who are occasionally present or would like to be if they could, and who are connected with some branch of the Church. So he multiplies the number of church attendants by three, making a total church-going population of 2,500,000, and draws the conclusion that London, "in spite of all its sin and sorrow, is by far the most Christian and the most moral city among the great capitals of the world." The Boston *Congregationalist*, however, thinks that the facts do not warrant a conclusion so optimistic. It comments:

"To find on the most favorable estimate that there are to-day in London probably 2,000,000 people who apparently have no use for the churches is a startling fact. It need not fill one with despair, but it should incite to serious thought and greater energy. When half the population of any English or American community has not the slightest connection with or interest in the Church, certainly its work can be looked upon as only just begun. We trust that London is exceptional in this particular. We should be sorry to think that in the average English or American community of, say, one thousand persons, four hundred of them were untouched by the Gospel. Of course London gathers in all sorts and conditions of men, but if it is from the point of view of church attendance the most Christian city in the world, we wonder what the facts would reveal regarding New York, Chicago, Berlin, or Paris."

New York, it appears, can show a better record in the matter of

church attendance than London can. According to a census taken last November by the Church News Association, the average Sunday attendance on Manhattan Island is 451,731, out of a total population of 1,850,093.

PROTESTANT ESTIMATES OF THE NEW POPE.

THE comment of the Protestant press upon the character of Pius X. is for the most part of a friendly and even cordial kind, and is doing much to confirm the favorable first impressions of the new Pontiff's qualities. "His Holiness will start with the best wishes of the whole world," says *The Living Church* (Milwaukee). And *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) adds: "The new Pope answers the only requirements of America—that he be modern, sympathetic, and intelligent." *The Outlook* observes that Pius X. is "a picturesque personality, in the best sense of the word"; and goes on to say:

"Those who have been in the papal apartments since the new *régime* began have found an unprecedented crowd there, in which the democratic element was conspicuous. It is even alleged that 'any reasonable cause will now procure an audience with the supreme pontiff.' Furthermore, Piux X. departed from the usual papal custom of dining with no one but princes; he actually invited Abbé Perosi, the priest-composer, to his private table. It is believed that all Vatican methods will be modernized by Pius X.; at all events, there has already been an admirable simplicity and despatch in instituting changes. To us in this country the most important event of the week was the Pope's reception of the American pilgrims. As this was not only the first delegation to be received by him, but was received the day after the papal election—an unprecedented event—the honor which the Pope thus pays to the Church in this country will certainly be appreciated. Pius X. also received Cardinal Gibbons in private audience, and in a long conversation renewed his expressions of interest in America, and said that in order to become thoroughly acquainted with questions connected with the United States he would like to have the cardinal remain in Rome for some time. After his audience Cardinal Gibbons presented to the Pope the rector of the American Catholic University at Washington. It will be gratifying to liberals, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, to know that the Pope promises to do all possible to further the interests of the university."

The Independent comments in the same strain:

"We do not know yet what Pope Pius X. is or what he is likely to do. We know only good of him; but that good is in the line of personal character and local administration; and what he may be as a statesman, and what may be his attitude toward the progressive thought and learning of the world, we know not. It is very much to know that he is not taken with the pomps and gauds which would make of the Pope a living idol to be worshiped. He appears to be the sort of man who would want to kick the lips that would kiss his toe, the kind of a man whom Dr. McGlynn wanted to see, who would walk down Broadway in a frock-coat and a silk hat; and so far the prospect is bright. . . . . It is its 'Americanism,' in the true sense, which makes the Catholic Church of the United States the most loyal, most active, and most progressive branch of the Roman communion. That comes out of our popular government, our free schools, and especially our complete independence of church and state. We do not, we can not, know; but we have a large expectation that Pius X., despite the name he chose, will have the sense to allow and approve the prosperous progress of the Church in this country."

The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis) finds a resemblance in the appearance of Pius X. to that of the late Phillips Brooks. "His countenance," it says, "is frank and open, without a suggestion of the Italian subtlety which has characterized most of his predecessors." The same paper continues:

"It is said that he bought a round-trip ticket from Venice when he came to Rome to attend the conclave, but the return coupon will probably go unused. It certainly will if he follows the precedent of the last two popes in confining himself within the Vatican. It would, however, be an excellent opportunity to establish a new custom. There is no real limitation placed upon the Pope's movements. He can go where he pleases, and with the pomp and circumstance of visiting royalty if he pleases. Of course the Pope can invest himself with a certain atmosphere of mystery and awe by withdrawing from the world and professing to be a prisoner. But thinking people, even among Catholics, are not seriously impressed by that pretense. It is greatly to be desired that the new Pope shall see as much of the world as possible, and that he shall occasionally go to places where his progress will not be accompanied by a wave of bowing heads and bending knees. A tour through the United States or Great Britain incognito would do wonders for him. But, of course, he will not take it."

The New York *Churchman* also thinks that the Pope is likely to remain the "prisoner of the Vatican." But "he is the man of the modern, unconventional life. He turned to the telephone as soon as his election was accomplished to notify a friend." We quote further:

"The organization of which he is the head is too great to be turned aside or seriously affected by any one man, but his election shows that the organization itself has changed. With the loss of temporal power at its center, its entire framework becomes more ecclesiastical and less political. This can be seen in America also. Thirty years ago Roman bishops and archbishops exercised in some of our larger cities a political influence which they no longer sway. Their personal influence, their social relations have strengthened and widened. But they are no longer as active in politics, where even as late as 1880 they were constantly cited, quoted, and treated with. The election of Sarto is an important step in a change which makes the Roman communion a Church in and among other churches and not a state among states."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) says:

"Protestantism has nothing to expect from Pius X. more than it received from Leo XIII. It is interested in his personality and character as the head of the largest communion of Christians in the world. But while the Pope has changed, the papacy is practically the same. It will maintain the same pretensions of supreme authority, teach the same errors of doctrine, and continue to deny the precious rights and liberties that Protestantism wrested from it at the cost of a century of struggle and blood. The character of the Pope does not change the essential character of the papacy, and Protestantism will still confront it and maintain its own right and mission. Nevertheless, it is a matter of interest to Protestants and to the whole world that the Pope of Rome should be a good man, pure in character, pious in spirit, and able and wise in the administration of his great office. He also is an instrument in the hands of God and is not outside of the kingdom which is to redeem the world. Pius X. appears to be such a man, and for this we are thankful."

DECAY OF THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF SIN.

THERE are tendencies in the religious world which would seem to indicate a changing attitude toward the problem of sin. The revival of interest in Emerson, occasioned by the centenary celebrations, has helped to accentuate this trend. No part of Emerson's philosophy has been more keenly discussed than his attitude toward sin—his "denial of sin," as it is termed in some quarters—and attention has been called to the similarity existing between his teaching on this point and the doctrine of "Christian Science," the "New Thought," and other modern cults. Even in more orthodox circles the feeling is taking root that too much emphasis has been laid in the past upon the consciousness of sin. Prof. George A. Coe, of Northwestern University, devotes a chapter of his new book, "The Religion of a Mature Mind," to a consideration of this subject, and his conclusions elicit expressions both of approval and of dissent in the religious papers. He writes:

"From the days of Paul until now the Christian conception of life has been to a remarkable extent dominated by the thought of deliverance from sin. The fall of man and his bondage to evil

have been looked upon as the ultimate reason for the whole Christian scheme. The life and death of Christ, the whole history of the chosen people which preceded, and the whole spread of the kingdom of God which followed, have been conceived as a remedial process, a method of restoring what had been lost. Under this view the destiny of each man is simply escape or failure to escape from sin and its consequences. Here has been found the motive and the method of the Christian propaganda in both heathen and Christian lands. The basis of Christian experience has been found in a previous experience of alienation; and personal religious culture, even the religious nurture of children, has been controlled by the all-pervading thought of sin."

The time has come, says Professor Coe, to ask why the conception of sin should be allowed so dominant a place in Christian thought. "Certainly the religious instinct of mankind at large, as shown in the history of religion, gives to the sense of sin no such place as this. Religion does not arise through consciousness of guilt, nor is this the chief factor in the religious development of the world; nor did the teachings of Jesus give it this place of prominence." The writer continues:

PROF. GEORGE A. COE, OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

Whose new book, "The Religion of a Mature Mind," is exciting some controversy in religious circles.

Courtesy of F. H. Revell Company.

"With Paul, however, we find a rich development of the idea of sin—its entrance into the world, the ruin wrought by it, the sense of alienation and despair, the need of reconciliation, the work of Christ as deliverer and reconciler. This is not the place for undertaking to account for this phase of Paul's thinking, except in a rough, general way. It is sufficient to note that his training as a Pharisee, his personal experience, the natural reaction of a temperament like his in contact with the sins of the ancient world, would tend to produce a specially keen appreciation of divine law, transgression, condemnation, and justification.

"That the same attitude should be characteristic of theology for many generations was no less natural. For the contrast between the pure teachings and the life of Jesus and the moral decay of the Roman world, together with the persecutions which the religion of love endured, could not but create a sense of intense contrast between sin and righteousness, a deep realization of the world's sinfulness, and vivid insight into the need of Christ because of sin. Add to this that the omnipresent, organizing genius of Rome begot a habit of thinking personal relations under legal and judicial forms, and it will not appear strange that Christian thought consolidated so firmly about the notion of sin and violated law."

But even if conditions existed in the past which made an exaggerated emphasis upon sin more or less inevitable, the Christianity of to-day fronts quite other conditions. A reaction has already set in, declares Professor Coe, against formerly prevalent views. The sense of sin has declined (1) because it arose from conceptions of human depravity which no longer exist; (2) because it made "personal salvation" the end of all religion, and appealed to selfish motives; and (3) because the modern tendency is to emphasize not evil, but good, in every sphere of life. We quote, in conclusion:

"The Christian consciousness is moving toward a point where the supreme question of life will be not, 'Am I saved?' but, 'What am I good for?' Not, 'Does God pardon and accept me?' but, 'How can I contribute most to the progress of the kingdom of God?' . . . What the Christian world needs is a new sense of guilt, a realization on the part of each of us that I am taking part in the sin of the world, that I am responsible for its misery to the extent to which I might prevent the one and relieve the other. Is there evil in my family? I can not help bearing the burden of it. We must come to a similar sense of solidarity with respect to all the larger groups to which we belong. Is the government of my city corrupt? I must carry the burden of this corruption on my own soul. Is there wrong-doing and misery anywhere within my reach? I must say to my own soul, 'That, too, art thou!' The guilt is mine as long as I have talents, time, gold, which I might devote to the bettering of conditions. Thus it is with all our human relations. We have just one thing to do in life, and that is to build up the kingdom of God. There is no other measure of success, no other measure of responsibility, no other measure of sin."

The "Greatest Preacher of the Nineteenth Century."—The late Dr. Joseph Parker once declared that, in his opinion, Frederick William Robertson, of Brighton, was "the man of the keenest insight into Biblical revelation that has lived in this age." This judgment is shared by an American clergyman, the Rev. G. L. White, of New Hampton, N. H., who discusses in the pages of *The Homiletic Review* (August) the question, Who was the greatest preacher of the nineteenth century? He writes:

"If the dictum of Carlyle be true that 'the merit of originality is not novelty but sincerity,' Robertson was one of the most original of men. If to speak the word that will stand the test of time, will find its way at last to all hearts and unlock the secrets of man's life and destiny, will stay the heart in the time of storm, then Robertson was a prophet, and no one in our modern day a better. His love for Christ was so great that he seldom spoke of loving Him, and it was so mingled with veneration that his voice grew solemn in ordinary conversation, and he would often pause before he spoke His name. To him Christ was no subject of speculation, a theological puzzle, but rather to him

> The Word had breath and wrought
> With human hands the creed of creeds
> In loveliness of perfect deeds
> More strong than all poetic thought.

"It is not too much to say that no man of the nineteenth century saw more deeply into the heart of Christ than Robertson, or lived his life more completely, or has left evidences of a love and loyalty that will live and grow with the years, equal to those he has left. That, after fifty years since his going, he holds on his way so well, and, in the opinion of some of the ripest scholars of our time, was the greatest preacher of the nineteenth century, speaks volumes concerning the consummate genius and worth of the man."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE is appealing to his followers for $2,000,000 to develop the institutions and industries of Zion City.

A TRACT of over one thousand acres on the Hudson River, near West Point, has been purchased by a New York corporation, and will be used to establish a Baptist Chautauqua.

ON August 13 Archbishop Farley, of New York, was invested with the pallium by Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Impressive ritual marked the reception by the metropolitan of the symbol of his high authority. Among those who participated in the service were Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago, and many of the most distinguished of the clergy and laity in the American Catholic world.

THE Methodist hymnal commission, which recently met at Plymouth, Mass., to edit a book of choral worship for the use of Methodists, North and South, has made some progress toward the accomplishment of its task, and will reassemble in December at Washington. Its labors, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, "mark a considerable step toward the desired reunion of the church South and the church North."

THE long-delayed Henry Ward Beecher memorial in Brooklyn will probably take the form of a building directly opposite to Plymouth Church. "The plans," says *The Outlook*, "have not yet been decided upon in detail, but they will be arranged, it is expected, so as to make the building, or buildings, suitable to serve both as a repository for books, pictures, and other articles pertaining to Mr. Beecher and the Beecher family, and also as a library and place of recreation and instruction."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION IN AUSTRALIA.

ALTHO the constitution (or "Commonwealth Act") of the Commonwealth of Australia provides for the creation of a tribunal corresponding to the Supreme Court of the United States, no such body has yet been provided for by the federal parliament. However, Sir Edmund Barton, the Commonwealth Premier, has sanctioned the introduction of a bill for the creation of a "federal high court," the consequence being an outburst of denunciation in the labor press. *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne) comments:

"The first great measure of the new session is a bill for the creation of a federal high court. It is to consist of five judges, and will cost, Mr. Deakin [the Commonwealth's Attorney-General] calculates, £30,000 [about $150,000] a year; a calculation which, since it leaves out the cost of buildings, libraries, etc., is visibly inadequate. A completely equipped high court would probably cost at least £60,000 [about $300,000] a year to keep running. Mr. Deakin has expended much sonorous eloquence in support of the proposal. The new court, he contends, is the inevitable crown of the federal constitution, which must have for its own interpretation a tribunal indigenous in character and sympathetic in atmosphere. Sir Edmund Barton delivered in support of the high court bill the only speech with a note of conviction it in the House has heard from him since he took office as Prime Minister. He is a lawyer by training and bent of intellect; a politician only by accident, and in defiance of nature. And to crown the federal constitution with a stately legal tribunal for its interpretation is a business about which Sir Edmund Barton is capable of being eloquent, and even energetic. The second reading of the measure was carried by nine votes; but that majority itself is suspected to be the result of a bargain. The Labor party do not love the measure; but they have voted for it on Bismarck's *do ut des* principle. . . .

LORD TENNYSON.
Son of the poet, soon to retire from the post of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

"But public opinion outside political circles is undoubtedly against the bill. In a population of less than four millions there are six supreme courts already in existence, and common sense asks why should a seventh be created, bigger and more costly than any of the others? Such a tribunal is surely a luxury for which we can afford to wait. If a federal high court is necessary, it could be created without additional cost by simply constituting the Chief Justices of the States such a tribunal. Ministers, however, will not hear of this alternative; and the federal parliament itself, if such great offices have to be distributed, would probably resent any attempt to place them outside its own ranks."

There is reason to believe that the federal high court may not be created just yet after all, according to the Melbourne *Argus*. "The outburst of public indignation," it says, "at parliament entering in any shape on such a premature expenditure as is involved in a federal judiciary . . . has had a most pronounced effect." We quote further from the same Australian daily:

"The Government found itself deserted by so many of its supporters that it abandoned the clause which confers original jurisdiction on the high court without daring to face a division.

"The effect of striking out this clause is that the court will be confined to appellate jurisdiction, that three judges will be ample for the work, and that in many other ways the expenditure on the judiciary will be reduced. It is true that the Attorney-General stated his intention to ask the committee at a later stage to reinstate the sub-clause which confers original jurisdiction on the court 'in any matter 'arising under the constitution or involving its interpretation,' but, if this were conceded, all other primary jurisdiction might as well be conferred. The cases which do not arise under the constitution, or in some way involve its interpretation, would be few indeed. The committee limited the court to appellate jurisdiction avowedly on the score of economy. The economy would almost all disappear if the Attorney-General were to succeed in his expressed intention. Possibly he will discover that the temper of members is against him, and will not revive the subject. It would involve another very long debate, which would end in another defeat for the Government, unless members were prepared to stultify themselves.

"We urged, when the question arose this session, that if Parliament was bent on setting up a federal judiciary, it should for the present be content with a court of appeal consisting of three judges. The committee will, of course, follow up last night's decision by reducing the number of judges proposed in the bill to three, and this will be an ample judicial equipment for years to come. The Prime Minister urged very strongly last week that the original jurisdiction of the court was of even greater importance under the constitution than the hearing of appeals. We do not accept this view, for we feel certain that all cases of prime importance will reach the high court, which will thus be able to set its stamp on federal law from the beginning, and give it coherence and consistency. . . . The high court in Canada hears appeals only, and the Supreme Court of the United States has far less primary jurisdiction than the bill proposed to bestow on our new-born Commonwealth court."

BALKAN ALARMS.

A WEAK Turkish empire—the most convenient neighbor for Russia. This, declares the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, is the thread that will guide us through the labyrinth of Balkan complications, which have now assumed a phase portending a possible outbreak between Bulgaria and the Sultan. Russian policy in the Balkans is one of the safeguards against foreign influence there and against the "great Bulgarian idea." The great idea in question, we are assured by the Berlin organ, conflicts hopelessly with Russia's dream of supremacy on the Bosporus. "Constantinople must become Russian some day. The realization of this dream, involving, to all appearance, a European war, has been indefinitely put off, and only those who think they have something to gain from such a conflict can desire a Russo-Turkish war." The bearings of this upon European policy in general and upon the Balkan problem in particular are further set forth. "Isolated Great Britain is turning toward France. Russia, who derives no support from France in carrying out a Balkan policy, is finding this support in Austria-Hungary, and is powerfully aided in the process by the attitude of Germany. The combination of these three Powers constitutes the force arrayed against the great Bulgarian idea and in favor of the scheme of Macedonian reform. Great Britain and France are pursuing a policy diametrically opposed to this." The European press shows no disposition to take up the train of thought thus outlined. On the contrary, it pays almost exclusive attention to the local prospect. Will there be war? The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, while admitting the situation to be serious, thinks not, and in any event a war would involve only Turkey and Bulgaria. The *Dresdener Nachrichten* takes a similar view, remarking:

"If there exists anywhere in the Balkans a design to let loose the forces of war, it is to Bulgaria that such a design must be attributed, primarily. The internal political situation of Bulgaria is of so critical a nature that the men who rule the country might easily

arrive at the doubtful conclusion that affords the only avenue of escape. If this scatterbrained thought is translated into action notwithstanding the outspoken and emphatic opposition of the two Powers chiefly interested, Austria-Hungary and Russia, there will still remain no reason at all to fear that a Turko-Bulgarian war must disturb the peace of Europe. A Bulgaro-Servian war and a Greco-Turkish war came and went without setting the world in flames."

The real purpose of the disturbers in the Balkans, according to reports that have reached the *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin), is to bring about such a state of affairs in Macedonia and Adrianople that the Powers signatory to the Berlin treaty must finally intervene. The *Politische Korrespondenz* (Vienna), whose sources of information on Balkan questions are of the best, explains what has been called "the flight" of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria from his dominions upon the basis of "lying reports" concerning a conspiracy, formed by military officers, with objects similar to those of the men who wiped out the dynasty at Belgrade. The long-continued absence of the Bulgarian prince from his princedom has led to infinite comment. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"It is to be hoped, for the sake of peace in the Balkans, that the departure of Prince Ferdinand is not a flight and that it is merely a question of a false alarm. The Prince of Bulgaria has evidently been guilty of serious faults. He has not always sacrificed his personal ambitions to the general interest, and he has been too eager to free himself completely from the suzerainty of Turkey and to aggrandize his dominions at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. But he was always pushed in this direction by his subjects, and he had the utmost difficulty in reconciling the plans of Russia, whose will he had to submit to, with the aspirations of the Bulgarian nation. The only thing known with some certainty is that Prince Ferdinand will not systematically disturb the peace of the Balkans as long as Russia does not give him leave, for he can accomplish nothing without the efficient support of the St. Petersburg Government. Now, as Russia aims particularly at the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans for the present, Prince Ferdinand must perforce postpone until later on realization of his vast projects. Were some other prince placed on the throne of Bulgaria the situation might not remain unchanged, and perhaps there would be a serous peril to face. If the Bulgarian people force Prince Ferdinand to abdicate, it will be because they do not find him resolute enough to go forward against Turkey. The condition that will be attached to the acceptance of the crown by any other prince can only be a pledge to enter unconditionally into the views of the Bulgarian nationalists. Whither such a situation would inevitably tend is plain. It would amount to a leap in the dark at the very time when in Turkey powerful forces are being brought to bear upon the Sultan to induce him to put an end once for all, and by violent methods, to the tactics of the Bulgarians. The final departure of Prince Ferdinand must, therefore, be regarded as a most unfortunate political event."

The key to disturbances in the Balkans is always to be sought outside the Balkan peninsula, the London *Times* assures the world. The turbulent populations of that region are "too frequently puppets whose strings are pulled from a distance," while the outlines of the situation presented by the prospect of war are thus sketched by the British organ:

"Whenever one of the minor [Balkan] states shows signs of prosperity and of the development of an independent policy, the Sultan is worked upon to interfere with the process. When he is thought to have done enough mischief and to be about to score a success on his own account, he receives a peremptory order to stop. Turkey and the independent state are alike weakened, and the Power that stirred up all the trouble poses as the benevolent savior of a Christian population from Turkish violence. Bulgaria has been getting a little too independent, and the present Bulgarian Government is not quite to the taste of St. Petersburg. Therefore the Sultan may think himself at liberty to take strong measures, and chastise the presumption of his neighbor with a minimum of risk to himself. If he is foolish enough to indulge in any such rash speculation, as he did in the case of Greece, then one of two things must happen. If he gets the better of Bulgaria, he will be stopped in mid-career, and the Bulgarian Government will have to pay in submission to Russian influence for its salvation in the hour of need. If, on the other hand, the Sultan should not fare so well, the war will go on as long as is thought convenient, and when the time comes to end it Bulgaria will find that she has not won nearly so much as Turkey has lost. This is the regulation game, and the astonishing thing is that neither Turk nor Christian ever seems to see it. The Sultan is credited with being one of the most wary and suspicious men in Europe, yet he has been played upon before now as if he were a green schoolboy, and if he is not very careful he will find that he has overreached himself or been overreached again in the good old way. He has already some thirty battalions on the Bulgarian frontier, which, let him say what he pleases, is an excessive and provocative provision against marauding bands, even if the worst that it said of them be true. The Bulgarians say, and are no doubt encouraged to believe, that these thirty battalions are intended for the invasion of Bulgaria. Steps are being taken to confront them with an equal number of Bulgarian battalions, and we already hear calculations of the strength of the Bulgarian army and the rapidity with which general mobilization can be carried out. All this means, unless it is promptly checked, a state of things in which war can easily be precipitated by any carefully arranged accident."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VATICAN POLICY.

PIUS X. has met with certain obstacles in the selection of a Secretary of State, a fact which is significant of the new direction about to be given to Vatican diplomacy, according to some of the newspapers of the continent of Europe. It has not escaped observation that the cardinals hitherto named in connection with this important office are all more or less affiliated with the so-called liberal group, liberal tendencies being, according to the *Figaro* (Paris), those most in favor with the new sovereign pontiff. At the same time, declares this paper, Pius X. enjoys the respect of the higher Vatican officials because of "his goodness, his simplicity, his gentleness, and his lovable disposition." We quote further:

"Sarto barely escaped never rising out of the lower ranks of the clergy. At forty he was still a parish priest at Salzano, where fortune began to smile upon him, thanks to the kindness of the bishop, who made him his coadjutor. After a short residence in the Mantua bishopric, he was, in 1893, appointed to the patriarchate of Venice. This act created a new source of conflict between the church and the state, which did not fail to assume some aspect of the struggle regarding investitures in France. The Italian Government, then inspired by the Jacobinism of Crispi, claimed, as heir to the Venetian republic, the right of naming the Patriarch of Venice. Leo XIII. turned a deaf ear. Sarto was deprived of his official confirmation and of the enjoyment of the temporalities of the patriarchate until a day came when a bargain was concluded at the expense of the French Lazarists of Ethiopia. The Italian ministry granted the official recognition on condition that the French monks in Ethiopia be replaced by Italian Franciscans. It may, therefore, be said that on that occasion the Holy See and the Italian Government settled their difference upon the back of the Lazarists. Sarto is worshiped in Venice. The Venetians love him for his modesty, his affability, and the saintliness of his character. He repays them in kind and does not carry on a traffic in his blessings. His hand is always uplifted, not to strike, but to bless."

Of the cardinals suggested for the office of Secretary of State, Agliardi, according to the *Figaro*, "is a Socialist, or at least so it is declared"; Cavagnis "is only a radical." "But we must remember that the terms socialist and radical have, in the ecclesiastical world, only a relative and limited signification." Vincenzo Vannutelli, brother of the cardinal whose name was so generally exploited during the recent conclave, "is a conciliatory spirit, who can nourish little sympathy with the irreconcilable attitude of Rampolla. Rampolla knew this and long distrusted him." At the same time we are warned against concluding that the Vatican can be made to alter its present attitude in European diplomacy, even by the influence of a Pope infused with a spirit opposed to the tone of the curia. The Paris *Temps* gives utterance to similar

prognostications. "The political policy of Leo XIII.," it declares, "can not but be that which the new Pope will have to carry on because in the present state of the world's affairs it is the only one suitable for the Church." A Roman Catholic correspondent of *The Guardian* (London) says on this subject:

"The one item of importance is the attitude of the Italian Pope toward Italy. That a pontiff must be 'intransigent' on this point is not quite the truth. A perpetual 'intransigence' is impossible —for one reason, because the Popes would find themselves in the midst of an Italy no longer Catholic. The *non expedit* [papal prohibition from voting at Italian national elections] can not last forever, since, with the development of Italian nationality, it would cease to be obeyed by the superior portion of the population. I have pointed out before that it is already so largely disregarded that the Vatican evades putting the numbers to the test. Some one, therefore, must begin the change. That some one, it was hoped by many, would have been Leo himself. It was urged that Pius IX. could never cease his protest against the violation of the property of the church of which he was the trustee, bound to hand it on intact to his successor; but that Leo, tho he had the same obligations, had never inherited or 'been seized' of the Papal States. A similar difficulty is said to have troubled the late Queen Victoria at the proposed disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. The reasons for desiring a 'religious,' not a political pope—a man with a religious ideal, not a political scheme of his pontificate—are, of course, many and obvious; not the least, however, at the present juncture, is the consideration that a non-Catholic population round the papacy would be worse than a population hostile politically. Signs are not wanting that it is not only the anti-religious party in Italy who are making capital out of the perpetual protest of the Holy See, but that the Protestants are also making anti-Catholic capital of it. As has been already said in these columns, the Protestant party as yet is not important in Italy or in Rome, but its views, propagated in several Italian cities by newspapers and periodicals, added to those of the free-thinking party, help to form a current of opinion capable of neutralizing any advantage which the Vatican may hope to reap by its unremitting attitude of protest. . . . . .

"The present position can not, as I say, last forever. Those senators and deputies of the moderate party who understand the 'Roman question' better than either the anticlericals or the Protestant sects, both of which, as we see, are helping to keep 'reconciliation' at bay, do not credit the papacy with any desire to come to terms with Italy. They argue that the reconciliation once effected, the Holy See would settle down to the rank of an Italian bishopric, of the Italian primacy; that terms with Italy would mean the demise of the *episcopus episcoporum*. That this should be foreseen, even erroneously, goes some long way to justify the Vatican protest against the events of 1848-70; and the immense interest of the situation can be gaged when we consider that the present condition can not endure. One of the dreams of the 'liberal Catholics' is the substitution of what they like to call 'a constitutional monarchy for the absolute monarchy of the Pope. The 'Roman question' might conceivably assist this consummation more speedily than any reform from within the Church. A papacy reconciled with Italy might in time signify constitutionalism as regards the non-Italian members of the episcopate—the position of a dignified council of Christendom in place of that of so many papal suffragans. There were some curious sporadic examples of overtures between the 'Blacks' and 'Whites' there [in Rome] this spring, which do not appear to have excited comment either in France or England. Yet they were sufficiently remarkable for those who watch the arrangement of the pieces on the Roman chess-board. At the recent Historical Congress, Monsignor Duchesne accepted the King's invitation to dine at the Quirinal, an instance unique of its kind since 1870. Contemporaneously, Leo XIII. made a point of addressing his conversation to distinguished 'Whites' at Vatican audiences, especially noticing the son of a Cavourite who had entered Rome by the breach in Porta Pia on the twentieth of September."

"It is probable," according to the London *Spectator*, "that, with one or two exceptions, all the cardinals wish the 'patrimony of St. Peter' restored":

"They all resent its loss as an indignity done to the great and, as most of them believe, divinely favored, organization in which they are still the recognized chief personages, an indignity which reveals to all men that the world has become stronger than the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury would feel the same tomorrow if he and his order were dismissed from the House of Lords. They all feel that if it were restored, they themselves would be safer from secular attack, that discipline in the highest ranks of the hierarchy could be more perfectly maintained, and that the papal throne, which they regard, apart from any supernatural powers in its occupant, as a sort of keystone in their arch of empire, would be less dependent upon the fluctuating contributions of half-reluctant subscribers. They all, we say, feel these things more or less; but the degrees in which they will postpone to these feelings more spiritual, or at all events more ecclesiastical, considerations differ very widely."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWERS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE immediate problem in the Far East, involving much press discussion of war possibilities, is declared to be the result of the conflict of point of view between Great Britain and her ally, Japan. To Great Britain, we are told, the question of Manchuria and Korea is merely part of the larger question of Asia. If Great Britain can prevent Russia from coming down to warm water through Persia, Mongolia, and Tibet, she can shelve the Manchurian and Korean question to a certain extent. Not so Japan. To Japan the preservation of the integrity of Korea, where Russia is concerned, is vital. This is the source of her anxiety regarding recent events in Manchuria, and has led to some explosions of war sentiment in the Tokyo press as well as to a manifesto by Japanese university professors in favor of war. The result is, says the press of continental Europe, that the London *Times* is earnestly preaching peace to the Japanese. There are other international features of the case thus expounded by the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"Scarcely had the news been cabled over the ocean that the Manchurian problem had been brought nearer to a solution by an agreement between the United States and Russia than an outcry arose in the British public press. It was universally proclaimed that a warlike disposition was becoming more and more evident in Japan, directed against Russia, and that it was not impossible for a war to break out between these two Powers. Sensational information regarding movements of troops in east Asia was cabled over. To this was added the assertion that a remarkable obscurity involved the contents and political significance of the Russo-American compact, an obscurity not yet dispelled, altho the formal assurances of the Department of State at Washington left no doubt as to the conclusion of some agreement. Even in British diplomatic circles there is some doubt regarding this agreement, apparently. This, at any rate, may be inferred from the very vague observations of the Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons. In the speech of this minister was very plainly revealed the vexation experienced by the British Government at the prospect that the United States will arrive at an independent understanding with Russia regarding the Far East and leave Great Britain and Japan or Great Britain alone with the dour Muscovite. Cranborne also said that he doubted if Russia is so unified internally as might be expected in a despotism. So uncourtly a remark regarding another great power by a minister in active service can be explained only on the ground of deep vexation. The disturbance in the British press attained greater force, altho nobody else was disturbed by it. The Stock Exchange retained its self-possession completely. Later a telegram from Hongkong was made public, according to which an agent in the Russian secret service in Peking formally declared that war between Russia and Japan would be declared in a few days. A secret-service agent—formally declaring—awful! But in the past few days the situation has again changed. The British papers, conspicuously the London *Times*, again contain important despatches which do, indeed, express anxiety regarding the future, but for the moment reject all possibility of a collision. Japan at present is not thinking of war. We think along the same lines. And still another despatch announces that the United States Government, in spite of all fears and contradictory reports, is firmly convinced that it has reached an understanding with Russia regard-

ing the Manchurian question, and that definite articles of agreement will shortly be signed.

"It is not easy to comprehend from all this precisely what sort of an agreement has been arrived at. It will be remembered that not many days have passed since a conference of high Russian officials was held. The Russian war minister Kuropatkin, who had just returned from a visit to Japan and a tour of inspection through Russian east Asia, was present. What business was transacted at this conference is unknown to outsiders. But that the Russians were in an emphatic mood is shown by the words which Kuropatkin spoke at the laying of the corner-stone of a church in Port Arthur. He hoped the city would prove an impregnable fortress against all foes, how numerous soever they might be or whencesoever they might come. A bold wish certainly for the occasion of a church festival. Other points settled by the conference are shown in the satisfaction which the Russians expressed at the growing might of their empire in those regions. It seems that they made merry at the notion that Russia is thinking of the evacuation of Manchuria. Immediately after the receipt of these details, scarcely calculated tho they are to encourage the idea of universal reconciliation, the world is amazed by the news that Russia has yielded to the long-applied pressure of the United States and will open a few ports in Manchuria—how many and how located not being definitely specified—to international trade. So at any rate Mr. Hay announced semi-officially in Washington. Many were the laurels heaped upon the United States Secretary of State by the American and British press. It was seen, to be sure, that if this concession on the part of Russia meant anything it meant that the Czar would not evacuate Manchuria, but would annex it outright. Manifestly, Russian authority has advanced so far that foreigners in a few ports can do no more mischief. At the same time, if the region is no longer to be wrested from Russia, it is at least a source of gratification that there will be an open door to trade. Now comes the further announcement that the ports really are to be opened—mention has been made of Mukden and Ta-tung-kau—only after Manchuria has been evacuated by Russia. This means a postponement of the whole business to the Greek kalends.

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

He is said in England to be using his influence with the Russian bureaucracy unfavorably to the United States.

Then Count Cassini, Russia's ambassador in Washington, who is now in Europe on leave, told a Paris journalist in the course of an interview that he was entirely unaware that he had come to any agreement with Mr. Hay respecting Manchuria. This leads to the inference that the agreement was reached, since Count Cassini left on leave, between his representative and the United States Government. This should be noted. Then China contributed her element to the discussion. Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Office in Peking, wrote to Mr. Conger, who represents the United States there, that the Chinese Government could not open ports in Manchuria if Russian troops were occupying them. This should be noted even more carefully. Has Russia been double-faced and ordered the Chinese, who rely upon their formal possession of Manchuria, to refuse to foreign Powers an advantage which Russia herself would gladly grant? The British press has stated that this is the real truth of the situation. We are not thoroughly informed respecting the methods of Russian policy, but it seems to us incredible that the Americans will let themselves be fooled in this fashion.

"The bearings of the question are still essentially unchanged. The United States declares again and again that it has reached an agreement with Russia the purport of which is the occasion of divergence of view among the parties to it. The remarkable statements of Count Cassini and Prince Ching have been replied to with unusual self-restraint by Washington. Apparently the United States has determined to withdraw from the Manchurian affair. What consideration Russia has offered will in time be seen. And in this very intention of the United States may be found an explanation of the wild alarm in the British press. It is desired to have the United States withdraw from its agreement with Russia. It is asserted that the Japanese are getting ready for war in order to make the Americans believe it, not the Japanese. Great Britain has no motive for urging her Asiatic allies into war. Altho her treaty of alliance does not oblige Great Britain to take part in a war between Japan and Russia alone, she can not permit her ally to be drawn unsupported into a struggle that might be fatal to Japan and thus destroy a potent weapon that Great Britain must

THE BEAR AND HER PROGENY.

How her evacuation of Manchuria is proceeding.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

TOKENS.

"You slay Jews, while I burn niggers."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

RUSSIA IN EUROPE AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

hold in readiness for the conflict with Russia. On their own account the men in London are certainly not desirous of war.

"As we have made passing allusion to the foreign press, we shall conclude with a glance at that of France. It is especially interesting to study it now since the new friendship of France with Great Britain is receiving its first strain through the intensifying of Anglo-Russian antagonism. When circumstances make it inexpedient to play the part of the rejoicing third person, it is desirable to appear in the character of honest broker. This is the line taken by the French press. It warns—a policy in which we, from the German point of view, wholly coincide. When warnings are given, it is necessary to remind the fighting cocks of the weak places in their respective perches. This is what the *Temps* is doing. It says to Japan that notwithstanding her praiseworthy ambition she has not yet attained the size of her colossal opponent. It also gives Russia a delicate hint. Like many giants, says the *Temps*, Russia does not enjoy internally the advantage of a robust constitution. This warning to the overfed giant to beware of excess and to restrict his diet is certainly delicious."

The attention bestowed by the German daily upon the utterances of the French press is deemed a display of good judgment by the newspapers of Europe generally. The steady inclination of British world politics in the direction of France is said to be something of a portent to Russia, the companion of France in the Dual Alliance. The following from the Paris *Temps*, which sustains intimate relations with the French Foreign Office, has been widely quoted:

"Pessimistic reports continue to arrive concerning the relations of Japan and Russia in the Far East. These reports proceed from British or American sources. Russia is represented as fortifying Manchurian ports, and Japan is said to be ready to collect her fleet. The risk of war is pronounced imminent, and the whole Far East is involved. It is scarcely necessary to observe, in view of the recently published utterances of Lord Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, that these reports are much exaggerated. Lord Cranborne is the official mouthpiece of the British Government in the House of Commons. He has alluded to the Manchurian question in terms which show that it is not alarming the British Government. Now Great Britain is the ally of Japan. Great Britain has declared herself compelled to interfere in case two Powers make war upon Japan. Great Britain, therefore, has reasons for believing that this contingency will not become actual fact. There remains the contingency of a war between Russia and Japan alone. It is certain that the sentiments of the Japanese have become much more warlike in recent months. The memory of the humiliations sustained after the conclusion of the war with China have been but slowly effaced. The need of reserving in Korea a field of development becomes greater with the growth of the population of Japan. In the face of party impotence and compromise the need of a strictly national policy is strongly felt. The Emperor of Japan knows this. He devoted himself lately to bringing about a concentration of parliamentary forces, which will not probably have all the consequences hoped for, but which shows in what way the wind blows at Tokyo.

"Moreover, Japanese patriotism has become much more warlike since the proclamation of the alliance with Great Britain. For the first time, perhaps, the Japanese people seem to have lost their sense of political self-control which has served them so well heretofore. Because it had suddenly become the ally of the most exclusive of European monarchies, the Japanese nation thought the world had opened up to it. Like people who have attained position somewhat late, the Japanese took notoriety for fame and the shadow for the substance. Now the commercial interests of the United States happened to be involved in the same direction at the very moment that the political interests of Japan were drawn into a diplomatic dispute with Russia. The effervescence of national opinion in Japan thereupon became more active. When the United States to all appearances recently won its case, there was a twofold movement in Tokyo, one of deception and one of hope. The Japanese felt deceived because they were left alone face to face with Russia. They felt hope because they thought they would succeed by showing their teeth, as the United States had done. Thus the war fever arose and grew in Japan. But the Japanese do not lack practical wisdom. Japanese statesmen are too well advised to risk, unless they have to, a war in which they would find themselves unsupported before, during and after it, against an enemy like Russia. Even supposing that they could overcome or destroy the Russian fleet, what means have they to push their advantages on land? Modern and practical as may be the organization of their army, how could they strike a decisive blow throughout the colossal distances of eastern Asia? What would be their goal? What makes Russia hard to get at in the Far East is the fact that she has no center there. It must also be remembered that even before the struggle began the financial position of Japan would be seriously impaired.

"On the other hand, Russia, who is not disposed to go to war, will do all she can to avoid a rupture. She has so often succeeded in this that there need be no surprise if she succeeds again. As she does not seek to absorb Korea, and as she only seeks to prevent its absorption by Japan, her position is less difficult. It may be even predicted that Russia will go to the utmost in making concessions. Like a great many giants, she does not enjoy inwardly a very robust constitution. She has many precautions to adopt with regard to this, especially just now. An agreement, even unsatisfactory and temporary, would be better than a campaign. Nevertheless, notwithstanding its great desire for peace and its firm conviction that peace will not be disturbed, the Russian Government has been obliged to take precautions. General Kuropatkin's conference with other officials had no other purpose. The organization of the defense is now almost complete. But one of the safest guarantees of peace is the proclaimed neutrality of Japan's ally in addition to the peacemaking effort of the people who are at once the allies of Russia, the friends of Japan, and the friends of Japan's allies."

The commercial interests of Japan in Korea will sustain no damage, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) assures the world. As regards Korea we are assured by the same authority that a settlement satisfactory to Japan is anticipated by Great Britain. As regards the United States, the Paris journal declares that Russia has seen to it that the promises made to Mr. Hay are not "rendered illusory," or so at least Russia herself declares. "It would, therefore, be prudent, before denouncing the bad faith of one or the other party in interest, to wait until we are faced with the actual facts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PROTECTION.—"England will go back to protection," writes an eminent German economist in the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, "not merely constrained by the power of a single personality, but compelled by the logic of facts."

DE PLEHVE.—"M. de Plehve will never wash away the red stain that rests upon the Russian Government," declares the *Europeen* (Paris). "The more arbitrary his proceedings the more he will make the reign of Nicholas II. resemble that of the red Sultan."

CLERICALISM IN POLAND.—"The Ultramontanes of Prussia," says the London *Speaker*, "are bitterly resentful of the independent attitude adopted by the Poles at the recent general election, who instead of accepting the orthodox candidates of the center party, voted for representatives of their own nationality, and succeeded in wresting two seats, in face, moreover, of an episcopal thunderbolt launched by Cardinal Kopp of Breslau. These events have had a painful sequel. One of the newly elected Poles applied to his parish priest to consecrate his marriage, whereupon the matter was referred to the cardinal, who convened a meeting of the diocesan clerics, and as the result it was decided that the ceremony could not be performed unless the new member formally withdrew his censures on the political attitude of the clergy and humbly apologized for his offenses. This demand being refused, the Polish deputy has arranged to have his marriage celebrated in another part of Germany. The incident is chiefly noteworthy as disclosing the growing independence of the Polish element in the political arena."

A BRITISH VIEW OF LYNCHING.—"The few American papers, published in New York, Boston, or Chicago, from which quotations reach England, would suggest that the Americans are horrified at the crime of lynching and would take every means to prevent it." Thus the London *Saturday Review*. "But there is a press more widely distributed and more representative of sentiment and yet totally unknown outside America which suggests a very different interpretation of the public view of justice. In the Los Angeles *Times* of July 12, a tale sent out by the Associated Press is quoted containing a description, terribly precise and realistic, of the torture, culminating in murder and mutilation, of a negro criminal. Except for the headline—Fiendish Crime Horribly Avenged—there is no suggestion that the people were not justified in their brutality, nor hint that any punishment was to be inflicted; and the account may be taken as indicative of a sentiment, normal in many parts of the States where the black population is numerous. In many Southern places the people would rather see a black man lynched than not; and that is the whole matter."

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A check for the contribution shall go to you soon.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Man in the Camlet Cloak."—Carlen Bateson. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The New International Cyclopedia." Vol. xi. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Deeper Teachings of Life."—Hugh Macmillan. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.20 net.)

"The Independence of the South American Republics."—Fred L. Paxson. (Ferris & Leach, $2.)

"Babel and Bible."—Dr. Frederick Delitzsch. (The Open Court Publishing Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Exact Science of Health."—Robert Walter, M.D. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Immortality of Song.*

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

In his deep breast the kingly poet bears
  Eternity, the stir of mystic tides;
And so the thing he touches ever wears
  Some mark of the Eternal, and abides.

The kingdoms crumble and the banners go:
  More real than they is Richard's ghostly dream,
Iago's smile, the sigh of Romeo,
  Or that thin song of "Willow" by the stream.

There is no chart of Prospero's secret isle
  Where Ariel made a comrade of the bee;
Yet to some sun it will forever smile,
  And listen to the music of some sea.

Huron may waste and Andes bow with time,
  Yet that green Wood of Arden will stay fair,—
Still will Orlando weave his tender rime,
  And fill the forest with his sweet despair.

While empires sink to shadow and depart,
  Miranda, Juliet, Imogen, all pure
And folded in the memory of the heart,
  Live on in Song's eternity secure.

And that frail cloud that Shelley saw go by,—
  It will not crumble, it will never fade:
Now is it blown about a magic sky,
  And all hearts tremble to its flying shade.

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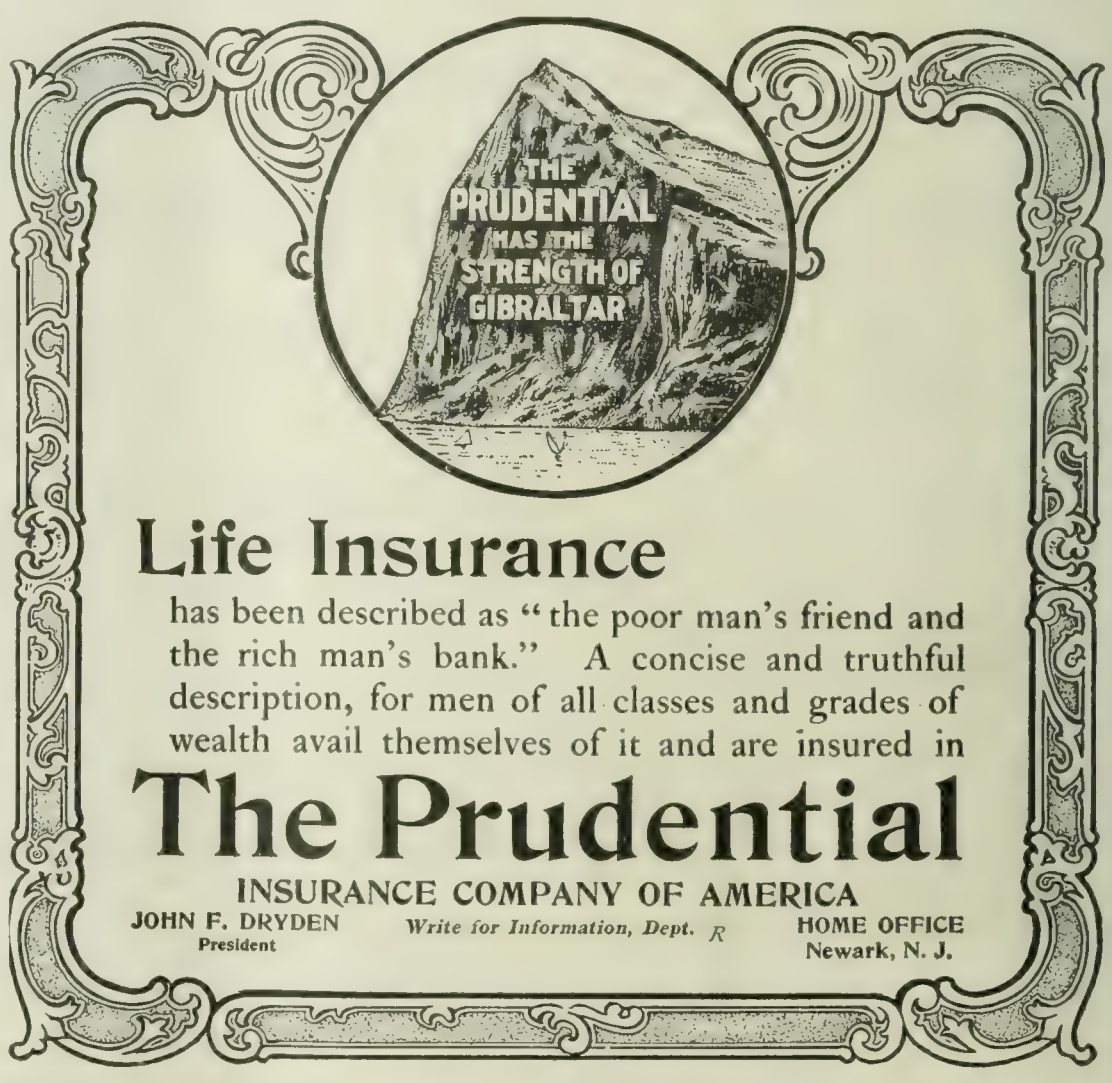

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That skylark, soaring in the fields apart,
Passed through his soul, and now the whole world hears:
Now the glad bird that caroled to his heart
Scatters its silver music on the years.

As long as Chimborazo's summit keeps
Its ancient vigil in the lonely skies,
There will be violets where Shakespeare sleeps,
And leaves alive with light where Shelley lies.

—In August *Success.*

The Inevitable Word.

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

What finding sense, what instinct sure,
Informed the master sons of rime?
What magic made their words endure
Above the noise and dust of time?

Through stately speech and thrilling song
Their words inevitably leap,
As countless springs to one stream throng
And in communion onward sweep.

The bold for long may strive to match
The world's long-tested, singing lines,
And yet a careless tavern catch
Among their best unrivaled shines!

And scholars grave, with studious care,
O'erlook what untaught men have found
Beside the common thoroughfare
In harsh, untilled, forbidding ground.

Alert and strong the martial thought
In marching cadence wheels and climbs,
And hymns of faith, but crudely wrought,
Ring in the heart their deathless chimes.

And whether Chance appoint the way,
Or Skill direct and guide the pen,
The laurel's won if men shall say,
"Thought need not trace this path again!"

—In August *Bookman.*

PERSONALS.

Anecdotes of the New Pope.—When in the past Cardinal Sarto has been asked what he would do if made Pope, declares the New York *Evening Post*, he has replied: "I shall have white robes instead of red. That will be the only change. I shall remain the same Sarto as ever."

He seems to have been sincere in thinking that he would not be made Pope. Monsignor Stratimirovich, the Venetian prelate, accompanied him to Rome and up to the door of the conclave, and, in taking leave, expressed the hope that Cardinal Sarto would be made Pope. The cardinal replied, laughing: "No. No fear for me. Tell me the number of your telephone, and I will let you know who receives that honor." In all of the excitement of his first triumph he kept his word and went to the telephone personally, and called up the number, only to find that Monsignor Stratimirovich already knew the result of the balloting, and was on his way to the Vatican.

Sarto's position as Patriarch of Venice brought him from $2,000 to $2,400 a year, which did not go far, when he had paid the bills for all of his nu-

THE difference between wholesale and retail prices in cigars is large. I am selling my cigars at wholesale and at wholesale prices, but to smokers, and not to jobbers and large retailers.

How can I do this? Eighty per cent. of my cigars go to customers, that is to men who have bought before. Their orders cost me nothing. I pay no store rent, but ship direct from my factory, have no salesmen, sell for cash.

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I use good tobacco. I do not flavor or doctor it in any way; my factory is clean, and is open to my customers and friends.

My customers are merchants, manufacturers, bankers; more of the latter in proportion to the whole number than any other class of business men. It is a significant fact that an average of less than one remittance in every four hundred received is paid otherwise than by personal check. In other words, my customers are men with bank accounts, who would not smoke my cigars unless they had the quality — no matter what the price.

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The Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will not insert offers of this sort from bogus concerns, and its appearance here is an evidence of good faith on my part.

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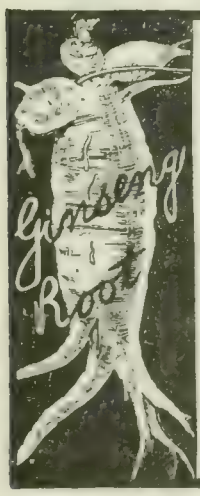

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merous charities. So when he was called suddenly to leave Venice, he often found himself without money. Once, when he had come to Rome, he was without a cent, and did not know where to turn. He was finally obliged to borrow $400 from a bank, and was in a perfect fever until the debt was paid.

Pius likes not only to walk but to climb. A few days before he left Venice for Rome he ascended Mount Grappa, 5,500 feet high. But his greatest enjoyment is music. He is a great friend and admirer of Lorenzo Perosi, the eminent director of the pontifical choir, who was formerly maestro at St. Mark's Venice. Perosi is chiefly indebted to him for his musical career.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 10.—The Macedonian committee at Belgrade issues a statement to the Powers that a general rising against Turkey has been determined upon.

August 11.—The Macedonian committee at Sofia announces that revolution has begun in the vilayets of Uskub and Adrianople.

August 13.—Bulgarian insurgents massacre inhabitants of the large Turkish village of Kenati.

August 15.—Russia orders war-ships from Black Sea to Turkish waters to enforce satisfaction for murder of her consul at Monastir.

August 16.—Bulgaria sends Powers a memorandum detailing outrages committed by Turkish Government in Macedonia in last three months.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 10.—Assailants of M. Combes are identified as anarchists by Italian Government.

The British House of Lords passes the Sugar bill, which was passed by the Commons August 6.

A hurricane visits Martinique, kills 81 persons and renders 5,000 homeless.

Two trains take fire in Paris tunnel and about one hundred passengers die from asphyxiation,

August 11.—The British Immigration Commission makes report advising legislation similar to immigrant laws of United States, and establishment of department of immigration.

An earthquake, centering about Mount Etna, affects Southern and Central Italy and adjacent islands.

The West Indian hurricane sweeps over Jamaica, killing fifty people and destroying $10,000,000 worth of property.

August 12.—The British Commons passes agreement with Cunard line over some opposition.

All save two of the amendments made by the Lords to Irish Land bill are accepted by the Commons.

King Edward leaves incognito for Marienbad on the Continent, to visit later Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna.

Pimples

Every night just before going to bed, wash the face with hot water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap and you will get rid of pimples.

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There is hard fighting between Dutch troops and natives in Sumatra.

Y. Bosanquet, the British vice-consul sent to Kishineff to investigate massacre of Jews, reports riots were due to conspiracy or to antisemitic hatred fomented by newspapers.

Tolstoy's pamphlet, "Thou Shalt Not Kill" is suppressed as treasonable by German provincial court at Leipsic.

In the Humbert trial now in progress at Paris, Mme. Humbert's brothers are identified as the "American millionaires," Robert and Henry Crawford.

August 13.—The Irish Land bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament.

The Chilian Ministry resigns and important political changes are expected.

The Servian Cabinet resigns.

The Russian Government forms a vice-royalty of the Far East, inclusive of the Amur region and the Kang-Tung province, and places it under Vice-Admiral Alexieff.

Several million francs are reported found in the late Pope Leo's apartments.

The West India hurricane is central over Yucatan.

Domestic.

August 10.—Government crop report gives condition of corn as 78.7 against a ten-year average of 84.4, and estimates yield of winter wheat at 410,000,000 bushels.

The Quartermaster-General warns army officers not to bring Filipino and Japanese servants to the United States in excessive numbers.

Ten thousand striking textile workers return to work in Philadelphia.

August 11.—John Temple Graves, of Georgia, at Chautauqua Assembly, New York, defends lynching and the mob spirit.

W. S. Stone, of Ainsworth, Iowa, is elected Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

August 12.—The control of the Seaboard Air Line passes to the Rock Island interest, making largest railway system, in mileage, in the world.

August 13.—The President retires Colonel Robert Meade, of the Marine Corps, on his 62d birthday, at his present grade, for disrespectful letter sent by Meade to Navy Department.

August 15.—Officials in Indian Territory are charged with corruption in leasing of lands to companies of which they are members.

More post-office frauds come to light in money order division.

Joseph Pulitzer gives $2,000,000 to establish school of journalism in connection with Columbia University.

Carroll D. Wright is made umpire of Anthracite Coal Conciliation Board.

August 16.—Striking machinists attack non-union men in Wheeling, W. Va., and four men are wounded.

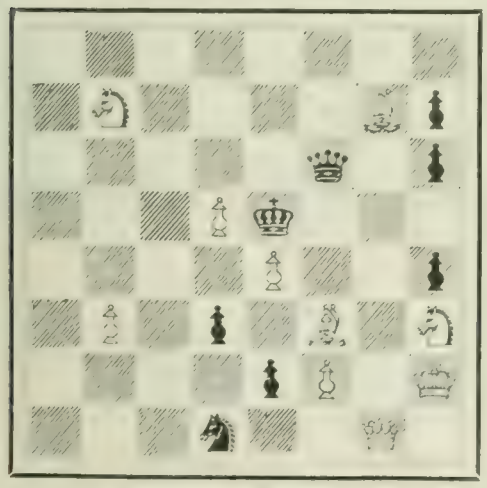
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 855.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by J. VAN DYK, HOLLAND

Black—Eight Pieces.

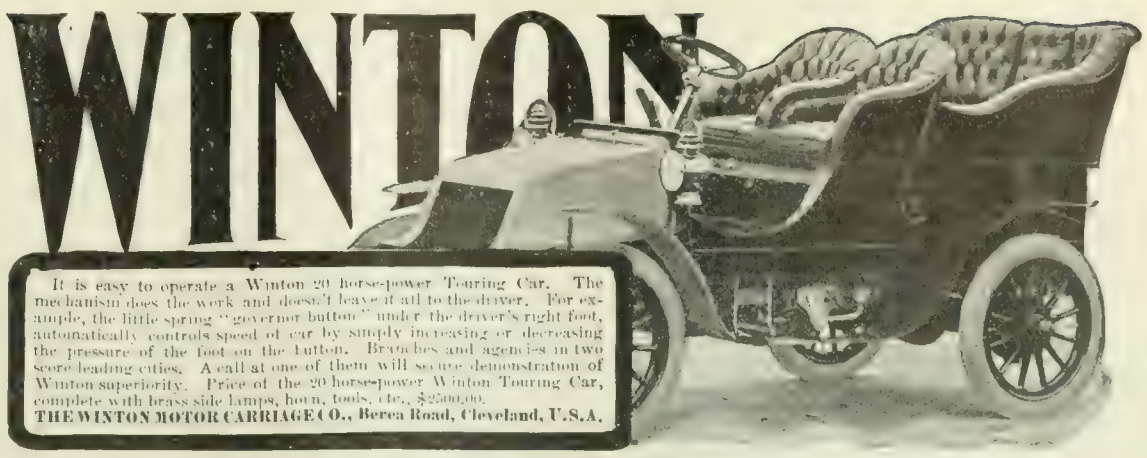


White—Ten Pieces.

3; 1 S 4 B p; 5 q 1 p; 3 P k ; 4 P 2 p : P 1 p 1 B 1 S; 4 p P 1 K; 5 2 Q 1.

White mates in two moves.

WINTON



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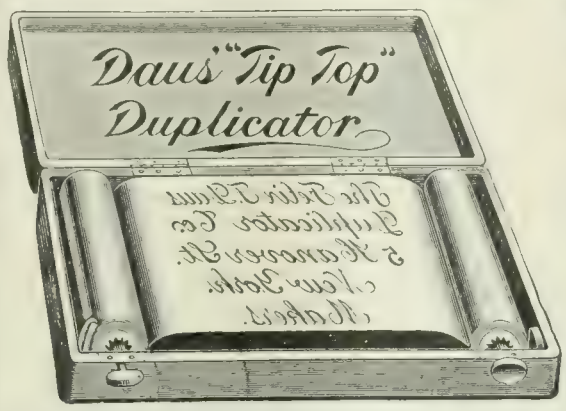

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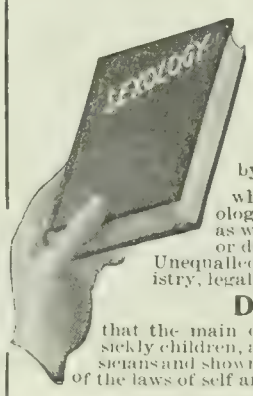

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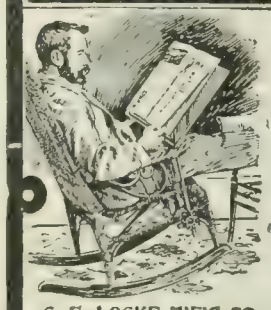

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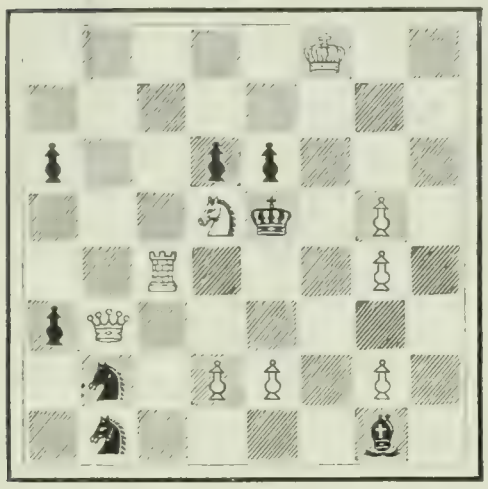
KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Problem 856.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by F. GAMAGE.

Black Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5K2; 8; p2pp3; 3Sk1P1; 2R3P1; pQ6; 1s1PP1P1; 1s4b1.

White mates in three moves.

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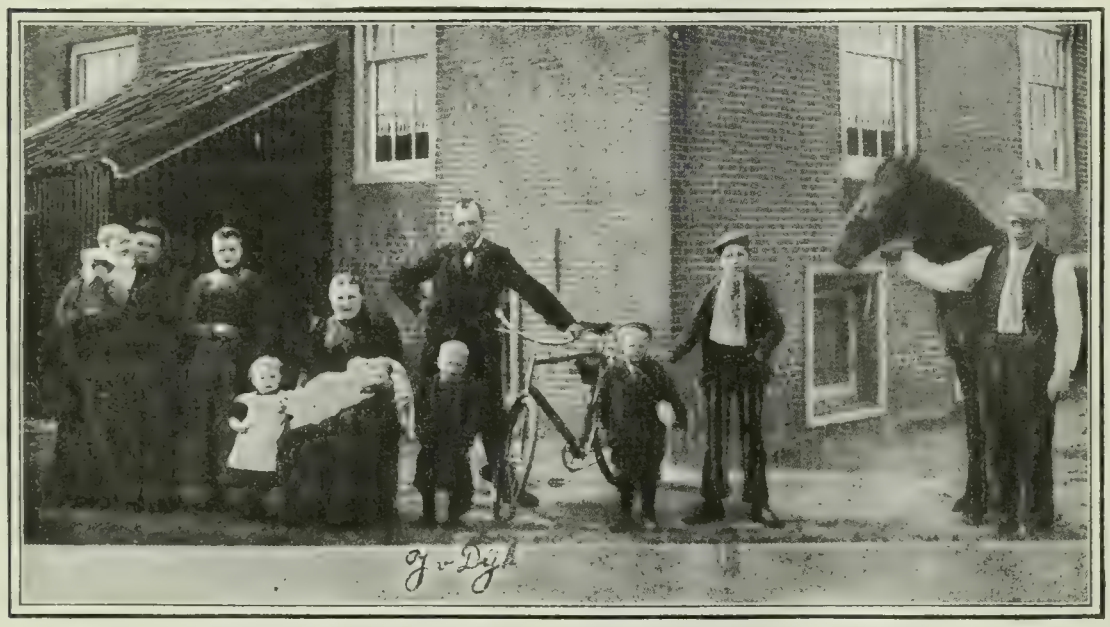

A Morphy Brilliant.

Judge McConnell, of New Orleans, is among the last living links between the Morphy and Pillsbury eras, and furnishes in his own person (for he is still very much in his prime) a guide to what Morphy could do. Following is a sample, the great Master giving the odds of a Knight. It must not be supposed that, at that time, the Judge was a raw beginner; on the contrary, he was a mature player, as his effort of counter-combination in game below, shows:

MORPHY. *White.*	MCCONNELL. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	MCCONNELL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4 (a)	P—K 4	11 R—K sq	P—Q 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	12 B—Kt 5	B—K Kt 5
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	13 QR-Bsq(e)	Q—Q 2
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	14 Q—R 4 (f)	B x Kt
5 P—B 3	B—B 4	15 Q R x Kt	Castles (QR(g)
6 Castles	Kt—B 3 (b)	16 P—K 6 (h)	P x P
7 P—Q 4	P x P	17 R x B	P—B 3
8 P x P	B—Kt 3	18 B x P	P x B
9 B R 3 (c)	P Q 3	19 Mate in two.	
10 P—K 5	Kt—K 5 (d)		

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) Remove White's Queen's Knight.

(b) P—Q 3 is safer. The student should pay particular attention to the manner of meeting the text-move.

(c) The key-move of the attack, preventing Castling.

(d) If P x P White moves Q—Kt 3.

(e) Intending R x Q Kt.

(f) Still threatening R x Q Kt.

(g) Throwing bouquets at himself. He says to himself: "If now, R x B, then Q—Kt 5 wins for Black!" But—

(h) Morphy plays it this way—the wind-up of a master.

J. Van Dÿk.

J. Van Dÿk, the composer of "Regina I," the First-Prize Two-er in THE LITERARY DIGEST Problem Tourney, is a farmer in Holland. Born in 1866, he learned to play Chess at the age of seventeen. His first problem was published in the *Tydschrift*, in 1897, and for several years he has been recognized as one of the greatest composers of 2-movers in the world. The celebrated problematist, Dr. G. Bonner Feast, in commenting on one of Van Dÿk's problems, says: "Excellent. I consider Van Dÿk one of the foremost composers of the present day." It gives us great pleasure to publish the two-er in this number, and to reproduce a photograph of Van Dÿk and his family sent to us from Holland.

One Was Enough.—"You love my daughter?" said the old man.

"Love her?" he exclaimed, passionately; "why, I could die for her! For one soft glance from those sweet eyes I would hurl myself from yonder cliff and perish, a bleeding, bruised mass, upon the rocks two hundred feet below!"

The old man shook his head.

"I'm something of a liar myself," he said, "and one is enough for a small family like mine."—*Tit-Bits.*

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 9 New York, August 29, 1903 Whole Number, 697

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT SCANDAL.

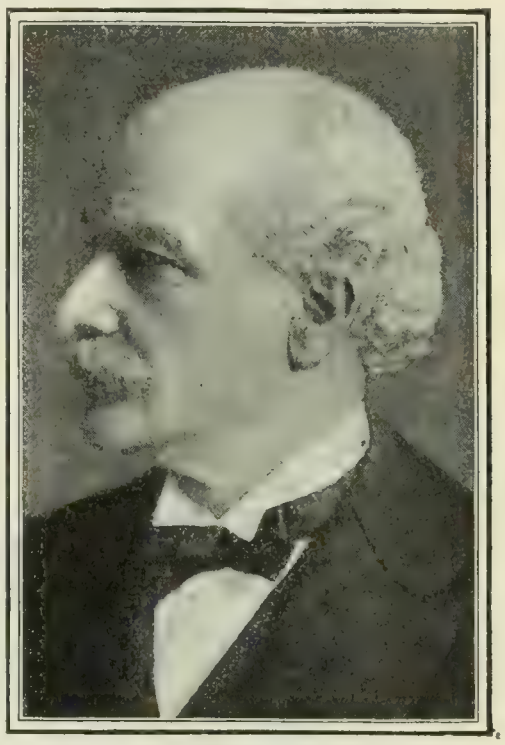
THE postal scandal, we are told by a Republican Washington correspondent, will pale into insignificance in comparison with the new Indian scandal, both in the amount of money and the importance of the officials involved, if the charges made by Special Agent Brosius, of the Indian Rights Association, are corroborated. Twenty million acres of land, millions of dollars in money, and the interests of some four hundred thousand Indians are said to be affected. The charges are, in brief, that some of the government officials whose particular business it is to protect the Indians from land "sharks" have themselves formed land and oil companies, and used their official positions to despoil the red men of their land. As one paper puts it, "the watchdogs have joined the wolves."

Mr. Brosius names about half a dozen land companies in his charges, and names a United States internal revenue inspector, a United States district attorney, an Indian inspector, a clerk of a United States court, an assistant district attorney, and the chairman and another member of the Dawes Indian commission as officers and promoters of these concerns. These land companies, it is charged, induce the Indians by the temptation of cash payment, or by delays at the office of the Dawes commission, or by the exhausting and expensive delays of litigation, to part with valuable land for next to nothing—often, indeed, when the Indian has no right to sell his land, and the entire transaction is illegal. Complaints of these frauds, it now appears, have been coming in to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice for a long time, but by the interesting workings of department machinery the charges have been turned over for investigation to the very men who were to be investigated, so that no great strenuousness has marked the prosecution of the charges hitherto. Now that the allegations have been made public, however, more activity is expected.

The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), which is an authority on matters pertaining to the Indian Territory, says:

"Indian Territory is of much more importance to the United States than either Cuba or the Philippines. The public service in the Territory called for a high order of ability and absolute faithfulness in the officials in charge, and the reward in prospect for the honest and satisfactory performance of their duties was as great as that which General Wood and Governor Taft have received.

"Unfortunately, reprehensible or indiscreet acts of some men in prominent and responsible positions in Indian Territory have occasioned scandal and complaint. If current reports be true, several officials are guilty of downright corruption, while it can not any longer be denied that others who, on account of the example they should have set, ought to have guarded themselves from all suspicion, have taken advantage of the knowledge and opportunities their jobs afforded to increase their private fortunes. Many territorial officeholders have placed themselves in a position where their personal interests conflict with their public duties.



ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, whose administration is threatened by serious charges.

"If Governor Taft had bought up the suburbs of Manila like Tams Bixby has purchased those at Muckogee; if Vice-Governor Wright had taken stock in the Hongkong bank, where insular funds are kept, in the way that another Indian commissioner has acquired stock in the International Bank and Trust Company; if the attorney-general of the Philippines was a stockholder in a company organized to buy up titles to timber lands, as District Attorney Piny Soper is in the Tishomingo Company, which deals in lands which Soper is sworn to protect for the Indians; if the Philippine commission were as engrossed in moneymaking in violation of their duties as several of the Dawes commission are—there would be a congressional investigation which would result in something very serious.

"So important is it that the trust reposed in the United States Government by the Five Nations should be executed with absolute fidelity and exactness, that it is dangerous to allow an official in the Territory to hold his position where he has shown himself unfit for it through inattention, indiscretion, or reprehensible acts. The time for impartial investigation has arrived."

The daily press are calling for a thorough investigation of the Brosius charges. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) says:

"The Brosius report is sufficiently explicit and condemnatory to demand the most searching investigation by Congress, redress for the Indians who have been overreached and robbed, and such modification of the laws as will protect the Indian titles. The present allotment system, it appears, is too costly and technical, and delays and discourages the securing of titles by the Indians in many instances. Flagrant wrongs with respect to excessive landholdings, now unlawful, are described. An instance is mentioned where an Indian mother, ignorant of the value of her oil land, long in her possession, received $1,800 for three tracts, while the person obtaining them received $20,000 from an oil company for his share of the profits. Companies operating in the oil district treat the Indians with gross injustice.

"United States officials, it is charged, are interested, directly or

indirectly, in the developing companies, and some of them are commissioned as the special guardians of Indian interests. Mr. Brosius says that, with the information in possession of these officials, it is clear that they possess a decided advantage over others in pressing 'any business in which they may have an interest, either through a trust company or otherwise.'

"The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, commenting on the report, is reported as saying that it is impossible for any federal official connected with a land company operating in Indian lands to be absolutely impartial in deciding questions affecting his own interests. The commissioner favors a thorough investigation by the Indian Office and by Congress. It should be searching and exhaustive, regardless of consequences to reputations."

Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) :

"It is fortunate for all concerned that President Roosevelt has a personal interest in Indian questions, and is certain to insist upon a rigid investigation. In 1901 he removed Governor Jenkins, of Oklahoma, after it had been proved that he held stock in a company furnishing supplies to Territorial institutions."

DOLLAR WHEAT.

THE arrival of wheat at the dollar mark, a few days ago, has inspired some of the Western farmers with the idea that it can be kept there, so the newspapers despatches say. A national organization of farmers is planned, with grain elevators in all parts

TWO BALLOONS.
Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus.

of the country, where their products can be held until they can be marketed at a fair price. When the organization is completed, we are told, "the farmer will be able to get $1 a bushel for wheat, 60 cents for corn, and 40 cents for oats, throughout the year." But without any organization or special agreement the farmers are holding their wheat, the Western papers tell us, in the expectation that the price will go even higher than it has gone yet. Whether it will do so, or will continue to range along lower levels, is a matter on which there is a considerable difference of opinion. The Indianapolis *Journal* would not be surprised to see a further rise. It says:

On Friday last wheat sold on the Minneapolis cash market at $1, thus realizing the cherished dream of farmers and bull operators. The sales at this price were only in the morning, before the speculative market opened, and before noon a few thousand bushels were sold at $1.01. Wheat has not sold as high as this since the famous corner by Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, in 1898. Minneapolis is the spring wheat milling-center, and the anxiety of Minneapolis millers forced the price to the top notch. The high price in 1898 was the direct effect of a corner, while the present advance has not been influenced by any combination of traders, but simply by the demand and the shortage of the supply. The preeminence of Minneapolis as a milling-center places Minnesota far ahead of any other State in its consumption of wheat and output of flour. In 1900 that State used 102,921,426 bushels of wheat and produced 22,705,165 barrels of flour, while Ohio, second in the list, used only 35,033,213 bushels and produced 7,366,474 barrels of flour, and Illinois, third, used 27,566,764 bushels and produced 6,078,423 barrels. The preeminence of Minnesota in flour manufacturing is mainly due to the great mills in Minneapolis. As long as present conditions last, that city will set the pace and price in the wheat market. Minneapolis millers think from the amount of wheat offered that the supply is nearly exhausted. The decrease for the week ending last Friday was 850,000 bushels, leaving only 1,375,000 in stock in Minneapolis, against 2,816,000 bushels at this date last year. Advices from the country indicate a disposition on the part of farmers generally to hold their grain, and traders who have considerable amounts in hand are holding for still higher prices. With less than 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in Minneapolis, and the mills consuming this at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a week, the conditions are favorable to a further advance in that market, unless the grain which is now held back is marketed more freely. Under ordinary circumstances a dollar a bushel would bring out stored wheat very rapidly, but farmers have rarely if ever been in better shape to hold their wheat than they are at present, and it is not unlikely they may hold for higher prices. There is no reason to believe that this action of farmers and traders is due to any understanding or cooperation on their part. It is simply the result of a knowledge of existing conditions, of close study of the market, and of all hands, millers, traders, and farms, looking out for their own interests. If the present demand continues, as it is likely to, and unless the stock in reserve is offered more freely, the price of wheat may go considerably higher.

Quite a different opinion is expressed by the Springfield *Republican* in the following editorial:

"It may be observed at this point that the facts do not warrant dollar-wheat expectations, or 90-cent expectations, and if the Chicago price is maintained at 80 cents through the year Western agriculture will do well. The condition precedent to dollar wheat is either a great crop failure in Europe or a great crop failure in the United States, or both together, and we have not this condition in any case. At the outset of the season there was promise of the repetition of that situation which proved so advantageous to the United States in 1879, in 1891, and again in 1897 and 1898—the harvesting of large crops in this country and disastrous crop failure in Europe. Our own winter wheat promise was favorable almost beyond precedent, while northern and eastern Europe suffered from the prevalence of cold and wet weather. But after that time fortune changed its face, and crop conditions here have moved downward and upward abroad.

"Europe is, on the whole, harvesting a good average supply of foodstuffs. This is shown by the returns gathered and printed in the August issue of the American agricultural department's *Crop Reporter*, and by still later foreign reports. British crop conditions on August 1 were somewhat below the five-year average—wheat being placed at 88.2, against 94.8 as an average—but they were several points higher than on July 1. The French wheat crop, on the basis of the July 1 condition, was placed at 335,000,000 bushels, or above the average yield for ten years. The German wheat crop is given a July condition very close to the ten-year average, along with other crops. The Russian winter wheat sections report conditions ranging for the most part from 'good' to 'satisfactory,' and only about one-third of the spring wheat area is classed as 'unsatisfactory.' Hungary reports the promise of a wheat crop of 145,000,000 bushels, compared with 170,800,000 a year ago, and an average for three years previous of only about 136,000,000 bushels. Both from the extreme northern and extreme southern countries of Europe come harvest reports very favorable as a rule. Moreover, Argentine is this year proving a country of large surplus export; and to a smaller extent is British India.

"We have, then, neither a failure of crops abroad nor at home to sustain an unusual price for wheat, and no such alarming scarcity of reserves as seriously to modify the calculation. On the

contrary, European crops come close to a good average, and our own wheat harvest will not fall much below that. The recent quite decided falling-off in exports of grain from the United States is indicative certainly of no such stressful situation abroad as will create any demand for wheat at a dollar, and American farmers who hold their wheat for such a quotation will have to carry it a long time."

A $2,000,000 SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

MR. PULITZER, owner and editor of the New York *World*, believes in building solid foundations, whether the superstructure is to be an institution of education or a Statue of Liberty. He has given a million dollars to found a School of Journalism at Columbia University, and has promised to add to this sum another million dollars at the end of three years if the school is then in successful operation. He has named as an advisory board of the new institution: President Butler, of Columbia; President Eliot, of Harvard; ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, and such distinguished journalists as Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Hon. John Hay, St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago, and Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of Boston. President Eliot has already justified his nomination by suggesting the following curriculum:

"SUBJECTS APPROPRIATE TO A COURSE OF STUDY LEADING TO THE PROFESSION OF JOURNALISM.

"*Newspaper Administration.*—The organization of a newspaper office; functions of the publisher; circulation department; advertising department; editorial and 'reportorial' departments; the financing of a newspaper; local, out-of-town, and foreign news service; editorial, literary, financial, sporting, and other departments. (The methods of carrying on some or all of these departments would probably be the subject not only of a general survey under the heading of administration, but of detailed exposition and training in separate courses.)

"*Newspaper Manufacture.*—Printing-presses; inks; paper; electrotyping and stereotyping processes; type composition; typesetting and typecasting machine; processes for reproducing illustrations; folding, binding, and mailing devices.

"*The Law of Journalism.*—Copyright; libel, including civil, criminal and seditious libel; rights and duties of the press in reporting judicial proceedings; liabilities of publisher, editor, reporter, and contributor.

"*Ethics of Journalism.*—Proper sense of responsibility to the public on the part of newspaper writers; to what extent should the opinions of the editor or owner of a newspaper affect its presentation of news? Relations of publisher, editor, and reporters as regards freedom of opinion.

"*History of Journalism.*—Freedom of the Press, etc.

"*The Literary Form of Newspapers.*—Approved usages in punctuation, spelling, abbreviations, typography, etc.

"*Reenforcement of Existing Departments of Instruction* for the benefit of students of journalism: In English—reporting of news, news-letters, reviews, paragraph writing, editorial writing; in history—emphasis on contemporary history, government and geography; in political science—emphasis on contemporary economic problems and financial administration."

While some editors are a little skeptical about the need or feasibility of teaching journalism anywhere outside of a newspaper office, the press of the country is practically unanimous in praising the auspices under which the enterprise has been launched.

The Hartford *Courant* commends particularly the newspaper men on the advisory board:

"When you name the New York *Tribune*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Chicago *News*, and the Boston *Globe*, you name newspapers that stand among the best in the country, and yet not one of them is like *The World*. If the newspaper of the future were left to these clever gentlemen to make, they would not make it like that one whose success has made possible the endowment. . . . Yet it is to these men of different methods and different standards that Mr. Pulitzer turns when he seeks to have the newspaper improved . . . . . .

"We have grave doubts about the direct efficiency of Mr. Pulitzer's or anybody's 'school of journalism.' But these men and two millions behind them can make something of it, if the thing can be done at all."

In anticipation of this skepticism concerning the practicability of any pedagogic instruction in journalism, *The World* has presented some telling statistics:

"At the time of the last census there were in the United States 114,073 lawyers and 30,098 persons classed as journalists. The legal profession was provided with trained recruits by 100 law

PENNY TO PULITZER—"I'll endorse your school if you put one of my muzzles on each graduate."

—Nelan in the Philadelphia *North American*.

schools with 1,106 professors and instructors. For a fair proportion there should have been at least 26 colleges of journalism, with faculties 291 strong. There was not one. Not a single one of the 30,098 newspaper men and women in the country had enjoyed what a lawyer would call a systematic professional training.

"It is the fashion in the newspaper world to say that this is as it should be—to ridicule the idea of training the recruits of the press for their work, and to insist that journalism, alone of all arts, sciences, trades, and professions in the world, can not be systematically taught, but must be picked up as a boy picks up a knowledge of swimming when he is thrown into deep water. Some boys drown.

"And yet every newspaper is a daily sufferer from the lack of training in its staff. The first question an editor asks of an applicant for a position is, 'What has been your experience?' In other words, 'Have you picked up some knowledge of your duties at the expense of some other newspaper, or must I waste my time teaching you the rudiments of your trade?'

"Of course, no school can make a great editor, a great war correspondent, or a 'star reporter,' any more than it can make a Millet, a Lorenz, or a Henry Ward Beecher. But it can teach the right methods, which the genius and the clod alike must observe; it can give protection against ignorant blunders, and it can show how to make use of the sources of accurate information."

The wisdom of Mr. Pulitzer in joining the school of journalism to a university is commended by the Brooklyn *Eagle*: "The articulation of university work with journalism will strengthen and practicalize that work as thoroughly as it will dignify and benefit journalism itself."

Even those editors who refuse to believe that journalism can be taught by other than the existing methods of training admit the possibility that a school of journalism may inject a higher order of morality into the profession. Says the New York *Press*:

"If Mr. Pulitzer's school can make reputable men scorn to be a part of unworthy journalism, as an officer of the army or navy or

a physician would scorn to commit an unprofessional act, it will do as much for the newspaper craft as newspapers have done, despite their failings, for humanity."

This is the hopeful view. On the other hand, we have the New York *Evening Post*, which is cynical in regard to the possibility of moral impulse from the new quarter. It says:

"The editors who are to reclaim and dignify American journalism, and save it from the noisy and ignorant and immoral methods which make the newspaper too often a thing of terror, will, we fear, have to find the hiding of their power in some other scene than a school of journalism."

COLOMBIA'S TREATMENT OF THE TREATY.

SOME rather unusual suggestions were seen in the American newspapers last week when it was thought for a day or two that the Panama Canal negotiations had gone to smash. "The Panama Canal treaty has been rejected unanimously by the Colombian Congress," said a little two-line despatch from Bogota; and some of the newspapers concluded at once that it was all over with the negotiations. Within two days another despatch from Bogota brought the news that the Congress was deliberating upon a bill providing for a new treaty, and was considering the modification of the national constitution "so as to meet the requirements of the United States." But before that despatch arrived the Nicaragua advocates, and some who were not, were favoring a change

UNCLE SAM—"Say, Panama, you better get a divorce."
—Reise in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

to the Nicaragua route; some of our papers were advocating the seizure of the Panama Canal strip by "the right of eminent domain"; some were for going ahead with the Panama Canal under the rights purchased from the French Company, whether Colombia liked it or not, and more were suggesting that we encourage the State of Panama to secede from the Colombian union, and then treat with Panama separately. This last suggestion, which is said to have been made first by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, was entertained favorably by five or six papers. The New York *Sun* argued that since it is a Panama Canal, "suppose we ascertain what Panama has to say on the subject"; and *The Outlook* suggested that Panama "might secede," in which case "our recognition of the republic would probably give it political standing with the rest of the world, and a treaty with it would be quickly ratified." And the Indianapolis *Sentinel* said:

"The simplest plan of coercing Colombia would be inciting a revolution in Panama and Costa Rica [?], and supporting the insurrectionary government. That is what European nations have been doing to accomplish their ends. It is hypocritical, but it preserves appearances, and in this case it would be almost justifiable. In fact, an independent isthmian government, free from South American control and closely allied with the United States, would be contemplated with much complacency by most Americans."

The Indian, the Hindu, and the Filipino have given way before the march of civilization and commerce, now it is the turn of the South American, argues the Boston *Advertiser*. "If you can not come to terms with the Colombian brother," it says, "why not exercise the right of eminent domain again, a process which has proved so easy with the Indian and the Hindu? Why not annex all Central America while we are about it?" And the Hartford *Times* says, in a somewhat similar vein: "Fifteen years ago some of the most eminent and respected statesmen of this country were ready to commit the country to a policy of forcible acquisition of an isthmus canal route if the need should come for it, and does it not begin to appear as if that time were at hand?"

Nearly all the press, however, took the matter more calmly, declined to believe that Colombia would deliberately refuse to have the canal built, and felt assured that the negotiations would proceed to some eventually satisfactory conclusion. Nobody can blame the Colombian statesmen for driving the best bargain possible, remarks the Washington *Times*, for it is the opportunity of their lives; and the Detroit *Journal* observes that if Colombia is dilatory, "we have set her the example." *The Journal* goes on:

"Doubtless the Colombians are not behaving well. But they are simply tearing a page from our own record of backing and filling. In return it is suggested that we set the divided Colombians by the ears, and, when they are busy fighting, run in and take the bone. We are told that only 'mawkish sentiment and fine-spun moral considerations' stand in the way of our taking what we want. But it should be remembered that those same powerful factors—and the police—are about all that make property valuable anywhere. It will not pay us to set a national example of robbery for the sake of a canal we shall certainly have the privilege of building—and paying for—if we but possess our souls with half the patience that has controlled the world during the long years when we have dallied with our end of the problem."

Many people have wondered, perhaps, why there should be any opposition at all at Bogota to the treaty. Some illuminating information on this point is given in the following paragraphs by Archibald R. Colquhoun in *The Outlook*:

"It would seem to a casual observer that there could be no two opinions in Colombia as to the desirability of the canal treaty; but it is the opinion of well-informed people that if the Congress had met two months ago the chances of ratification would have been only four out of ten. The people who object to the treaty may be roughly grouped into seven classes:

"1. Those who honestly believe that the treaty violates the Colombian constitution, and that adherence to the principle of the constitution is of more national importanceth an any material gain.

"2. Those who give reason No. 1 for opposing the treaty, but whose real motive is to make political capital by accusing the Government of selling a strip of territory, in violation of the "sacred word of the constitution," for their own personal advantage. This position is taken by many Liberals looking for an opportunity to embarrass the Government, and by many factions of the government party itself who wish to delay ratification for reasons given in No. 3.

"3. Those of the government party who wish to delay ratification until they themselves are in office, or can obtain preferment which will help them to a share of the money to be paid by the United States.

"4. Those who believe that the United States will pay more than has been offered, especially if ratification is withheld for a time, while others who do not really believe this use it as an argument to induce delay.

"5. Those who believe that the $10,000,000 paid in a lump sum

will be at once dissipated, either by dishonesty or by payment of debts, and that the country will reap little benefit. These people would prefer an annual payment, even if it were a smaller amount than the lump sum offered.

"6. Those citizens of the Department of Panama who believe that, the canal being situated in their department, the money should be handed over to them; and who will oppose the ratification until an arrangement is made as to the division of spoils. Some are even anxious to secede and set up a republic of Panama, when they could make their own treaty, and, of course, obtain all the benefits accruing.

"7. Those who oppose the treaty for a thousand and one 'tom-fool' reasons, which could, however, generally be traced to personal animosities.

"The opposition, therefore, appears to be formidable; but a great many of these objections would disappear were there any question of losing the canal altogether, and in any case the opposition grows steadily weaker and will probably break down before the intense desire of those in office to put the treaty through before they go out of power.

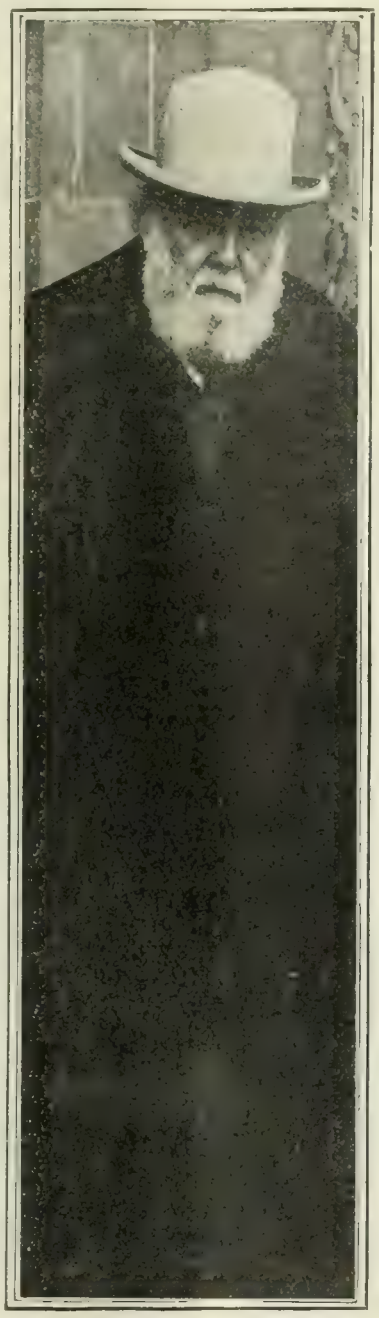
SALISBURY AND AMERICA.

NO such feeling marks the comment of the American press on the death of Lord Salisbury as marked its comment on the death of Gladstone. Salisbury was considered an aristocrat, a conservative, almost a reactionary, a man out of sympathy with the political ideals of such a country as ours. Yet his attitude toward this country was often one of sincere friendship. As the New York *Sun* says:

"Americans have good reason to regard him with good will, for, altho he professed no sympathy for our democratic institutions, his far-sighted intellect convinced him that the safety of his beloved country would be powerfully furthered by the friendship of her mighty daughter-state. Hence, from a Briton's point of view, he bore much and forgave much, and, when the opportunity came, he returned good for evil. He forbore to resent Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message, and he bade the continent of Europe stand aloof when it threatened interference in our war with Spain. Thus was it given to him to forge an interesting link in history. A worthy descendant of the Cecils who witnessed and promoted England's first attempts to colonize America, he signally contributed by a wise forbearance and a timely demonstration to heal the estrangement which, for upward of a century, had parted the two great sections of the English-speaking race."

On the other side the Philadelphia *Ledger* observes:

"Lord Salisbury's policies were not always such as could recommend themselves to Americans. His earliest appearance in public affairs was in an appeal to his Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. He fought all measures for the relief of the Irish, tho he was finally brought to accept the Irish Land Act of 1881. His support of the Sultan history has already condemned; the news of this very day from Eastern Europe demonstrates the magnitude of the blunder made at Berlin. His attitude respecting the Venezuela boundary he had hastily to abandon before President Cleveland's vigorous action. His consistent defense of the Turk at the time of the Armenian massacres aroused even some of his own party, and his handling of Chinese affairs did not escape severe censure from his warmest friends."



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF LORD SALISBURY.

"The look of the man," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "revealed his character—a shambling, sluggish giant in misfit clothes, indolent and imperious. He lived in seclusion, pottering in his private laboratory, seeing few people and never reading the newspapers; emerging occasionally to deliver a learned address before the British Association, make a magnificent series of bold and eloquent speeches, or electrify Europe with a dispatch."

The New York *Tribune* characterizes him thus:

"He was a true descendant of the great nobles and statesmen of the Elizabethan age, of the Burghleys and Cecils who were the bulwarks of England's strength in those stormy days, and he inherited from them much more than his name and habitation. In temperament and tastes he was the typical *grand seigneur* of Tudor times, or such a one with his evil traits suppressed and his good qualities developed. He was a courtier, statesman, royal minister of the sixteenth century, moving stately and masterful through the much changed scenes of the nineteenth century. No man of his age was more apart from the spirit of the age, and yet none more conscientiously fulfilled the duties of the age as he saw them—apparently, we might say, bending the spirit of the age to conform to his unyielding pride as much as he would deign to conform to it. In him was incarnate the England of three centuries ago. As such he was unique. We shall not look upon his like again. But if the individual passes, the national type remains. No man of his age more truly embodied in himself the genius of the British nation. But it was not only the genius of the Elizabethan age or that of the Victorian age, but that which, unbroken and unchanging, has characterized the land from Alfred to Edward VII. and has made the story of those storm-swept isles and of the race they bred the most marvelous in all the annals of the sons of men."

APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

THE discussion of lynching has reached unprecedented proportions. The President, governors, judges of the federal and state courts, and other public men are giving their views in letters, speeches, and magazine articles, and the newspapers are treating the different phases of the problem in almost daily editorials. Mob violence has become so frequent and widespread that some have expressed a fear that our system of the administration of justice is breaking down. "Our mobs kill almost as many criminals as our officers of justice," declares the New York *World*, while "the vast majority of the perpetrators of capital crimes escape mobs and courts alike."

In this unhappy state of affairs it is a notable event that such an eminent justice of the United States Supreme Court as Justice Brewer should come forward with a proposition to repair the machinery of justice by taking away the right of appeal in criminal cases. Lynching, he argues, is often due to the impatience of the people at the law's delays, and if the people knew that the punishment of the criminal would be speedy and sure, they would let the law take its course. Hence, he believes, the right of appeal should be denied, and the fate of the accused be determined by one trial. A number of other eminent judges disagree with Justice Brewer as to the efficacy and justice of this remedy, and the newspapers of the country, as a whole, do not regard the suggestion with favor. Justice Brewer says, in an article in *Leslie's Weekly*:

"What can be done to stay this epidemic of lynching? One thing is the establishment of a greater confidence in the summary and certain punishment of the criminal. Men are afraid of the law's delays and the uncertainty of its results. Not that they doubt the integrity of the judges, but they know that the law abounds with technical rules, and that appellate courts will often reverse a judgment of conviction for a disregard of such rules, notwithstanding a full belief in the guilt of the accused. If all were certain that the guilty ones would be promptly tried and punished, the inducement to lynch would be largely taken away. In an address which I delivered before the American Bar Association at Detroit some years since, I advocated doing away with appeals in criminal cases. It did not meet the favor of the association, but I

THE SULTAN MIGHT SCATTER HIS FOES IF HE WENT AT 'EM WITH THE "FRAGRANT" TURKISH CIGARETTE.
Nash in the Detroit *News*.

THE MOST NOTABLE AND PERSISTENT "END SEAT HOGS" OF THE TIME.
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

GLIMPSES OF THE TURK AND OTHERS.

still believe in its wisdom. For nearly a hundred years there was no appeal from the judgment of conviction in criminal cases in our federal courts, and no review, except in a few cases, in which two judges sitting, a difference of opinion on a question of law was certified to the Supreme Court. In England the rule has been that there was no appeal in criminal cases, altho a question of doubt might be reserved by the presiding judge for the consideration of his brethren. The Hon. E. J. Phelps, who was minister to England during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, once told me that while he was there only two cases were so reversed. Does any one doubt that justice was fully administered by the English courts?"

Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, disagrees with Justice Brewer. In an address at Chautauqua a few days ago he said:

"The claim that because courts in any case refuse to railroad the criminal to the gallows it is an excuse for brutal lynchings is not worthy of consideration before intelligent people. The murderers themselves, and blatant demagogs who may have incited them to murder, may seek such excuse for their acts, but they, like the ostrich fleeing for shelter, only bury their heads in the sand and leave the body of their sin exposed.

"Any court of justice that would listen to the mob and suffer it to prescribe its methods, time, and action should be abolished as a mockery of human justice. The very fact that the people are mad and frenzied and that the mob is at the door calls for a cooling time, that reason may resume her throne."

And Justice Woodward, of the New York State Supreme Court, said in an address at Chautauqua:

"If speed is, in fact, a desirable end to be accomplished in dealing with crime; if it is necessary as a spirit of concession to the spirit of savagery which survives beneath the veneer of civilized life, it is within the power of the men who make up and support, negatively or positively, the mobs which have terrorized and disgraced large areas of our country, to provide the machinery by which men charged with crimes may be railroaded to their doom. They may, if they choose, so change the rules of evidence and the methods of procedure that every malefactor may be accused, tried, convicted, and punished with neatness and despatch, amid the plaudits of a community which stands ready to accept almost anything so long as it is rapid, but it may be doubted if the expedient would serve to lessen the number of crimes or their atrociousness."

Most of the newspapers, while deploring the vexatious delays in criminal trials, do not think that Justice Brewer's plan would be an improvement. "Justice, not vengeance, is the object of humane laws, and 'speed' is generally incompatible with justice," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post;* and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* adds that "it would never do for any court even to seem to act under mob coercion—it is quite as intolerable and dangerous for a mob to intimidate a court as to defy it." The Detroit *Free Press* thinks that if there were no appeal, juries would be even less severe than they are now; and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* declares that the mobs can have no fault to find with the laxity of juries in assault cases under the present system.

The Atlanta *Journal*, however, approves Justice Brewer's plan. It says:

"Speedy justice may not be the complete remedy for lynching—it can not be, so long as it does not suppress the crime that provokes lynching—but it is the best within reach at the present time. There is no doubt in the world but that if the machinery of the law had always acted swiftly and surely, especially in cases of this kind, the habit of mob vengeance would never have been established and lynchings would be practically unknown in the well settled portions of the United States."

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TURK.

WHILE the European diplomats are passing sleepless nights in a vain effort to find a cure for the Balkan troubles, the American newspapers have hit upon the remedy. It is, simply enough, the expulsion of the Turk from Europe. The Powers have instructed the Sultan to restore order and institute reforms in Macedonia, and the Sultan appears to have done his best to carry out his instructions—in his own way. Turkish troops, the despatches tell us, have been turned loose in Macedonia, without restraint, without pay, and without provisions, to live on the rebellious province and reduce it to a state of subjection. The insurgents, however, have been able to hold their own in the exchange of barbarities, insurgent gold has often persuaded the Turkish soldier to sell his arms, and the "reforms" have been lost in the general mix-up. As a reformer, the Turk is not considered a success; and our newspapers appear to think that he should be reformed himself, reformed out of Europe and back to Asia. This cure might also be indorsed by the European Powers, to judge from the despatches, if it were only possible to take Turkey away from the Turk without giving it to some else. The disposal of the property taken from the Sultan seems to be the nib of the entire problem, and it is just there that our newspapers fail to suggest a solution.

"There is one way to secure peace in Macedonia and to settle the whole Balkan question, and only one way," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and "that way is to put the unspeakable Turk out of business." "The Turk does not belong in Europe, and his presence there is a continual menace to the peace of the continent," declares the Chicago *Tribune;* and the Pittsburg *Times* says that "to see Turkey driven from Europe would give almost universal satisfaction." "Turkish rule of Christian people in Europe, even tho they be bandit-ridden," the New York *Commercial Advertiser* predicts, "can not last much longer"; and the Philadelphia *Press* believes that "Macedonian affairs have evidently reached a point at which the departure of Turkish rule can not be long delayed."

Great Britain, the Detroit *Free Press* declares, is responsible for the Turk's stay. It says:

"In Europe he is an anachronism that exists solely by the grace of the British empire, which has confirmed him in his possessions and resisted all effective means of establishing a permanent peace in the Balkan peninsula. He is the price Europe is compelled to pay for the English superstition that the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople would mean the ultimate loss of India, through Russia's gaining control of the Mediterranean Sea. That belief was the inspiration of the Crimean war, in which Great Britain, with France, Turkey, and Sardinia, undertook to end the advance of Russia in Europe. It brought about the Berlin conference in which Russia was robbed of the spoils of war, and the Balkans turned over to anarchy. So long as Downing Street is governed by this rôle of action, there will be no stability of government in the peninsula."

The New York *Sun* believes that the sufferings of the Balkan Christians are largely due to their own dissensions. To quote:

"When the British Prime Minister, just before the closing of Parliament the other day, said that the most hopeless feature of the Macedonian trouble was the dissensions among the Christian population, he indicated a plague-spot in the politics of the Eastern question.

"There has been nothing so effective in retarding the emancipation of the Christians of the Ottoman empire as their religious and racial animosities. They alone of all peoples seem not to have understood the axiom that in union is strength. Bulgarian, Greek, Servian, Armenian, and Syrian Christians have been consumed by the Mussulmans through their inextinguishable hatreds of each other. They hated each other because of differences of race and faith; the Gregorians, Eastern Orthodox and Catholics, of the different races, and even of the same race, persecuted and betrayed each other to the Turk. The Greek, Bulgarian, and Servian, tho belonging to the same religious rite, heartily detest each other, and at this moment we have the unlovely spectacle of the Greeks openly taking sides with their own and Bulgaria's enemies against their brothers in faith because of race; while those of the Catholic rite among them hate their brothers in race because of their difference in faith.

"Among the Armenians the condition has been even worse. Catholic Armenians have not only betrayed their brothers in race to the Turk, but, as the archives of the embassies at Constantinople would show if they could be examined, they have been suspected of subsidizing Kurds to persecute and attack their Gregorian fellow Armenians, while the Protestants among them hold aloof with haughty superiority from the two other creeds.

"It has been due to these dissensions and jealousies that the rule of the Turk has so long endured in Europe, and it will be because of them that when he returns to Asia, whence he came, the different races will pass under other rule instead of their own."

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LIPTON DEWEY ISELIN CHAFFEE
SECRETARY MOODY THE PRESIDENT MRS. ROOSEVELT.

NOTABLE GROUP PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE "MAYFLOWER" DURING THE NAVAL MANEUVERS.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN is sadly in need of repairs in his wizard department. *The Cleveland Leader.*

MONTANA lambs are quoted at $9. This is just $5.70 more than the Wall Street kind are worth. *The Washington Post.*

MR. SCHWAB insists that his withdrawal from the steel trust was due solely to "nervousness." Whose? *The Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THAT New York scientist who claims to be able to make gold out of water should be furnished with Mr. Morgan's address at once.—*The Washington Post.*

THE lambs that were fleeced in Wall Street have the consolation of knowing that their wool is considerably mixed with that of some of the old sheep.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

A RECENT case has caused it to be reaffirmed that there can be no copyright in news. This decision, however, is not expected to affect the sanctity of the foreign intelligence of some of our contemporaries.—*Punch.*

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES wants a State set aside for the negroes and to have them disfranchised outside of that State. If the plan is adopted, here's a vote for Massachusetts.—*The Washington Post.*

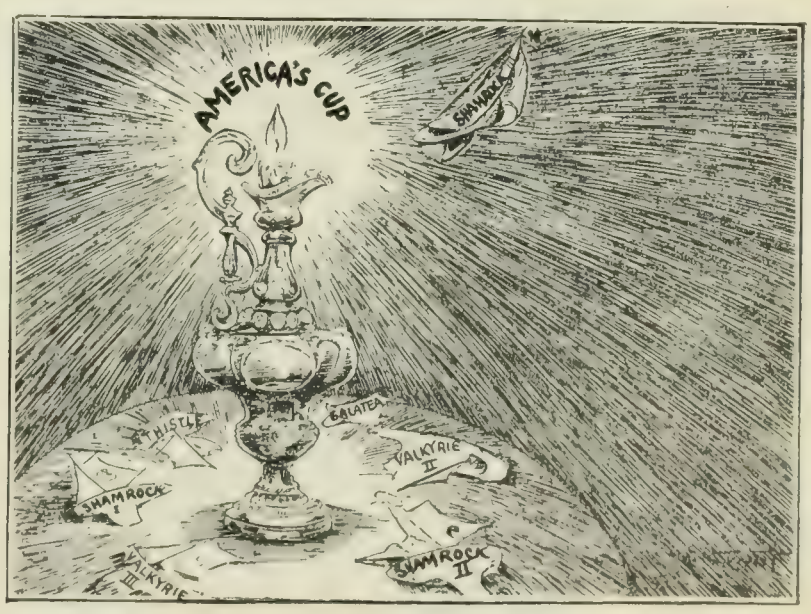
IN the estimation of many prominent Missourians, the grandest piece of law-making ever devised by mortal man is the statute of limitations.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JUST as Turkey has decided to admit the American hog a St. Louis expert comes forward with new proof that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. It seems a victory all along the line *The Baltimore American.*

THERE is a paper published at Mora that in its heading claims to be "independent and fearless." The "fearless" part of it must be true, for it prints verbatim, as its own, one of our recent editorials.—*The Hinckley* (Minn.) *Enterprise.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER says that whenever he wants anything he prays for it. This recalls the story of the darkey who prayed for a Thanksgiving turkey, but in vain. Then he prayed that he might be sent out to get a turkey, and there were feathers in his back yard before sun-up.—*The Commoner.*

THE ECLIPSE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*



THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
—Stewart in the Detroit *Free Press.*

MARINE VIEWS.

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ENGLISH CRITICISMS OF WHISTLER'S ART.

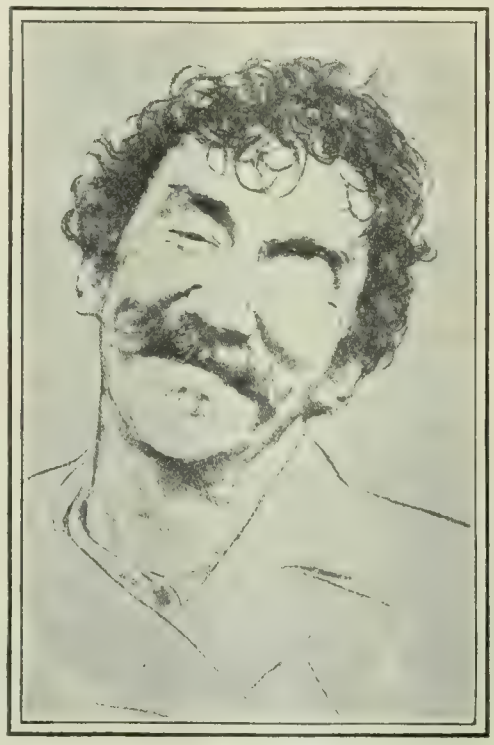
CONCERNING the work of the late James McNeill Whistler the English press supplies some interesting criticism. Not least illuminating is an exposition, in the London *Athenæum*, of the theory that lay behind his artistic methods—a theory which, according to *The Athenæum's* critic, tends to destroy the humanity of art. We read:

"There are certain things which are of the essence of the painter's craft, and whoever neglects these in order to point a moral, or to indulge a craving for cheap sentiment, or to satisfy an idle curiosity, is guilty, however unconsciously, of an imposture. It was these essential qualities of pictorial art that Mr. Whistler insisted on to a generation that demanded bribes to the intelligence and the emotions before it could pocket the insult of pictorial beauty.

"This is not to say that other artists of the time have not practised this, the most difficult, as it is the cardinal virtue for a modern artist. But with some of them—Mr. Watts, for instance—it has not been so critical a question, since they have ranged themselves more readily in line with contemporary ideas. But Mr. Whistler's mordant humor turned for him the vague idealism and the sentimental romanticism of his day to utmost ridicule. He found himself singularly alone in his generation, and his pugnacity and his bitterly satiric vein increased his isolation and his consciousness of his own superiority. Irritated at the incapacity of the public to recognize certain truths that were self-evident to him, he refused to persuade them, and took a vicious pleasure in being misunderstood; so that, tho severely critical of himself, he missed the boon of sympathetic criticism from outside—of adulation and contempt he had enough and to spare. Thus it came about that, in his hatred of the accursed thing—of the trappings in which art seeks to recommend itself to an inartistic public—Mr. Whistler threw over much that belongs to the scope of pictorial art, and narrowed unduly his view of its legitimate aims. Along with sentimentality, which he rightly saw was the bane of our age and country, he denounced all sentiment, all expression of mood in art, until he arrived at the astounding theory, enunciated in his 'Ten o'Clock,' that pictorial art consists in the making of agreeable patterns, without taking account of the meaning for the imagination of the objects represented by them—that, indeed, the recognition of the objects was not part of the game. The forms presented were to have no meaning beyond their pure sensual quality, and each patch of color was to be like a single musical note, by grouping which a symphony, as he himself called it, could be made. The fallacy of the theory lay in its overlooking the vast difference in their effects on the imagination and feelings between groups of meaningless color-patches and rhythmical groups of inarticulate sounds. As a protest it was, or might have been, valuable, since it emphasized that side of art which, when once realistic representation is attainable, tends to be lost sight of; but as a working theory for an artist of extraordinary gifts it was unfortunate, since it cut away at a blow all those methods of appeal which depend on our complex relations to human beings and nature; it destroyed the humanity of art. What Mr. Whistler could not believe is yet a truth which the history of art impresses, namely, that sight is rendered keener and more discriminating by passionate feeling—that the coldly abstract sensual vision which he inculcated is, in the long run, damaging to the vision itself, while the poetical vision increases the mere power of sight.

"Moreover, the painter himself could not act up to his own theories. As Mr. Swinburne pointed out at the time, he infringed them flagrantly by expressing in his portrait of his mother a tenderly filial piety which transcends the facts of an arrangement in black and gray. Still, on the whole, his theory colored his art, and led him to treat his sitters with an almost inhuman detachment. . . . There was something almost sublime in his inhuman devotion to the purely visible aspect of people, as of a great surgeon who will not allow human pity to obstruct the operations of his craft. To him people and things were but flitting shadowy shapes in the shifting kaleidoscope of phenomena—shapes which served no other purpose than in happy moments to adjust themselves into a harmonious pattern which he was there to seize.

"But, indeed, he reaped to the full the benefit of his detachment, for in an age when the works of man's hands were becoming daily uglier, less noble, and less dignified in themselves, he found a way to disregard the squalid utilitarianism which they expressed. If to him nothing was in itself noble or distinguished, neither was anything in itself common or unclean. Mean Chelsea slums, ignoble factories by the Thames, the scaffolding and *débris* of riverside activity, all might afford to his alert perception at a given moment the requisite felicitous concatenation of silhouettes and tones. This point of view he shared, of course, with other impressionists; but what was singular to him, what he scarcely shared even with Manet, to whom he owed so much, was the exquisite tact, the impeccable taste of his selections. To the public at large he appeared at times as an impostor, who would make them accept meaningless scribbles as works of fine art, and from the point of view of mere representation there was much that served no purpose in his work; but from the other point of view no artist was ever more scrupulous in what he rejected, more economical, or more certain of the means by which he attained his end. Every form, every tone, every note of color in his pictures, had passed the severest critical test—it could only be there for its perfect and just relation with every other element in the scheme. Nothing was allowed on merely utilitarian or representative grounds. Critical taste rather than creative energy was his supreme gift, and his task was that of a Greek vase painter, or—and he was the first to seize the likeness—that of a Japanese worker in lacquer. . . . . .



From the Etching by Mortimer Menpes.

THE LATE JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER.

Republished from *The Critic* by courtesy of Messrs. F. Keppel & Co.

"It was in Japan that Whistler soon learned to find the most congenial expression of that purely pictorial, that non-plastic view of things which suited his temperament, and under this influence his technique changed so that he learned to give to oil paint almost the freshness and delicacy of touch of the Japanese water-color on silk. The problem which he set himself, and which he solved most completely in the portrait of Miss Alexander, was how to give the complete relief and the solidity of tone of an oil painting together with this flower-like fragility and spontaneity—to give the sense that this undeniable and complete reality was created, like the blossom on a fan, in a moment, almost at a single stroke. It was a feat of pure virtuosity which only an Oriental could have surpassed, and it meant not only amazing nervous control, but also an untiring analysis of the appearances, a slow and laborious reduction of forms and tones to the irreducible minimum which alone was capable of such expression. In such works he pushed the self-denying art of concealing artifice to its utmost limits, and few can guess at the strenuous labor which underlies these easy productions. They have, too, a flawless and lacquer-like perfection of surface which was an entirely new beauty in oil painting, and which none of his pupils or imitators have understood or approximated to in the least. But such an acrobatic feat required a perfect functioning of the whole man which could not long be maintained. In his later pictures he lost much of his sense of beautiful quality, and his work suffered the decay which was inevitable to one who was not upheld by any generous imaginative impulse. The negative and critical side of his art ended by killing the source of its own inspiration. It was too much a matter of nerves, too little sustained by spiritual energies from within, which in some men can, by their continued development, supply the place, and more than cover the defects, of failing physical powers.

"Still in the achievements of his prime he will, we think, live as a great painter—above all, as a great protest and an amazing exception."

"E." writing in the London *Outlook*, emphasizes and seeks to

explain the contrast in Whistler between the man and the artist. This writer further states that Whistler was "a strongly conservative influence in art," a finding directly at variance with the verdict of *The Athenæum*, as quoted above. We read:

"Painting as Whistler understood it was an absolutely undramatic art, and yet the dramatic sense in man must be fed; certain combative and destructive instincts can not be shut out from the main stream of a man's energy without a return swing of the pendulum. All painters I think must have felt this a little, and this is no doubt at the root of the exaggerated vivacity given by Mr. Whistler to a pose originally taken up as a convenient protection against a stupid world, and thus it has become possible for Whistler the poet, with his reverence for the tender delicacy of youth and the patient seriousness of age, with his love of great solemn spaces, of mystic twilights, of grave dawns, to be known to the newspaper-fed multitude as a bandier of rowdy repartee, a hunter after notoriety, a lover of strife, as everything, in fact, that at heart he was not. What is perhaps more astonishing is that there were found critics to read into his very painting the qualities which to the newspapers were his sole attraction, and to see there a flippant determination to be eccentric at any cost, blatant self-assertiveness, and the violence of the innovator.

"The truth is that, considering that he lived in and belonged to a period of artistic revolution, Whistler was a strongly conservative influence. In the very flush of discovery, when scientific investigation of the laws of light and color was rampant, he never hesitated in the conviction that science was nothing when compared with beauty, with harmony, or even with sentiment."

"C. L. H.," in *The Academy and Literature* (London), writes:

"Persistently he expressed beauty as seen through his own temperament, selected and arranged, and that beauty he found anywhere and everywhere. He never spared himself, either in his work or in fighting those who were opposed to his vision and method. He expressed in a few etched lines, or in a wonder of dim paint, sights that other men would have thought not paintable, or too difficult to essay. He was a silent pathbreaker who chose his own way, and the way was strange and untrodden."

According to *T. P.'s Weekly*, one simple thing about Whistler's art may be affirmed without hesitation: "He grasped the great truth that an artist ought to be the interpreter of his own generation to his own generation, and that his proper subjects lie not in the past, nor in the remote, nor in those things which are thought picturesque merely because they are strange, but in the streets, clothes, actions, and appearances of to-day."

THE MUSE IN THE SERVICE OF ALCOHOL.

IT was Karl Jutzkow, the German littérateur, who some years ago called a drinking-song of Scheffel "the poetry of the grunting hog." Somewhat politer in language, but equally sharp in spirit, is a protest against the use, or rather abuse, of the Muse in the service of drink and drinking, published by Otto von Teixner in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*, No. 7, whence we quote the following:

"It is deeply to be deplored that such gifted writers of poetry as Scheffel, Julius Wolff, Rudolf Baumbach, Meyer, and others, have given their talents and their time to the exaggerated laudations of wine- and beer-drinking. They have idealized the drinking student and street bum, and in the beautiful forms of verse have made them attractive to the average reader. Not the evils of the habit, but the grotesque and mirth-provoking sides of wine-bibber and beer-toper they picture in verse and song. It does not take long for these drinking-songs to find their way into the song-books of the students and constitute their intellectual pabulum when they meet in their *Kneipes*. In these songs the abuse of alcoholic beverages is not only not condemned, but is even lauded, and the drunken man is a hero. How sentiments of this sort, coming from the pens of men who stand high in the literary annals of the country, will influence the immature mind of the pupils of the secondary schools and of the universities is only too apparent. What good will the warnings of the physicians and the preachings and moral teachings of the theologians do when the academic youth of the country is taught to regard drinking as the acme of student glory by the songs of the leading poets? It can be unhesitatingly declared that the terrible abuse of alcoholic drinks and the increase in drunkenness, particularly in university and school circles, and among the younger generation in general, are largely the result of the service which the Muse is now rendering at the altar of alcohol. Poetry and song should have higher ideas and ideals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE RED MAN AS MATERIAL.

A VERY large part of the ferocity of the American aborigine," writes Mr. Hamlin Garland, "has arisen from the exigencies of New-World literature." From the beginning, he tells us, the red man has been represented on his diabolic rather than on his human side. "Even the explorers could not endure to tamely report him peaceful, nor the missionary recognize him as virtuous, for to do so were to make exploring altogether too easy and conversion of no avail." He has served as "material" for the writers of books and reports, and in being thus exploited, Mr. Garland maintains, he has met with scant justice in portrayal. To quote more fully (from *The Booklover's Magazine* for August):

"The explorer, the missionary, and the fictionist are each and every one working for a public, and their readers don't want a gentle, humane, pastoral, and peaceful native; they want a being whom it is a hardihood to discover, a danger to convert, and a glory to slaughter. And so, from Captain John Smith to Jack London, the red people of America have always had to take it.

"To the pilgrim fathers the savage was a child of the devil. To the tenderfoot Hollander, who settled New York, he was a vile cumberer of the earth which he longed to possess. To the Scotch-Irishman, who settled Kentucky, he was a ferocious beast to be hunted. And to Cooper, Sims, Bird, Webber, and a thousand others who followed them—the Cherokee or the Sioux was 'the enemy' who furnished the hero an opportunity to display his valor.

"Under these conditions you must not expect to gain any very clear notion of what a red family is like—for this 'fiend' has no family: he is merely stalking the woods to capture 'heroines' and clip locks of hair from temples of handsome young heroes Occasionally he thrills a council, or in captivity makes a lofty appeal in language which only Ossian or Webster could have uttered off-hand; but these moments of comparative magnanimity only confuse the situation—they do not tell us what the red man really is when he is at home with his children.

"You would not expect a truthful picture of an Englishman from a French romancer in time of warfare. What can we hope to learn of the Winnebagos from those who go out against them with guns or a rival creed? . . . . . .

"It is curious to observe that even a friendly fictionist like Cooper is forced, from the very necessities of his tale, to traduce the other tribes while ennobling the one he happens to know—and this is a characteristic of many excellent books written since. It is necessary that the romance of adventure have an 'enemy,' and in order that the reader shall be blinded to the barbarism—the useless cruelty of the hero and his forces—the enemy is painted in the blackest colors so that the gentle soul who reads may say with a sigh at the end of a bloody chapter (wherein the native village is laid in ruin): 'Oh, well, they were so savage it's better so!' . . . .

"A very considerable exercise of the imagination is required for us to get even a Frenchman's point of view—how much more is required of the novelist who sets out to give the red man's conception of life and duty. Cooper honestly tried it, and he succeeded a great deal better than some of his later-day critics seem to understand. But the kind of novel which he elected to write defeated him—he was forced to be superficial and unjust to the Miamis in order to exalt his hero and the friendly Delawares.

"Many of those who came after Cooper lacked even his kindly interest in one particular tribe, and for the most part you will find in all this ruck of gory fiction only 'the painted, treacherous, whooping, gliding, gleaming-eyed antagonist.' He is the mark for the dead-shot, the 'wily' big game for 'Tim, the trailer,' the terror of the lovely maiden with an old English way of speech—always he is 'material.'

"All this would be harmless enough if the reader only understood that the novelist doesn't know anything about 'Injuns,' and

couldn't use his knowledge if he did—but the gentle reader is a part of a great public, and reading this kind of thing leads to false notions of human life. Such fiction has helped to make the English-speaking peoples the most ruthless conquerors the world has ever seen, ruthless in the sense that they displace and destroy with large-hearted, joyous self-sufficiency, blotting out all manners, customs, religions, and governments which happen to differ from their own."

INSANITY ON THE STAGE.

DOES the representation of insanity on the stage lie within the field of legitimate art? Since the recent production, at the Garrick Theater, London, of a play by Mr. Bourchier, having insanity for its central motive, this question has stirred up some discussion among the critics of the drama. The London *Pilot* considers that the question in its broadest form runs thus, Is deformity, physical or mental, a proper subject for the stage? Put thus broadly, the same paper finds, the question can not be answered with a plain "Yes" or "No." We read further:

"It is a question of degree. On the physical side it would be absurd to protest against Richard III. or Triboulet, not only because they are a part of the classics, but because their defects are of a minor kind which does not cause horror or violent repulsion, and which, moreover, is not carried to extremes, is suggested as much as expressed. So blindness and deafness, if managed with discretion, are not objectionable, tho the latter seems only available for comic effects. M. Noirtier or Madame Raquin may also be permissible. On the mental side we would not miss Ophelia. Her plaintive croonings cause sympathy, not disgust. But to present a physical freak, for example, Richard Calmady, would, in any circumstances, be an outrage, and the case is scarcely less strong against a maniac, tho there are modifying conditions which demand careful attention.

"In the first place, if the madness is the outcome of events which have occurred in the course of the drama, or which are an essential part of the story, then its exhibition is, or may be, justified. Lear breaks down under the strain of disappointment and disillusion, Belvidera under sheer grief, Sir Giles under the rage of villainy defeated, Coupeau under the craving for alcohol, and so with many other characters; and tho with regard to some of them, perhaps, a description of the collapse without its actual presentation might be sufficient, in others it certainly would not. Observe that madness in these cases is usually confined to a single short scene—just enough to make clear what has happened. Lear is a great exception, and perhaps the length to which his madness is drawn out is due to the different estimation in which that affliction was held three centuries back.

"In the second place, where the madness is the result of a man's conduct, where it is the natural consequence of his follies or sins, its visible introduction is or may be warranted on didactic grounds. This saving clause covers a good half of the cases first mentioned, thus doubling their justification. Whether, as a fact, spectators consciously lay to heart the lessons of the dramatist-preacher may be doubted, but their indirect effect must often be great. The toper who watches Coupeau in the horrors may not formally resolve—'I will not go to the public-house to-night on my way home,' still less may he keep the resolution, if made; but the sight of the poor wretch, his utter degradation from health and comfort and a happy home, and all that makes life worth living, must work quietly for good in the minds of a considerable proportion. This didactic purpose is also the one excuse for such an incident as Charles Reade laid in the prison scene of 'Its Never too Late to Mend.' The same holds true where the dramatist deals with gambling or any other popular evil. But it does not, therefore, follow that all evils are fit subjects for the stage. The novelist has a wider range than the dramatist, just as there are medical subjects which could not with decency or propriety be treated in a lecture open to the general public. Things may be read in private by the fireside which, however true and profitable to be known, ought not to be placed before a miscellaneous audience, the vast majority of whom are necessarily uneducated in the subject, and, therefore, unfit to receive them. . . . . .

"The business of the stage is to hold the mirror up to nature. If the phrase be taken in its right sense, that is true. But it does not follow that *all* nature should be so reflected. Art selects. Surely every one will concede that there are mysteries of the hospital unfit for the public gaze. Amputation is a process through which a large number of patients pass every month, yet to represent it would be horrible. Shut out from the common eye in real life, it is equally shut out from the stage. Just so is a lunatic asylum concealed from the world, and its representation in the theater is equally forbidden by a law that has but to be stated in order to be understood."

Referring to certain plays which approach the subject of insanity from a comic point of view, the writer marvels "how any one in an age of boasted education and progress can be found ignorant enough to laugh at the saddest of human ills." "Yet here again," he continues, "it may readily be admitted that there are possible differences of degree, and that where the mental aberration goes no further than a mere fad or a harmless eccentricity it may be made legitimately amusing."

THE HISTORICAL NOVEL FROM AN HISTORIAN'S VIEW-POINT.

ACCORDING to Prof. J. M. Vincent, whose specialty is history in Johns Hopkins University, "true art demands that real historical personages and events shall form the background, not the players and the plot, of historical fiction." He discovers no objection to the presentation of a fanciful plot in the dress, scenery, and dialect of a former age, nor to the description of historic scenes, at court or council, or on the battle-field, which may serve as a background for the destiny of the imaginary characters. "But the line ought to be drawn," he maintains, "at the introduction of prominent historical figures as speaking personages in the novel." Here, he thinks, distortion, greater or less, is bound to come in, it being "impossible to provide interviews and conversation conformable to a fictive plot without putting words in the mouths of historical characters which they never uttered or did not speak in the given connection." We read further (in *The Booklover's Magazine* for August):

"Eminent examples of transgression are easy to find. Walter Scott brings Queen Elizabeth and Leicester to the front of the stage in 'Kenilworth.' Imaginary conversation is put into their mouths, altho the sentiments expressed are quite consistent. In 'Woodstock' the adventures of Charles II. are acted in person, not only with fictive words, but with an entire change of scene from that of the true history. In the more artistic of Scott's works, however, the actual personages appear more by description and less in dramatic form. In 'The Talisman' the history of the third crusade is totally deranged to suit the purposes of the writer, and King Richard I. constantly plays a talking part.

"So it goes on, from Alfred the Great to President Garfield, the authors priding themselves on what the theologians call the 'historicity' of their work. Abraham Lincoln is made to participate in the affairs of a youth otherwise unknown to fame. This not simply by way of description, but by conversation with the hero and with others in fictitious situations in the usual Lincolnesque dialect. In the effort to make the story seem true the Freeport episode of Lincoln's senatorial campaign is related with great circumstantiality, in fact, almost identically as found in Miss Tarbell's 'Life of Lincoln.' At the same time words are put into Lincoln's mouth which are acknowledged to be fictitious, but are supposed to be characteristic. Such is the source of all myth.

"General Grant furnishes the title and fills a prominent rôle in a recent tale of love and war. His character is painted sympathetically, but this great man is made to talk invented words to invented characters for the sake of a love-story. It gives one the same feeling as when the lion-tamer brings out the patriarch of the desert, and makes that venerable king of beasts jump through hoops and do stunts on milking stools.

"Two results may be expected from this sort of thing. One class of readers will always associate true historical characters with untrue incidents. Another class will revolt against the author for the transparency of his literary tricks.

"It is perhaps idle to suggest that the fiction writer has some

responsibility for the history he presents, but he should at least have some regard for his art. It is not high creative art to pick out prominent figures in history and make them say 'Yes' and 'No,' and repeat their well-worn *bons mots* in imaginary assemblies. This is the art seen every day in the nursery when the child cuts out her sheet of printed dolls, sets them on imaginary furniture, and furnishes each member of the paper party in turn with conversation. In works of fiction quotations from famous speeches, or the repetition of famous scenes with kings and statesmen as actors, are alien decorations—the art of the stencil plate.

"There is a place for the historical novelist; but if he wishes to show true inventive genius let him create, not borrow, his characters. Let his fictive personages be so described and so speak that they shall reflect the very image of the age in which they move. Let the passions and ambitions of the human race be depicted in the language and the garb of every century since the world began, and historians and the reading world alike will join in the applause."

DEATH OF A GREAT PICTORIAL HUMORIST.

"BLACK-AND-WHITE art is summed up in two words—Phil May." In this sentence the late Mr. Whistler once delivered his judgment on the work of the great graphic humorist whose death was announced on the fifth of this month. Phil May—as the London *Outlook* remarks, "no one dreamed of prefixing a 'Mr.'"—was born in Leeds, England, in 1864. His death at the age of thirty-nine, in the prime of his productivity, is regarded as a serious loss to the world of art. *Harper's Weekly*, commenting on the occurrence within a month of the deaths of Henley, Whistler, and Phil May, all three men of conspicuous individuality both of character and accomplishment, states that while Whistler had lived his life fairly out, and Henley at fifty-four had expressed himself reasonably fully, "from May twenty or thirty years more of work seemed fairly due, and it was work of a sort and quality that the world never gets enough of."

In bare outline the artist's life story, condensed from the statements of the press, is as follows. As a mere boy he was placed in a lawyer's office, which he deserted to join a traveling theatrical company. During this time he was constantly striving toward expression with the pencil. Emigrating to Australia, he found employment for three years on the Sydney *Bulletin*, and in the service of that paper further developed an early talent for caricature. When he returned to England, his reputation as a draftsman had preceded him. In 1895 he was summoned to succeed Du Maurier on the staff of *Punch*. During the World's Fair he visited the United States as correspondent for the London *Graphic*. A list of his publications includes "The Parson and the Painter" (1891), "Phil May's Annual" (from 1892), "Guttersnipes," and "Phil May's Sketch Book" (1896). His personal appearance, the New York *Times* remarks, was known to thousands through his own clever sketches of himself. "Spare and pale," we are told, "with his hair cut short and combed over his forehead in a bang, he was not exactly the very long and lean individual into which he exaggerated himself."

PHIL MAY.
Drawn by Himself.
From "Guttersnipes," Harper & Brothers.

The New York *Sun* speaks of Phil May as "the famous pen-and-ink delineator of London's 'rag-and-tatterdom,'" and the Philadelphia *Ledger* characterizes him as "a Whistler of the slums." We read that he chose his types largely from the crowded slums of London's East End, because it seemed to him that life there was more sincere and gave greater play for his sense of humor. He approached his subject, we are told by J. Wertheimer (in the Boston *Transcript*), essentially as a humorist rather than as a satirist. This writer further states, in regard to Phil May's artistic methods, that he employed great economy of means to produce his effects; and in the New York *Times* we read: "At bottom his art was like that of Whistler, who braved the reproaches of those who like highly finished work, and in practise as well as theory insisted on leaving out the parts of a picture the ordinary imagination supplies and concentrating his craftsmanship on the important." *The Post* (New York) says:

PHIL MAY.
Another Sketch by Himself.
From "Guttersnipes," Harper & Brothers.

"He had just that touch of exaggeration which marks the true caricaturist, or the great draftsman for that matter, and he saw his rather sordid world much as it likes to take itself—with a wink. He belongs in that distinguished line of English draftsmen with the pen, of which Charles Keene is the consummate example, who have shown an almost national genius for the swift delineation of character by the simplest means. A comedian or a great artist Phil May certainly was not. Of complicated situations he had rather little understanding, and his best work lay in a kind of deft and humorous portraiture of individual cockney types. But within its limitations his art was perfect. That master of the grotesque, Jacques Callot, would have recognized him as a peer. His untimely death is a matter of real regret, for he was one of the few accomplished illustrators of a time in which illustration is no less copious than mediocre."

The London *Outlook* tells us something about the place of this artist in the estimation of the English public, and finds a resemblance between his personality and that of Carlo Pellegrini. We read:

"The place occupied by Phil May in the esteem of the great laughter-loving public was unique. His costers and 'donahs,' his street children, his cheeky errand-boys, his belated roysterers, his policemen, and the rest, are familiar to tens of thousands who do not regularly 'take in *Punch*.' This was an enormous triumph, with a spice of mystery added. Not perhaps much mystery after all, tho, because there are such things as newsvenders' shop windows, to say nothing of well-thumbed numbers of Mr. Punch's miscellany on the table of every well-appointed restaurant and every greasy eating-house. There it was that Phil May met his weekly constituency. Tenniel and Leech and Du Maurier had each, so to speak, a public of his own; but the great black-and-white humorist who died on Wednesday possessed gifts that went straight home to nearly every one. In this respect he resembled Charles Keene.

"Phil May, of course, was a thorough Bohemian. There was Bohemianism in his blood; his early training, his associations, his natural tastes all united to stamp him with the attributes of that nebulous land whose central point is within a stone's throw of Aldwych. It is curious, tho, that while his art was preeminently English, his Bohemianism was of the French order. Had circumstances placed him in Paris as a child, instead of among the show-folk of Leeds, he would have been a typical boulevardier. There were many points in common between him and that astonishing Italian caricaturist, Carlo Pellegrini ('Ape'): the same childish irresponsibility, absence of affectation, and proneness to undervalue his own rare abilities being the most prominent. Both, too, tho schooled in adversity, even actual privation, were entirely ignorant of the value of money."

The Academy (London) describes in the following words Phil May's "toilsome method which resulted in such an amazing appearance of ease":

"He would first make the most careful drawing, with every de-

tail filled in. Then over the whole he would place a thin sheet of tissue paper, and having seen what was necessary to the purpose and what could be omitted, he began the process of elimination. Any elaboration was finally confined to a single point in the picture; for May's theory was that when you looked, say, at a man's face, you saw but that single point in detail, the rest was but a dash of line."

From *Harper's Weekly* (August 22) we quote as follows:

"Most people knew Phil May's drawings were good; everybody that liked fun liked the fun in them. . . . He put his lines in the right place to express what he had in mind. That is about all there is in drawing, but it is difficult. Some men can place their lines pretty well, but have nothing very interesting in their minds, and others, like Thackeray, have such interesting minds that their pictures succeed in spite of defects in technique. Phil May had highly interesting and amusing things to communicate, and a surpassing gift of pictorial discourse. What Du Maurier did for English polite life, May did for English low life. He was a great economist of lines, wasted none, and got his effects with the least possible ink shed. His style of drawing he perfected during a three years' engagement to draw for the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin*, the presses of which could successfully print only the simplest and clearest pictures."

Turning back to a magazine article published in 1897, from the pen of Mr. M. H. Spielman, we read of Phil May:

"He has not the dramatic invention of Gillray, nor even of Cruikshank; his view of life, beside that of Leech, is narrow enough; but as an artist in the highest sense of technique and mastery of line he is head and shoulders above them all. The artistic instinct is strong within him; chiaro-oscuro—that is to say, balance of light and shade—composition, dignity, and sweep of line, are his in the most extraordinary degree; and governing them all, and directing them into a series of drawings which are gaining him an imperishable name, are the geniality, tender-heartedness, and pity, and withal an innate modesty, which have infused into his work the spirit of humanity that has placed the artist close beside Charles Keene himself."

There have been many instances of men who have won fame along the lines in which their gifts lay, who have nevertheless carried through life a perverse ambition for achievement in an art other than their own. It is said of Phil May that had he been given his choice he would have preferred fame as an actor.

THE BOY IN FICTION.

JULIA R. TUTWILER contrasts the "sanity of imagination and freedom from artificial standards" which characterize the Boy in recent fiction with the "spurious realism and sham convention" with which he was portrayed in books of the "Sandford and Merton" type. The Boy in Fiction, the writer tells us, has evolved from the moral prig, the educational prig, and the artificial young bravo, into a representative of national standards and ideals. We read further (in *Gunton's Magazine* for August):

"In America, Sidney Lanier and Howard Pyle have taken the lead in releasing boys from the bondage of false ideals of heroic adventure. Miss Alcott was one of the first American writers who dared to make boys and girls human. . . . . .

"Pluck, patriotism, energy, loyalty, independence, and uncompromising revolt from moral priggishness and conventional sentiment are the national ideals of character which the English and the American Boy in Fiction stand for to-day. Gallegher, Lew and Jakin, Aldrich's Bad Boy, Tom Sawyer, Pony Baker, Harvey Cheyne, Dan Disko, and Stalky and Co., are not always conservative members of society and are often far from comfortable to live with; but, as varying as the degrees of social position, of opportunity and environment they represent, they are thoroughly human and national in their translation of life's obligations, their desire for life's adventures, their pursuit of life's pleasures, and in the energy with which they devote themselves, in turn, to each.

"The importance of the Boy in Fiction may be estimated by the fact that authors who have written and who do write presumably for their peers can not elude his—is it fascination or pugnacious assertiveness?—that other writers of unusual gifts of satire and characterization have reached their highest plane of achievement in him; and that he is the inspiration of one of the most remarkable creations of fiction. The York children—Clive, Crossjay Patterne, Kit, Johnnie Mortimer, Grayshaw, and Little Lord Fauntleroy—are only scattered names of a list that might easily be extended far beyond the limits of this paper; Miss Daskam's 'Little God and Dicky' is a complete and perfectly finished whole; and 'Sentimental Tommy' is at once the Boy and the genius portrayed by genius. He and Dicky are sundered by age, gifts, class, and nationality; one is strong, meat for his elders, the other the milk of babes and sucklings, but each one is irresistibly and inevitably a Boy.

"The phraseology of the Boy in Fiction has changed as radically as the Boy has, and indicates as radical a change in literary form as in the moral idea, which is only another way of saying that this change is in the people who write about the boy, not in the real boy himself. If we may depend upon oral tradition and all written tradition—except the Story for Children—he was very much then what he is now, and far, very far, removed from Miss Edgeworth's portrait of him:

"'There was a little boy whose name was Frank. He had a father and mother who were very kind to him; and he loved them; he liked to talk to them, he liked to walk with them, and he liked to be with them. He liked to do what they asked him to do; and he took care not to do what they desired him not to do. When his father or mother said to him, "Frank, shut the door," he ran directly and shut the door. When they said to him, "Frank, do not touch that knife," he took his hands away from the knife and did not touch it. He was an obedient little boy.'"

NOTES.

A NEW publication called *The Papyrus*, a little magazine of the chap-book order, has entered the field. Its cover bears the sub-title "A Magazine of Individuality." It is edited by Michael Monahan and published at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

"I QUESTION whether Thoreau really cared for nature," writes Jeannette Barbour Perry in the August *Critic*. He cared for "chipmunks, and pine-needles, and the honk of geese, and alder bushes," the writer admits; "but for nature, who holds the chipmunks and pine-needles and alders in her lap, he seems to have cared little—as little as for human beings, those cumberers of the ground." We read further: "He presents the spectacle of the most extraordinary student of nature civilization has known, going through life indifferent to the charm of nature. He walked the woods an aggregation of sight, hearing, taste, touch, smell—blind in his spirit, deaf to the harmony about him."

"ONE by one the novelists of the old school are dropping away from us," comments *The Academy and Literature* (London), *à propos* of the death of Mr. B. L. Farjeon. "Mr. Farjeon," *The Academy* tells us, "was a disciple of Dickens; but Dickens, the master, remains new, while his literary disciples have a curious air of age; they seem, in a way, to predate their great forerunner." We read further: "Mr. Farjeon saw much of life—as gold-digger, as reporter, as editor—but his experience did not seem to add much depth to his work. Perhaps tradition was too much for him, as a deliberately assumed tradition usually is. He did some sound work, but his first story, 'Grif,' was probably his best."

MR. GEORGE HIBBARD discovers a new literature in process of development, born of the needs of modern advertising. In *The Booklovers' Magazine* he writes: "The modern advertisement is worth looking at, whether it is the sounding proclamation of some big corporation, with facts and figures both weighty and impressive, or the light eye-catching notice of some simple trade or contrivance. All forms of literary composition find place in the advertising pages: history, story, verse. Many advertisements measure up to the test of good literature. In truth there is often an uncommon amount of character in them. A word here or a phrase there is often singularly vivid as 'local color,' and behind many an advertisement it is possible to see a vigorous personality. Nor are there lacking in this new literature qualities of humor, both intentional and unintentional. One generation writes an epic, another an advertisement; and who shall say that one manifestation is not as important as the other."

THE New York *Evening Post* takes exception to the charge of literary snobbishness which Prof. Brander Matthews brings against those who employ such plurals as *criteria*, *indices*, and *foci* (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 15). We read: "Professor Matthews seems to proceed on the theory that we borrow these words exclusively in the singular, and then pluralize them, either pedantically with the foreign termination, or naturally with the English. As a matter of fact, men think as spontaneously in the plural as in the singular. While the nouns that are troubling Professor Matthews were still recognized as distinctly foreign, they were borrowed and used in the plural as well as the singular, and with some of them the plural form is distinctly the more familiar, as in the case of *alumni*, *bacteria*, *data*. If there is any room for an affected display of knowledge in the case of many of these words, it is in the use not of the universally familiar foreign form of the plural ending, but of the almost entirely unknown English form. We venture that not many *alumnuses* of Columbia have ever heard the words *thesises* or *bacteriums*, even in their association with Professor Matthews. If it be pedantry to avoid such disagreeable forms and go on using those with which common usage has rendered us familiar, then by all means let us be pedantic."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HIGH SPEED AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

SOME words on this subject that may be heeded because they are spoken with calmness and with the assurance born of perfect knowledge are contained in an article contributed by Dr. Louis Bell, the eminent electrician, to *The Electrical Review* (August 15). Dr. Bell treats the matter from the standpoint of speed. A given speed means a certain zone of danger and demands a certain degree of control. Motormen are not taught to infer the last two things from the first. What is the cause of accidents due to high speed in trolley-cars and automobiles? Says Dr. Bell, taking up first the case of the trolley-car:

"The ostensible causes are very various, but when gone carefully over and classified they simmer down to one exceedingly simple proposition, viz., the car was not under the control that its speed and the proximity of possible obstacles demanded. The actual cause of this lack of control may be various; in rare—very rare—instances the brakes fail through a definite fault; more commonly they fail because they have not been properly tested and inspected; the motorman may have been coasting recklessly or may have been racing up to a blind curve in the opinion that nothing could be beyond it. In the writer's opinion, however, these collisions occur generally not through sheer carelessness in inspecting or operating the equipment, but through perhaps equally culpable ignorance as to the real meaning of proper control. Most fast interurban cars are kept in first-class operating order, supplied with good brakes and manned by sober and intelligent crews, who would not wittingly take what they believed to be long chances.

"But not one motorman in twenty fully realizes the length of the dangerous space in front of his car or knows from experience what actual space is required for stopping the car at the various speeds at which he is wonted to run. Until this knowledge is generally disseminated and acted upon the present epidemic of collisions will continue. The dangerous space of a car is the distance required at any speed for stopping after the brakes are set. This distance obviously increases with the speed and weight of the car and with any unfavorable condition of the track, and it is mainly the increased speed and weight that are responsible for the added dangers that have come with modern fast interurban cars. The actual length of the dangerous space under service conditions is so much greater than is popularly supposed that collisions can and do occur when the motormen believe themselves entirely safe. After the wreck there is a complaint that the brakes did not hold, whereas the fact is that they did hold all that could reasonably be expected, but were simply incapable of the task set before them."

The case of the automobile, altho not exactly the same, is quite comparable, Dr. Bell thinks. He writes:

"The automobile has far less dangerous space, based on braking capacity, than the electric car, and it also can readily turn out for other vehicles. On the other hand, it has generally far greater capacity for speed and is run at higher speed in far more dangerous circumstances. The writer firmly believes that the automobile has come to stay and that it should be fairly treated and given reasonable encouragement. Nevertheless, it is only too obvious that it is often operated so recklessly that it is a grave menace to other occupants of the highways. A legal speed limit is fixed for automobiles, but everybody knows that most such vehicles are deliberately intended for far higher speeds and run above the legal limit customarily and intentionally. Furthermore, in careful hands they can do this safely and without inconvenience to anybody. A skilfully handled machine at twenty or twenty-five miles an hour is far less dangerous than one in reckless hands at half such speed, but unhappily the careful handling is frequently at the lower speed and the criminal recklessness at the higher. . . . . .

"It is utterly silly to prate about the spirit of the times demanding more liberal speeds, and to cite electric-cars as justification. The fast automobile is not a common carrier nor a public convenience. It is and is likely to remain a private vehicle used for pleasure by a few tenths of a per cent. of the population. The automobile as a practical working vehicle for ordinary purposes will involve no serious speed questions. A speed limit of fifteen miles an hour, enforced, as just noted, would probably be actually a good thing for the progress of the art, tending to the development of useful vehicles capable of running long distances under load, and eliminating most of the objectionable characters who would abandon the sport if kept to moderate speed.

"From the standpoint of public safety, one of the most serious matters is the insuring of automobilists by casualty companies against damages resulting from killing or injuring their fellow travelers. If this practise continues the risks even at moderate speeds will be greatly increased. It comes as near to putting a premium on criminal carelessness as anything well can. The only proper rejoinder is to make a special criminal statute to cover injuries inflicted by vehicles of all sorts due to carelessness of the driver or his master if a cooccupant of the vehicle. A moderate term in the penitentiary for a few offenders would settle the present difficulties more speedily than anything else, and the average jury can be trusted to convict the criminally reckless and release the innocent. Fines are worse than useless against the offenders, particularly if insured, but imprisonment would not be a nice thing to contemplate. A proper statute of this sort would render a speed limit almost needless, or at least would allow a much higher limit than at present without increasing the danger of accidents. Finally, there ought to be a statute settling a proper rule of the road for vehicles of various sorts, based on the same sort of common-sense requirements as the marine rules in universal use. Our present rules fail in not including the contingencies arising from enormous differences of speed, weight, and general managing ability. The automobile is a menace to safety only when recklessly used, and regulations concerning it should be aimed at recklessness, and not made to inflict petty annoyances on the law-abiding."

ARE THERE FISH IN THE DEAD SEA?

THIS is a question of fact that ought to be easily settled, but apparently there is a difference of opinion in the matter. Émile Maison writes in *Cosmos* an article on the subject which we condense as follows:

The prevalent error, according to which the water of this interior sea is quiet and incapable of agitation, seems to have arisen from the name that it has retained for centuries. . . . This error should no longer exist, now that trustworthy travelers have told us of the huge waves that break on its shores during storms.

The retention of the primitive name [Dead Sea] is due to the fact, which is perfectly certain and well known, that no living creature—neither fish, crustacean, nor mollusk—can live in its waters, with the exception of certain inferior organisms . . . This fact is attested by the death of the fish carried in by the Jordan, whose bodies serve as food for the birds that fly over the lake in violation of tradition.

Accordingly I was surprised the other day to read in a well-known journal of natural science the following note under the heading "The Stocking of the American Salt Lakes with Fish":

"Up to the present the Dead Sea has been regarded as wanting in fish; the saltness of its waters has seemed to preclude the development of animal life. But fish have now been discovered, in other salt lakes, in the neighborhood of the streams that flow into it. So the United States Fish Commission has taken the necessary measures to introduce more than a million of shad fry into the Great Salt Lake of Utah. As the affluents reduce the density of the water to a great distance from their mouths, it is hoped that the fish will become easily acclimated and that they will go up the tributaries to spawn."

Now since the fish carried down by the Jordan are asphyxiated when they have scarcely reached the Dead Sea, how can the fish of the other tributary streams be acclimated in this furnace? The water boils at 105° C. [221° F.], and the magnesium chlorid gives it a detestable taste. Add the chlorids of sodium and calcium and then bromid to taste, and perhaps we may realize that even salt-water fish can not live in such an element, tho it is perfectly limpid.

A bath in Dead-Sea water enables one to realize the difference in density between this water and that of seas in general or that of fresh-water lakes. Eggs float in it. The human body being lighter than the water of the Dead Sea, swimming in it is difficult, the head alone tending to sink in the water.

At any rate, if the Mormons, or rather the Americans, who have undertaken to stock the Utah lake have been inspired by the example of the Dead Sea, what a strange delusion truly! Some

THE CARS JUST BEFORE IMPACT.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

one, doubtless, standing on the banks of the Jordan, has naively thought that the fishes caught in this river, tho the shad is unknown there, were fishes that had ascended the stream from the Dead Sea. It was but a simple April-fool fish [*poisson d'Avril*] at which a respectable scientist has bitten.

As for the fishes of the Jordan, tho I have never cast a line therein, I imagine that they are not especially different from those of the Seine or the Marne.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RAILROAD COLLISION FOR PLEASURE.

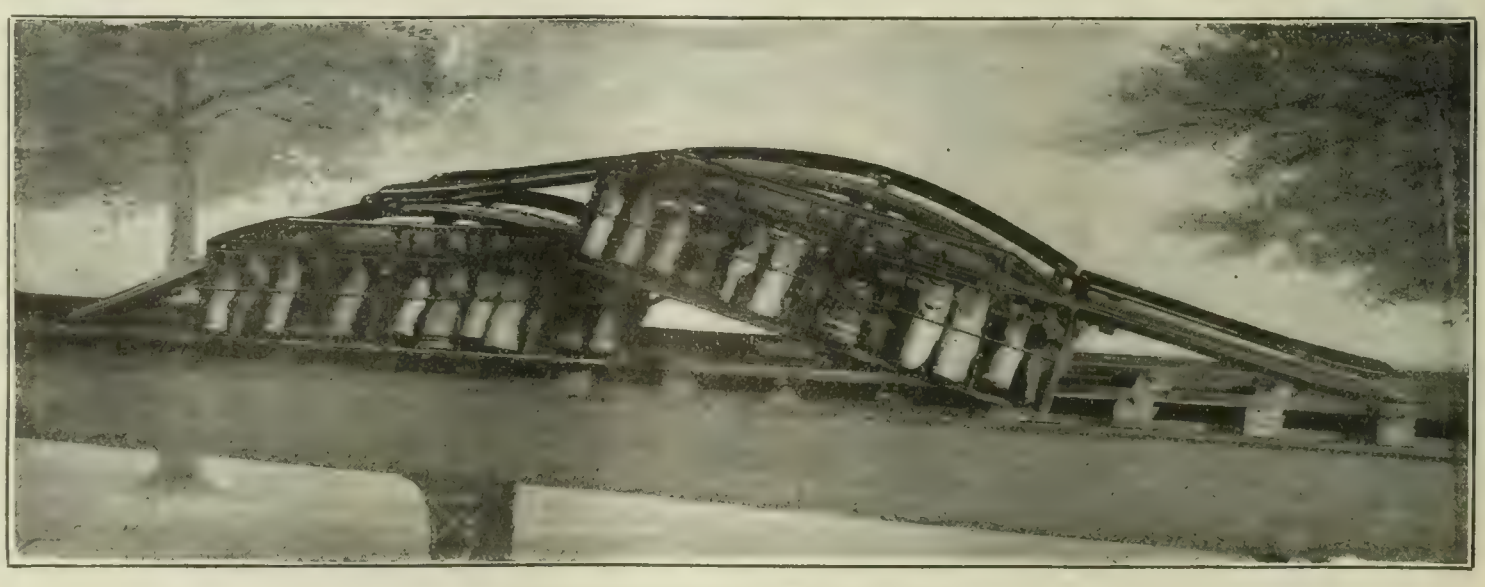
THE latest thing in the amusement line, if we are to believe a contributor to *The Scientific American* (August 15), is a head-on railway collision between cars loaded with passengers. The colliding cars, however, are to be so constructed that one passes directly over the other on rails fastened to its roof, so that there is no shock and no damage, the "thrill" being probably confined to the fraction of a second before the cars meet. Apparently the plan has not yet been carried out, but doubtless we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing it at seaside resorts with the "loop-the-loop," the "shoot-the-shute," and all the rest of the ingenious mechanical devices that abound in such places. Says the author of the article above mentioned:

"This apparatus is intended to furnish the delightfully horrible experience of a head-on collision, without, however, killing or maiming the passengers who are seated in the railway cars employed. The railway system by means of which this end is attained is the invention of . . . . a New York electrical engineer. His system is remarkable chiefly for the daring conception which it expresses and for the exceptional skill shown in devising mechanism absolutely safe in its operation. . . . A single track is used, on which railway cars are caused to travel, either in the same or opposite directions. When one car meets another, it simply rides over the roof of the opposing car on specially provided rails, gently rolls down on the other side upon the track, and proceeds upon its way as if it had never left the road-bed.

"The cars, altho they run upon wheels, are really traveling bridges with overhanging compartments for the accommodation of passengers. Over the framed structure of the cars thus constituted an arched track is carried, securely fastened to the car and serving the purpose of providing a road-bed for the colliding car. This superimposed track is built in accordance with well-understood principles of bridge construction. The outer ends of each superimposed track are designed to form with the surface of the roadway an overhead switch provided with specially formed pilots and with a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Upon each horizontal axis the respective outer portions of the arched track can swing vertically, and upon the vertical axis the track can swing to a limited extent from side to side. The pilots of the superimposed track are automatic in their operation. When they strike the car ahead, they immediately travel up the inclined superimposed way of that car, thereby guiding the car to which they are themselves attached. After the superimposed car has passed over the car below it, the rear pilot, as it descends, will be lifted and will gradually drop by gravity to the road-bed.

"As our illustrations show, the forward ends of the pilots of the superimposed tracks are provided with rollers and skids which are so designed that one car shall mount the other without shock. The skids gently ride up the inclined track of the car ahead and sufficiently elevate the rollers of the pilots to permit them to run upon the superimposed narrow-gage track without jar. The car itself follows with a motion equally as gentle. In actual practise cars of 11 feet 6 inches in length will be employed, the extreme length being 43 feet.

"The passengers will find accommodations in the car bodies arranged along each side of the traveling structure, and provided with a removable roof and sides in order to permit ready means of ingress and egress. The top of the rail is only 6 feet above the base rail. In actual practise the cars will be run at a speed of about 10 to 15 miles an hour and will be caused to collide at about 8 miles an hour, which will be quite sufficient for amusement pur-



THE OVERRIDING CAR ON THE DESCENT.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

poses. The inclined tracks with which each car is provided form a gradient of 25 per cent. The actual power to mount such a grade is probably less than that required to send many a railway train around a sharp curve. . . . The motorman is to take his seat on the roof of each car at about the middle, at which point he will have a clear view of the track ahead and behind him. When in operation, a central slot will be used through which a plow works, which will take up the current for transmission to the motor. The rails will be used as a return."

AFTER THE COLLISION. THE ONE CAR RIDING OVER THE OTHER.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF RADIUM.

THAT the radiation from radium has a powerful irritant effect on living tissue has been known ever since its discovery, one of the first facts established being the ability of a small piece, carried in the pocket, to inflict a serious burn. Some French physiologists have now been adding to our knowledge of this property by experiments on the growth and development of animal life as affected by radium. Their results are thus described in *La Nature* (May 30) by M. Jean Bruner. Says this writer:

"M. George Bohn, with the advice of Messrs. Curie and Giard, has recently made a large number of experiments whose results are very interesting. His investigations were on the tadpoles of the common toad and of frogs. The experiment consisted in placing the tadpoles in a little tank containing a thin layer of water, on which floated a tube containing a few centigrams of radium bromid. The tadpoles remained in the tank from three to six hours, and afterward their development was watched as compared with that of other tadpoles not subjected to the rays of radium. It was noticed that the tadpole of the toad, after such exposure, suffered a decrease in rate of growth. With the frog tadpoles the results obtained were much more curious; with individuals eight days old the radium acted immediately and produced monstrosities; with younger individuals there was no immediate action, but at the moment of transformation into frogs the same monstrosities were produced. A bend formed just behind the head, the skin being folded in a very exaggerated fashion.

"M. Bohn also exposed transformed frogs to the action of radium, and the result was a retardation of growth. The rays thus have an influence on the growth of tissues and of organisms, and we see from these experiments that exposure to the rays communicates to the tissues new properties that manifest themselves when the activity of these tissues increases.

"M. Bohn believes that these facts may be brought into relation with other well-known phenomena. The exposure of a caterpillar to colored light produces the same coloration in the pupa; likewise the fecundating element may influence the chromatin of the ovule and communicate to the egg and to the organism that grows from it properties that often show themselves much later (paternal resemblance).

"How do the radium rays act to produce the phenomena that we have indicated? We may reasonably think that the rays act on the substance whose activity determines assimilation and consequently growth; that is to say, on the chromatin.

"In a second series of experiments, M. Bohn subjected to the influence of radium rays about eight thousand eggs, fertilized and unfertilized, of a variety of sea-urchin. Normally these eggs divide and form a spherical membrane, the 'blastula'; in a second phase, called 'gastrulation,' a digestive cavity appears; then the 'gastrula' changes into a larva called 'pluteus.' The fertilized egg exposed to the rays of radium gives a blastula, but this never changes into a gastrula. If the blastula has been exposed about forty minutes to the rays, the segmentation is hastened; if the exposure has been longer, it is retarded. If gastrulas are exposed, the development stops and the more perfectly as the exposure has been longer. Finally, if we expose to the rays a gastrula advanced in development, the 'pluteus' obtained is small and shrunken, and has not, as in ordinary development, arms for swimming. Finally, if we expose the reproductive elements to the action of the radium, they are killed, while unfertilized eggs become more susceptible of fertilization; some of them (four per cent.) even develop by parthenogenesis.

"These experiments confirm the first series. The rays of radium act on the chromatin of the cell-nucleus, increasing or destroying its activity according to the duration of exposure. These facts are very curious from the physiological standpoint, and it is possible that they may throw light on certain problems of biology."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THERE A SIXTH SENSE?

SO many "sixth senses" have been discovered and demonstrated —at least to the satisfaction of their upholders—that if physiology should accept a fraction of them they would raise the number to nearer a whole dozen than a half-dozen. Of course the matter is largely one of grouping or subdivision. Speaking broadly, all senses are modifications of the sense of touch; and, on the other hand, the specialized sense of touch, as we now understand it, can be divided into several others. One of the proposed "sixth senses" is based on the asserted fact that if a person be seated with the eyes bandaged and a large object be brought close to the face, it is possible not only to distinguish the fact of the presence of such an object, but frequently also its size and shape. Not many years ago an Italian scientist, Spallanzani, found that the flight of bats was not in the least interfered with by blinding them, and that their power to avoid objects was as complete as if they still were in possession of their sense of sight, which would seem to imply the possession of a very acute sense of this kind by these animals. Dr. Emile Javel, of the French Academy of Medicine, who has been blind for several years, has recently published a pamphlet in which he seeks, as a result of experiments among the blind, to demonstrate the existence of a "sixth sense" of this nature. Says an editorial writer in the Washington *Times* (July 27):

"It is well known, for instance, that the blind almost invariably assert that the seat of the sensation is principally in the forehead.

Some attribute the sensation to air pressure, a theory which Dr. Javel rejects because the perception on the part of the blind is clearer when they approach an object slowly than when they approach it rapidly. Some believe that this perception is a result of the tympanum acting as a receiver without distinctively auditive sensations having taken place.

"Dr. Javel himself believes that it may be the skin which is affected by radiation of a special order. There exist obscure rays that the eyes can not perceive, yet which can affect the tactual sense, and the smallest thermic variation may be utilized by the mind to reveal the presence of objects.

"The nature of the phenomena observed so far is too obscure, probably, to admit of any scientific deductions of great value being made at present. Even Dr. Javel would not be surprised, perhaps, if the phenomena observed were, after all, capable of being explained by the presence of the five senses known, without admitting the existence of a sixth."

Laying Bricks by Machinery.—A new machine for laying bricks, or rather for adjusting them after they have been laid by hand, has been invented by John Henry Knight, of Barfield, England. The machine does all the skilled labor, and all the necessary hand work is the spreading of the mortar and the placing of the bricks roughly upon it. We translate the following description from *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The work is divided among three men. The first spreads a bed of mortar, the second lays the bricks simply side by side, leaving a small space between them, and the machine then gives them their correct position, and thus does all the expert work. All the necessary movements are executed by it in a perfectly automatic manner, the third workman, who runs it, having only to turn a handle.

"The machine rolls on a horizontal traverse furnished with a steel shoe, which is raised by the thickness of a brick each time that the wall is one layer higher. The handle acts through a train of cogs whose teeth engage the links of a chain that extends the length of the traverse.

"The machine carries a long horizontal rule which in its motion bears against the edges of the bricks and puts them in alinement. A hammer, worked by a cam, strikes against the end of each brick and forces it against the one that has just been laid, raising a layer of mortar that forces itself up between the two. Another wheel is supplied with cams that strike the upper face and cause the bricks to stick to the mortar beneath them. The inventor thinks that each set of workmen can thus lay five hundred to six hundred bricks an hour."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Theory of the Aurora.—That auroras may be due to Hertzian waves emitted by the sun is suggested by Charles Nordmann in a recent paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician*:

"Observation shows that most auroras are seen during the early hours of the night in all latitudes, and their splendor, as well as their number, diminishes through the night toward the morning. Experiment proves that, owing to the diffraction of the atmosphere, Hertzian waves, especially of great wave-length, 'turn corners,' or, in other words, pass around intervening obstacles. The waves of the space telegraph, for example, surmount the intervening convexity of the earth between two distant stations. It is not surprising, therefore, that auroras should be visible in the polar regions during winter, altho the ordinary rays of the sun do not reach them. Mr. Nordmann, seeing that Hertzian waves have passed between Newfoundland and England, a distance of about thirty degrees on a great circle of the earth, argues that at the equinox polar auroras should be most frequent within thirty degrees from the pole, and that has been found the case. It would follow from the above that auroras would be most frequent in the early hours of the night and morning, but another factor comes in. It has been proved that the luminescence of a rarefied gas is brighter the more free ions exist in it. In a small tube the free ions disappear mainly by diffusion, but in the atmosphere by recombination of positive and negative ions. The upper atmosphere is, he thinks, ionized during the day by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the sun, but through the night toward morning there are fewer free ions in the atmosphere, and so the Hertzian waves of the sun do not readily excite luminescence in the atmosphere at that time. The number and intensity of auroras ought, therefore, to be greatest in the early hours of the evening and decrease toward morning."

The Health of Women.—That the insurance of women's lives is a losing business is asserted by Dr. A. S. Knight in a recent paper on "Some Medical Features of Life Insurance," read before the Harvard Medical Association of New York city. Dr. Knight said in part, according to a report in *The Medical News*, (August 1):

"According to the census, women on the average live to attain a higher age than men. This is what might be expected from the fact that they are not exposed to so many dangers, are not prone to so many excesses, are not exposed to unsuitable weather conditions. They would seem to be, therefore, eminently suitable risks for life insurance. The selected risks, those, namely, which had passed medical examiners, would seem to be especially likely to be profitable for insurance. Notwithstanding all these facts, the insurance of women has so far proved a constantly losing feature in life insurance. The main reason for this is that the moral hazard is greater in the insurance of women. The whole proposition must be looked at from the standpoint of financial risk. If many women applied for life insurance, it would be different; but of the comparatively few who do apply, most are living under circumstances that makes the moral hazard much greater. Men, as a rule, do not consider that their wives should be insured, as they realize that it is the wives and not they who are the proper subjects of benefit by life insurance. The main reason for the failure of the life insurance of women to be a profitable feature would seem to be that woman much more frequently have an intuitive premonition of failing health than have men. They are more liable to malignant disease, which carries off so many victims in early middle life. Insurance companies have decided that the insurable interest in the case of women is not more than may be required to pay the expenses of the last illness and the funeral. Of course, where women are wage-earners, or where they are active partners in business, there may be good reason for insurance, for the benefit of children or of partners. In these cases the insurable interest in a woman's life is quite as evident as in that of a man, and, taken on the whole, the insurance of such cases has not proven a money-losing departure for the insurance companies."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT who is connected with the hydrographic office of the Navy Department at Washington writes to correct certain errors in the article upon "The Mountains of the Atlantic" which appeared on pages 167–168 of THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 8, 1903.

"The greatest depth," he says, "thus far found in the Atlantic is 4,662 fathoms. The sounding was made by U. S. S. *Dolphin* in January, 1902, latitude 19° 35′ N., longitude 67° 43′ W., 60 miles north of the west end of Porto Rico.

"The greatest depth in the Pacific, or in any ocean, is 5,269 fathoms. It was found by U. S. S. *Nero* when sounding for the Pacific cable, in November, 1899, latitude 12° 43′ N., longitude 145° 49′ E., a little to the south and east of Guam."

Our correspondent also wishes to correct the impression left by the article that to cable-laying vessels is due the chief credit for deep-sea sounding. He writes: "Much the most important and extensive work of this character has been done by government surveying-vessels, and, among these, vessels of our own navy have always taken a prominent part."

"THE most and least economical of foods belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The nutritive value of 'breakfast-foods' is no greater than that of flour or meal. White flour is more economical than Graham or whole-wheat flours. There is more protein in the bran and germ of wheat than in the remainder of the kernel, it is pointed out; but flour containing the bran, while having somewhat more protein, is of less advantage to the body. The protein is bound up in material so tough that it is not readily acted upon by the digestive juices. Careful experiments made by the government chemists have proved that the finer flours are more digestible than the Graham or whole-wheat flours. Bread can be made at home about half as cheap as it can be bought if the baking is done with the same fire needed for other purposes. Oatmeal and rolled oats furnish more than twice as much protein and energy as the same investment in a cheap cut of beef, such as brisket, worth six cents a pound. White cornmeal is as nutritious as yellow cornmeal."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE LYNCHING PROBLEM.

AT the time of the Wilmington lynching several weeks ago there was much newspaper discussion of the attitude of the church toward lynching. It will be recalled that while public excitement in Delaware was at its height a local Presbyterian minister preached a sensational sermon under the title: "Shall the Murderer of Miss Bishop be Lynched?" The answer that he gave to this question is believed to have influenced the subsequent action of the mob, and the New Castle Presbytery was compelled by public opinion to investigate the matter. This body contented itself with passing two resolutions, one exonerating the clergyman on the ground of his declared opposition to lynch law, the other expressing horror at the brutal and dastardly nature of the crime avenged, and urging the courts to deal with such offenses to the full extent of the law.

The incident aroused indignant comment, and the Philadelphia *Press* went so far as to charge the Presbytery with having shown "distinctly less moral courage than the newspapers which its members read." "If the church seems to lose in influence," said the same paper, "it is because no church can have influence and power which fails to show a higher moral courage than the rest of the community."

There is abundant evidence, however, to show that the American church is far from being ready to condone lynching. "We have no words too strong to express our scorn for this wholly cowardly. bloody business," says *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville). And *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) adds:

"We have become so accustomed to violence in connection with the industrial strikes that we have lost the sense of the sacredness of individual freedom and rights. And in our feverish rush for wealth, in the expansiveness of national growth, in our pride, we have fallen into the way of thinking that all will go well in the end, we have been blind to the growth of dangerous elements, and our sense of right, which was a controlling conviction with our people, has become deadened. We have, in painfully large measure, lost the sense of God as our Lord and as the one with whom we have to do. As we drift away from God, we drift into lawlessness and barbarism. . . . We need a revival of the sense of right, as supreme over all other considerations, creating a public sentiment that would not give way before a momentary outbreak of passion. The treatment of the mob itself should be firm and without parley. The policeman does not hesitate to shoot the burglar who resists arrest; nor should the police or the military hesitate when the mob makes its rush. Men lose their fury when they look into loaded Winchesters in the hands of resolute men. The law must be maintained at whatever cost, even the cost of life."

The Outlook comments:

"The power of courts and laws in America depends upon public opinion; and every man in America helps to create public opinion. American lawlessness has its springs in the home, and the school, and the church. Anarchists so labeled are few; anarchy so called is in disesteem; but the doctrine that government is undesirable and the less of it there is the better is an inheritance from the days of the Revolution. The notions that liberty is the right of every man to do what he will, and that majorities can do no wrong, are common and popular. Law is banished from the home, or administered with irregularity, and children are persuaded, coaxed, or bribed instead of commanded. The rod is banished from the schoolroom—whether wisely or not we do not here consider—but with it authority is also banished, and pupils are allured to studies which were once required of them, and won to good conduct by rewards of merit instead of being educated in righteousness. The Moral Governor of the universe is no longer heard of in our pulpits, which is no loss—the phrase is not used in the Bible; but for the Fatherhood of God as Jesus Christ inculcated it is substituted the Grandfatherhood of God—that is, His kindliness and good natue without His authority, for authority does not belong to the grandfather. That there is a 'law of liberty,' that justice is what Bushnell has described it, 'justice secured,' that law is universal and we are all under its authority, that obedience is not only a cardinal virtue, but the foundation of all virtues, are doctrines rarely emphasized in press, in pulpit, on platform, in school, or in the home. We need in America to revise both our theology and our sociology, to redefine both liberty and law, and to counteract the unrestrained passion of the mob by cultivating a reverence for law and a passionate loyalty to it."

The guilt is by no means all on the side of the negro, maintains *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York):

"If one white woman is abused by a negro, the community where the outrage occurs hunts down the black man as if he were a wild beast and burns him at the stake with torture. These events occur at comparatively long intervals. But every day in the year a hundred or more negro girls and women are abused by white men and not one of these rascals is punished in any form or degree. Now, God has made of one blood all the nations of men. He is long-suffering, but some day He will punish the injustice inflicted upon the colored man."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"The connection of saloons with mob outbreak and public disorder has been, in the most flagrant recent instance of such excess, so manifest that even the reporters of the daily press have commented on it. In the riots at Belleville, Evansville, and Danville, as well as in the street fights attending current labor controversies in Chicago, the influence of liquor on the ugly-tempered crowds has been mentioned in news reports as a particular cause of trouble. The Danville tragedy started in a saloon quarrel. The ringleaders of the attack on non-union teamsters in this city had their rendezvous in a saloon which the police declared to be among the lowest and most dangerous dives in the city. Even those mayors who are most shamefully hand-in-glove with the saloon element are obliged to shut off the sale of liquor when the mob spirit gets control in their towns; they recognize that as the most necessary pacifying measure. But what is applied as a remedy would be worth far more as a preventive. To stop the trade in liquor before it does the mischief would be the common-sense method which public opinion would infallibly demand if any other business than that of the strongly entrenched distilling and brewing interests was involved. And even that traffic, mighty as is its appeal to self-indulgence and self-will, can not hoodwink American common sense forever. If conscience can not destroy the business, disgust and exasperation at so troublesome a public nuisance will slay it in the end. And wise Christian leaders should appreciate the good tactics of agitating more zealously against whisky on the ground of its many trespasses on order and decency. Moral arguments need not be abated, but civic arguments should be strengthened."

Chicago as a Theological Center.—It comes as something of a surprise to learn that Chicago is seriously regarded as "the leading theological center of the country, and one of the leading theological centers, if not *the* leading theological center of the world." This claim on behalf of Chicago's supremacy is put forward by Mr. James M. Campbell, of the editorial staff of *Christendom* (Chicago). He points out that no less than six theological seminaries are located in Chicago, namely, Chicago Theological Seminary, McCormick Theological Seminary, Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Garrett Biblical Institute, the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Western Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In addition, there are numerous other institutions, such as the "Moody Institute," in which training is given for various forms of Christian service. Mr. Campbell comments:

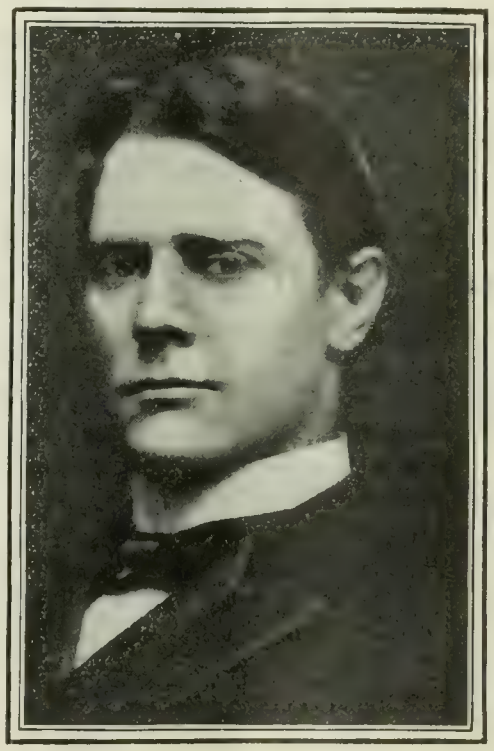
"When one considers the vast territory tributary to Chicago, it is evident that it is destined to become the center of all sorts of religious agencies. Here in time a large theological university will undoubtedly be built up. The churches in the region around may get part of their supply of preachers from without, but the law of self-propagation is the law upon which the church is founded; the church, like every growing herb, having its seed in itself, it must breed and train its own preachers. . . . The Chicago

theological seminaries partake of the youthful vigor which characterizes the institutions of the West. They are full of life and hope, and whatever changes may be wrought in them by the evolutionary process to which all things are subjected, we may be sure that they will be found in the van of religious and theological progress."

THE DOMINANT NOTE IN AMERICAN CHARACTER.

THE dominant note in American character, if we may accept the opinion of one of our eminent publicists, Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, is the religious note. "We Americans," he says, "are a profoundly religious people. We can not help it. It springs, like all other fundamental characteristics, out of the elements of our being and our place and antecedents in the history of man." These words occur in the fourth of a series of articles on "Americans of To-day and To-morrow," contributed by the Senator to *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia). Mr. Beveridge says further:

"It is no easy thing to write of religion in national character. The subject is very high and yet all-permeating, and, at the same time, as delicate and sensitive as the ten thousand nerve filaments that shoot through our being. But when we are analyzing the large and controlling elements of American character—(or, put it in the synthetic form and say, when we are drawing the outlines of that mighty form which looms so vastly against the modern skies, to wit, the American)—when we are doing this, how are we to escape dealing with religion? For does not the church edifice dominate our cities? Do not cathedral spires give character to all our assemblages of commercial architecture? Does not Trinity stand at the head of Wall Street? Or go into the country, and do you not find the places of worship (and hard by them the school-houses) giving meaning and aspiration to the whole rural landscape? At the critical hours of American history when the noonday sky was midnight and the atmosphere saturated with murk—where do we find our great American leaders unable by human eyes to see before them? We find them, do we not? on their knees beseeching divine guidance and groping for a clasp of the Unseen Hand which would lead them and this people into the light again. The whole winter of the American troops at Valley Forge is an historical panorama of heroism, self-denial, and sacrifice. Yet every noble incident of that season of doom and dread furnishes but details of the background for the great central picture which the American mind loves to dwell upon—Washington on his knees at Valley Forge. It was Lincoln who in 1864 declared: 'God bless the churches, and blessed be God who in this hour giveth us the churches.' And Washington, in 1789, immediately after he was made the first President of the republic, wrote to the bishops of the Methodist Church:



SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

"We Americans," he says, "are a profoundly religious people. We can not help it. It springs out of the elements of our being."

> I trust the people of every denomination will have occasion to be convinced that I shall always strive to prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine, vital religion. . . . I take in the kindest part the promise you make of presenting your prayers at the throne of grace for me, and that I likewise implore the divine benediction on yourself and your religious community.

"Let us take no more time with illustrations to prove the existence of the deeply religious in American character. Detailed proof is superfluous that a tree exists when the tree itself stands before you and it is daylight; or that the ocean exists when you are riding on its billowy breast; or that the sun exists when you see it rise and set."

There is "a satisfying stability, a conservative sureness, as well as a fervor of energy and loftiness of purpose," we are told, "about a religious nation or a religious man." Take away this element of national character, and "you find a sort of aimlessness of national purpose, a mingled volatility and depression, a sort of gaiety of despair." The Senator continues:

"If morals do not grow out of religion, they are nothing but conveniences, like clothing or windows or fireplaces or knives and forks—nothing but rules of prudence, like keeping one's feet dry or staying off the railroad track when the whistle of the approaching engine blows. But put the religious sentiment into this same code of morals and they become a part of your being, like the blood to the body. With practical morals a man will do a certain thing or refrain from doing a certain other thing because the effect is advantageous or the reverse; with religious morals a man will do the same thing or refuse to do another thing because he must—*because it is right*. He has taken definite hold of the hand of some power higher than the God of Gain and Loss. Henceforth his life and career become worth while.

"Also, henceforth such a man or nation becomes substantial and influential. It is astonishing (or is it?) how all of us in our merchandizing, lawmaking, and policy-building are governed and dominated by the great religious thinkers. The politician's skill in corraling votes in precinct and ward is the servant of the great religious ideals whether he knows it or not. Be he ever so industrious or skilful, command he ever so much money or other means by which suffrage is controlled among a free people, he could not to-day get ten votes out of a thousand for a candidate standing on a platform made of planks from Machiavelli's rules of statecraft. His most strenuous efforts would be nerveless, and come to naught in the service of any man, no matter how able, who is believed by the voters to repudiate in practise the fundamental truths taught in the churches.

"The most perfect organizer the Celtic race ever produced, one of the great natural leaders of men, and by long odds the most powerful political tactician of the nineteenth century, was Charles Parnell. He was the uncrowned king. Yet his masterful championship of the cause of his people, his high abilities in the service of Ireland, saved him not from his offense against one of the ancient commandments which Moses brought down from the mount. His work, his reputation, his priceless efforts for the potential nation which he hoped to make a real nation seemed a structure of granite built for the eternities. Yet all became as water and sand under the acid of his moral offense."

"The greatest man in American contemporary legislative life," says Senator Beveridge, "a man of ripe years and the seerlike quality of them—one of the real pillars of the republic, as Burke would describe him—says the Lord's prayer every night as a child might." On the other hand, "quite the most brilliant and forceful personality that has developed in American politics in the last quarter of a century," becoming a free-thinker, "has already burned out and is one of the 'dark stars' circling through the orbit of our political system." We quote again:

"Where a successful man of affairs is known to be a sincerely religious man, the respect which his fellows feel for his abilities is gilded with a sort of brightness. It is not uncommon for the heads of the great twentieth-century corporations (which are constantly searching for strong young men to enter their service) to inquire whether a subject of examination is religious or the reverse; and it counts distinctly in his favor if he is the former. . . . There is a certain political leader who makes a careful selection of his lieutenants over his State as a general would make in choosing men and officers for a desperate enterprise, and an unvarying inquiry which this 'boss' makes concerning new men whom he is gradually working into the 'organization' is as to their church standing in their own community. All of which proves that your boss in politics and your promoter in business value the asset of moral qualities and weigh with the fine scales of experienced judgment

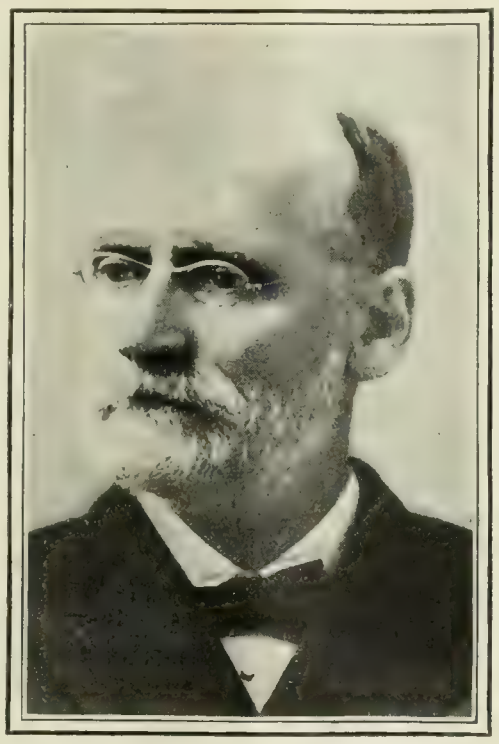
the religious character of the men with whom they propose to do their work."

Senator Beveridge says in conclusion:

"This republic is no vagrant nation. The American people are no aimless marauders. Their banner floats over no pirate craft, portless and doomed. They are no purposeless builders of a meaningless destiny. They obey divine directions and feel that they do. The stars of their flag are fixed stars. They are doing humanity's work—fulfilling God's mission for them—and they know that they are. There is in the progress of the American people through history, in their connected and intelligent work in the world and for it, a sure faith, a high stability, a conservatism of righteousness, a permanence and durability of noble achievement. 'Glorious deeds and lasting results inspired by glorious faith and purposes enduring as the everlasting hills'—let this be the final word which the gray chronicler of the rise and decline of nations shall write, a thousand years from now, when closing his review of the American people, their work and place in history."

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE question of religious education, which has provoked the bitterest religious controversy that England has known for many years, is beginning to be widely discussed in this country. As is well known, the principle at present recognized in the conduct of our public schools is that of the complete elimination of dogmatic religious instruction. The Bible, when read at all, is read without comment; and upon parents devolves the responsibility of providing religious instruction for their children. The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. W. T. Harris, regards this principle as entirely sound, and gave some reasons for thinking so in a paper read at the recent sessions of the National Educational Association in Boston. His conclusions are embodied in a later article in *The Independent* (August 6), from which we quote:



WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D., UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

He regards religious and secular instruction as mutually exclusive.

"The principle of religious instruction is authority; that of secular instruction is demonstration and verification. It is obvious that these two principles should not be brought into the same school, but separated as widely as possible. Religious truth is revealed in allegoric and symbolic form, and is to be apprehended not merely by the intellect, but by the imagination and the heart. The analytic-understanding is necessarily hostile and skeptical in its attitude toward religious truth. The pupil is taught in mathematics to love demonstration and logical proof, and he is taught in history to verify the sources and to submit all tradition to probabilities of common experience. The facts of common experience dealing with the ordinary operations of causality are not sufficient to serve as symbols of what is spiritual. They are opaque facts and do not serve for symbols; symbols are facts which serve as lenses with which to see divine things. On themes so elevated as religious faith deals with, the habit of thinking cultivated in secular instruction is out of place. Even the attitude of mind cultivated in secular instruction is unfitted for the approach to religious truth. Religous instruction should be surrounded with solemnity. It should be approached with ceremonial preparations so as to lift up the mind to the dignity of the lesson received. Christianity is indeed the religion of the revealed God, but there is no revelation possible to the mind immersed in trivialities and self-conceit. In religious lessons, wherein the divine is taught as revealed to the human race, it is right that the raw, immature intellect of youth shall not be called upon to exercise a critical judgment, for at his best he can not grasp the rationality of the dogmas which contain the deepest insights of the religious consciousness of the race."

The bare enumeration of Christian doctrines in language partly secular, continues Dr. Harris, is sufficient to show the impossibility of their introduction into the curriculum of schools supported by public taxes.

"Even the doctrine of the existence of God implies a specific conception of Him, and the conception of the divine varies from that of the finite deities of animism to the infinite deity of East Indian pantheism and the Holy Bible. It varies from the pantheistic Brahm, whose concept is that of negation of all attributes, to the Jehovah of the Bible who is self-determined and personal, but elevated entirely above nature. Mere deism is opposed to all of the creeds of Christendom. When we come to teaching a live religion in the schools, we see that it must take a denominational form, and, moreover, it must take on the form of authority and address itself to the religious sense and not to the mere intellect.

"The Church has through long ages learned the proper method of religious instruction. It elevates sense-perception through solemn music addressed to the ear and works of art which represent to the eye the divine self-sacrifice for the salvation of man. It clothes its doctrine in the language of the Bible, a book sacredly kept apart from other literature, and held in such exceptional reverence that it is taken entirely out of the natural order of experience. The symbolic language of the psalms, the prophets, and the gospels has come to possess a maximum power of suggestiveness, powerful to induce what is called the religious frame of mind. The highest wisdom of the race is expounded before the people of the congregation in such language and such significant acts of worship as to touch the hearts of young and old with like effect.

"We must conclude, therefore, that the prerogative of religious instruction is in the Church, and that it must remain in the Church, and that in the nature of things it can not be farmed out to the secular school without degenerating into mere deism without a living Providence, or else changing the school into a parochial school and destroying the efficiency of secular instruction."

Dr. Harris's views, as formulated in his paper at Boston, provoked some opposition. By several of the delegates present, says the Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.), his conclusions were pronounced "twenty-five years behind the times." The Boston *Congregationalist* comments:

"Dr. Harris insists on the complete divorce of religious instruction from the public schools. If his contention is admitted it has no place either in private schools, colleges, or any institutions for the mental discipline and development of students. . . . Are not the so-called religious instruction and the so-called secular teaching each coming to see that the only authority is that capable of recurring demonstration and verification? Commissioner Harris argues that religious truth is revealed in allegoric and symbolic form, and is apprehended not merely by the intellect, but by the imagination and the heart; and if it be true, what of it, unless the allegory and the symbol, the imagination and the heart, give a certitude which amounts to demonstration and verification? Religious authority must rest in an incarnation, such as was seen in Jesus, or it must rest in the present experience of men, his disciples of to-day."

The New York *Sun* has been printing a great deal of correspondence on the subject of religious education, and says editorially:

"The Roman Catholic Church, which looks on religious training of the young as a primary religious obligation, is staggering under a tremendous burden of expense in order to maintain its parochial schools, and among Protestants there has always been a demand that the Bible should be read in the public schools. But nobody has been able to solve the problem of a scheme of public religious instruction which shall be equitable and consistent with our principle of government. Even if the Jews are not now the most numerous of all the races here, they soon will be. The Roman Catholic population is at least a third of the whole. If we are

guided at all by the church attendance as indicative of religious belief, the majority of the people of the town are infidels or indifferent to religion. Actually, too, the public schools, without religious instruction, are crowded, and therefore are satisfactory to parents apparently. So great is the steady increase in the demand for school accommodations that the city is taxed to the utmost to meet it, tho the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic Church are numerous."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN SPAIN: A REJOINDER.

AN article which appeared in the June issue of *The Contemporary Review*, and was noticed in our pages (July 11) under the title "An Indictment of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain," has attracted more than passing interest in the religious world. Roman Catholics have been quick to resent what they regard as an unjust attack upon their faith, and several statements have been published to offset the impression made. Dr. Ch. Rivier, a writer in *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo, August 6), calls in question both the veracity and the learning of Mr. Joseph McCabe, the ex-priest who wrote the article complained of, and asks: "Is it not plain enough that a renegade has motives of his own for reviling unceasingly the religion and the church which he has left and betrayed?" Proceeding to a consideration of the various counts in Mr. McCabe's indictment, Dr. Rivier takes up first of all the question of the sale of indulgences. He writes on this point:

"Mr. McCabe saw with his own eyes 'some *bulas*, *i.e.*, printed and sealed documents, sold for the sum of 75 centimos (15 cents), granting permission to eat meat on the days of Lent . . . or promising a plenary indulgence to the buyer. These *bulas* are issued by the Archbishop of Toledo. . . . An enormous sum must be derived from this commerce. . . . That money does not go to the poor, but to the promotion of the splendor of the Church.' Such are the abominable practises which have all of a sudden horrified Mr. McCabe, the ex-priest! We hate to be discourteous, but if this is not on his part the height of stupidity, it is assuredly the essence of bad faith. Every man in the street knows that the faithful Catholic, here and everywhere, goes to confession and readily will perform the penance imposed on him by his confessor for the failings, trespasses, or sins which he has confessed and for which he craved absolution. In Spain it so happens that the penance for certain venial sins of not too serious a nature can be commuted to a small fine—indeed, a kind of punishment quite effective in its way. There is in that nothing unusual and nothing blamable. In fact, we see it done constantly in civil society. It is but a few days ago that President Roosevelt commuted a sentence of quick dismissal from the service—recommended by the Secretary of War against a First Lieutenant X—— to a fine of $50 a month for fifteen months. The President evidently had the right to show himself merciful and humane in that way. In matters infinitely less momentous and on a scale infinitely smaller, that is just the kind of thing which ecclesiastical law allows in Spain. Now, to prevent this procedure from being misconstrued by silly people or ex-priests, the money is not given to the confessor, but with great propriety is paid to a bookseller in return for a little printed document mentioning the matter and sealed. It is thus authenticated by the Church. That is the *bula* which Mr. McCabe has made the butt of much unbecoming ridicule. We do not pretend to know to what use the money, thus collected, is employed. Very likely it is used for charitable purposes; or perhaps also, as in the Middle Ages, and especially in the days of Leonardo da Vinci, of Michelangelo, of Raffaelle Sanzio, etc., etc., 'for promoting the splendor of the Church,' as Mr. McCabe puts it. In that case no one has any reason to complain, least of all the thousands of American Protestants who every year flock to Rome and gaze with admiration at the many marvels of architecture, statuary and painting which have made of the Eternal City a unique center of higher Catholic culture."

Others of Mr. McCabe's charges, we are told, "might perhaps be called ludicrous if they were not downright infamous."

"To pretend, indeed, as does the said ex-priest, that in Spain 'gambling is also tolerated by the Church,' and that the monks encourage disorderly houses and 'let their outhouses for such disreputable purposes,' is to put oneself on a level with anarchist editors and writers of loose and polluted literature. True, unless his mind is irretrievably impaired, even an ex-priest should know better than use his pen to propagate obscene slander and abuse of that kind. Lotteries, moreover, are not considered gambling in Europe, and are even resorted to most frequently by the very best people, by charitable societies for charitable ends. Again, the money spent in Spain on incense and candles is spent more properly than the millions wasted elsewhere in one day on crackers, caps, cannons, and fireworks, and especially with less prejudice to public safety and public health. Finally, if there are in Spain—what we doubt—priests who *run* from place to place to say funeral masses for the money there is in it, we know, on the other hand, cities of this hemisphere where individuals are stationed in the greater depots and hotels to spy out at every incoming train such fresh couples as are in search of a minister and to take them to one who will marry them in double-quick time, and eventually at cut rates.

"Perhaps there is in Spain, for aught we know, 'frightful indifference to animal suffering.' Yet, alas, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this country is ready to testify that it is quite as bad here. The writer has seen some very disheartening traits of the same indifference even to human suffering! Bull-fighting also is assuredly to us a most unedifying spectacle; yet, we ask, is it any worse than the brutal encounters of two champions, on whose pugilistic feats the fate of the country seems for a few days to depend, judging, at least, by the wild excitement we have witnessed more than once? There is, lastly, nothing ridiculous nor blamable in the fact that a priest should be in attendance in case of the death of a *picador* or a *toreador*. He must be an arch-renegade who wonders at such a natural attention in circumstances of that kind."

As to "superstition" in Spain and elsewhere, this is a word, maintains Dr. Rivier, which critics of religion should be more careful in using.

"What they decry as such is, after all, but these old devotional feelings which have withstood the disintegrating efforts of skepticism and criticism; it is but that old indomitable faith which has helped to build up our Christian civilization; it is that surrender of the soul to high spiritual ideals which inspired from the first the noblest efforts of our race in all the fields of thought and the walks of life. If these so-called 'superstitions' have had anything to do—as it is undeniable they had—with the strong virtues, the lofty aspirations, the noble deeds of our ancestors, how inconsistent then and unjust, moreover, it is to revile the source from which these virtues, aspirations, and deeds were derived! A man who was neither a Catholic nor a Protestant, but an agnostic, a renegade, indeed, of immense gifts and scholarship, a Frenchman, Ernest Renan, saw distinctly that these so-called 'superstitions' had been the source of all that was best in European ethics and culture, and that their gradual disappearance coincided with the degeneration of higher morality and ideals. Said Renan: 'The people of our age still live on the moral and spiritual savings of their forefathers. As time goes on, that capital of strong virtues, austere traditions, and severe habits decreases every day. What our descendants will live on in that respect I can not imagine, and am afraid to anticipate!' No history is better adapted than that of Spain to demonstrate what great things these old-fashioned lives and ideals brought forth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. J. J. HARTY, of St. Louis, has been consecrated Archbishop of Manila. The ceremony took place in Rome.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT recently delivered an open-air address at Oyster Bay before two thousand members of the "Holy Name Society" from Brooklyn and other parts of Long Island. This Roman Catholic society represents an organized effort to suppress profanity and blasphemy.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL has returned to London after spending seven weeks in this country. He was entertained by the President and by Sir Thomas Lipton; traveled as far west as Denver and as far north as Montreal, and addressed no less than fifty different audiences. His frank avowal of Universalist views has aroused considerable interest. He is "the man of the hour," says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "not only in redeeming Congregational orthodoxy from a doctrinal blight, but in so enlarging the fellowship of that church as to make it inclusive of Universalists."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN THE BALKANS.

RUSSIAN acquisition of Constantinople, carrying with it, as it necessarily would, that of Bulgaria and Roumania, would be a standing menace to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, according to that disinguished student of world politics, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. "It may safely be asserted," he declares in his work "The Nation's Awakening," "that the opposition between the purposes of Russia on the one hand and of Austria-Hungary and of Great Britain on the other hand, in regard to the Black Sea, is inherent in the essential characters of the three states, and that, while the vital interest of Austria and the very considerable interest of Great Britain admit of no modification, Russian legitimate interests can be fully secured without any territorial change in Turkey." This, of course, is a British conception of the state of things. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) repeatedly complains that Russia is not allowed to fulfil her legitimate aspirations in the direction of the Bosporus, and this, it insists, is the fountain and source of the whole problem of the Balkans. Again, however, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which is often used to express the views of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, asserts that both Russia and Austria-Hungary desire the maintenance of peace and of the territorial *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula above everything else. The same organ has again and again warned disturbers of the peace in these unhappy regions that they must not count on the protection of either Russia or the Hapsburg monarchy. The Macedonian committees, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, want "war at any price" in order to bring the great Powers upon the scene. "And there you are."

It is now six years since Russia and Austria-Hungary entered into an amicable agreement for the maintenance of the *status quo* and of peace throughout the Balkans, we are informed by the Paris *Temps*, which, of course, has its own opinion to express on the way things are going:

"The understanding reached, renewed, and loyally carried out between the courts and cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg continues without doubt to be one of the fundamental conditions of the problem of the Balkans. Count Lamsdorf [Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs] and Count Goluchowski [Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs], faithful agents of the purposes of their respective sovereigns, consider that the tranquillity of Europe and the peace of the world are worth the subordination of particular interests and of national rivalries throughout the region in question."

But the Bulgarians, the Servians, and, above all, the Macedonians, do not look at the subject of their relations to the Turk from the point of view of Europe's peace, says the *Figaro* (Paris). And the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), the organ of German imperialismt which has been paying great attention to the problem of the Balkans of late, indulges in an analogous train of thought. As regards the relations of Russia and Austria-Hungary, it remarks:

"The present head of the Foreign Office at Vienna, Count Goluchowski, has often been censured on the ground that he allowed the hands of his country to be tied unnecessarily by the Balkan agreement with Russia in the year 1897. Russia was forced to adopt a passive policy, we are assured, by the crisis ripening in the Far East. A favorable opportunity was thus presented to Austria-Hungary to reduce Russia to second rank in the Balkans. The defects of Count Goluchowski's policy of evading all definite responsibility are certainly many, but in this particular instance criticism is at fault. Austria-Hungary was not in a position to take advantage of Russia's enforced abstention from western complications.

"It is true that the development of Bulgaria and the solution of the Chinese problem have compelled conservatism in Russia's Balkan policy. At the present time Russia desires no territorial changes in the Balkans. That is why, when the Macedonian uprisings were yearly renewed and matters developed in Asia, she sought an understanding with Austria-Hungary. Both Powers agreed to prevent any territorial modifications in the Balkan peninsula. This fully accorded with the line of Russian policy since the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin. But when it is alleged that Austria-Hungary has derived no advantage from her compact with Russia in 1897, it is overlooked that Italy, ever since the marriage of her king to a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, has sought to realize old ambitions on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and is now coming forward as one of the legitimate heirs to the inheritance of the Turk. The fact that Victor Immanuel, after his accession, first addressed himself to the court of the Czar showed that Italy had begun to carry out a Balkan policy. The cool reception that his overtures met with was the result of the Russian-Austrian agreement of 1897. When it is remembered that Austria-Hungary has now no reason to fear a Russian advance upon Constantinople, it becomes apparent that every consideration weighed in favor of the conclusion of the agreement of 1897. Otherwise there would have followed an agreement between Italy and Russia on the subject of the Balkans, and thus—quite apart from any effect upon the concert of Europe—Austria-Hungary would to-day have found herself, as regards the Balkans, in a most unfortunate situation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH WORLD POLITICS AND THE CHAMBERLAIN IDEA.

IT becomes more and more evident, as the English press discusses the preferential tariff proposals of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that the world policy of the British Empire as a whole will constitute a decisive factor in the case. Now the world policy of the British Empire as a whole will constitute a decisive factor in the case. Now the world policy of the British Empire, as the London *Spectator* thinks, must aim at the maintenance and consolidation of the realm as it exists throughout the globe and at its further development as a great commercial power. Such a world policy, thinks this authority, can never be carried out on a preferential tariff basis. There are, to be sure, papers in England which urge another objection than this. They complain that Mr. Chamberlain is trying to tax the people's food, a dire course, according to Lord Welby, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London). He quotes Burke, "the greatest political thinker of the eighteenth century," on the subject of "that most momentous of all meddling on the part of authority, the meddling with the subsistence of the people." Mr. Chamberlain replies to this line of argument that if he takes from the working man in the shape of a tax on food he gives back more than he takes in the shape of higher wages. His project for pensioning those toilers who have entered the period known as "old age" enters into the calculation, too, as Mr. Chamberlain thinks. Be this as it may, it is from the imperial point of view rather than from the economic point of view that the subject receives most consideration just now. As *The Edinburgh Review* (London) puts it:

"The statement made by Mr. Chamberlain that 'unless the question of trade and commerce were settled satisfactorily he for one did not believe in the continuance of the empire' has made the discussion and inquiry to which he has invited his countrymen a matter of extreme delicacy. A serious danger has thus arisen, that those who honestly endeavor to make clear to the people of this country the principles upon which they believe their vital interests depend may be represented as indifferent or even hostile to imperial unity. This danger the action of imperial statesmen, such as Lord Rosebery, Lord Goschen, and Sir Edward Grey, and of ex-colonial governors like Lord Jersey and Lord Brassey, who have spoken with no uncertain voice, may do much to avert, for men like these can not be charged with speaking with any object but that of the highest interests of the empire. Some of the statesmen we have named have indeed looked forward to the time when the self-governing colonies would be willing to enter into closer constitutional relations with us. We have never been convinced of the wisdom, in the interests of real unity, of contemplating as

probable any closer relationship than that of a league between sister nations, bound together by common nationality and by the link of the imperial crown. The lessons of the past can not be ignored. We have justly prided ourselves on the practical demonstration of loyalty which the late war called forth. It would be well to remember the conditions upon which this sentiment has been nourished. Its growth has depended, we are firmly convinced, on the absolute freedom, both in the political and the commercial sphere, which has been claimed by and granted to the colonies by the mother country. We are, therefore, unable to sympathize with the idea, upon which much of the present agitation is based, that the continued existence of this country as a great power depends upon the actual incorporation with her, political or commercial, of the colonies. Any such idea appears to us to involve a serious misconception of the history, the nature, and the needs of the congeries of peoples and states which goes by the name of the British Empire.

"The fact is sometimes overlooked that the great self-governing colonies form but a small portion, in point of population, of the empire as a whole. Great Britain, it must never be forgotten, is responsible for the security and happiness of one-fifth of the population of the globe. It is mainly in the interests of India, as the Prime Minister has lately reminded us, that we are obliged increasingly to become a military as well as a naval power; it is

ANTI-CHAMBERLAIN.

JOE—"Look here, guv'nor—don't you want to be Protected?"
MR. BULL. "Yes against *you*." *The Westminster Gazette* (London).

from the necessity of the defenses of India that our chief preoccupation in foreign policy arise. In the interests of the empire at large, then, it may be contended that this country must long retain, not only full freedom of action in foreign policy, but also the power to pursue, as far as possible unfettered, the commercial and fiscal policy which best suits the needs of her home population; for upon their prosperity and contentment, upon their ability and willingness to support the great burden of taxation which imperial defense entails upon them, the very existence of the empire depends. Their ability to do so would be seriously affected by any measures which added to the cost of living for the masses, and raised their proportion of the burdens of taxation, or which increased the cost of production of manufactures for home or foreign consumption, upon the profits of which the population mainly subsists. Their willingness might be impaired by the knowledge that these sacrifices were imposed upon them in the interest of distant colonial fellow subjects who are called upon to submit to no similar burden for defense, and are not in a position to extend reciprocal treatment in any sense to their imports from this country. It would indeed be a new and disastrous result of a forcing policy which created a feeling that the colonies were a burden instead of a source of strength and well-justified pride to this country. That any such feeling would find a ready echo in Canada or Australia is only too probable. The best way to avert it is by plain speaking and discussion, which may make clear the respective position and real interests of the colonies and the mother country."

In a key harmonizing with this is pitched the utterance of *The Quarterly Review* (London), which assures us that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, "instead of making for closer union of the empire, would introduce causes of controversy and conflict within the empire itself," while from the imperial standpoint pure and simple it observes:

"As to any fear that the empire is going to fall to pieces unless the United Kingdom gives preferential treatment to the colonies, times have changed since an Australian royal commission, over thirty years ago, reported that they had no assurance that in the event of war they would be defended against Great Britain's enemies. They know now that they will be defended. There are no colonies that even dream of falling away from the empire. Why should they? They have nothing to gain by separation, and they have much to lose. Their local liberties are complete; and the British navy insures the safety of their commerce at sea. They have in the United Kingdom the best possible market for their produce, and they are at perfect liberty to buy in any market they please. They are not strong enough to defend themselves against attack, but they have the whole military and naval power, and the financial strength of the wealthiest nation in the world behind them. Mr. Chamberlain calls himself an optimist; but this talk about the pending disruption of the empire because there is no fiscal reciprocity is sheer pessimism."

It is important to note that those who oppose the Chamberlain scheme from the imperial point of view insist that they would swallow the preferential tariff in spite of the economic dislike for the dose if it would unify the empire. But it will not unify the empire, say these critics. Their line of attack is adequately indicated by the following extract from the pen of an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"It [unification of the British Empire] is alleged to be the one great and certain prize held out by the scheme, the transcendent political end which, in the high economic opinion of Sir Robert Giffen, justifies any dubious economic means. If I thought this claim well founded, no considerations of economic orthodoxy would prevent me from sacrificing to it within judicious limits on the principle laid down by Sir Robert Giffen; but I do not think it is. I base my conclusions on two grounds. In the first place, the claim is contrary to all our experience in the domain of imperial politics; and in the second place, the scheme is so inequitable, that instead of consolidating the empire it would inevitably lead to new and perilous dissensions.

"No theory of English history rests on a more solid foundation than that the extension, prosperity, and loyalty of the empire have increased in proportion as trade restrictions and preferences between its component parts have been abolished. Differences with the colonies on grounds other than economic have been few and unimportant. Long before the American Revolution, the colonies enjoyed a degree of political liberty fully equal to that of the mother country, and in many respects superior to it. The only restrictions upon them related to their foreign trade, and it was chiefly these restrictions which led to the loss of the American colonies. It is a popular error to imagine that the colonial trade system of those days was monopolistic. It was essentially preferential, and as reciprocal as that now proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, with the single difference that, so far as the colonies were concerned, it was not optional. This no doubt was a galling limitation, but, according to the theories now in vogue, it ought to have been fully neutralized by the accruing material profit and by a sense of common interests. As a matter of fact, it was not so neutralized, and the reason was revealed in a striking way after the secession of the American colonies. Within fifteen years of the signing of the Treaty of Paris the volume of trade between Great Britain and the United States, being relieved of all preferences, doubled itself."

Mr. Chamberlain has adroitly associated a plan for the unification of the British Empire with a plea for the taxation of the food of the people, according to the great fiscal expert, Viscount Goschen, who writes in *The Monthly Review* (London). "We are to accept our fate as one of the dying empires of the world," ob-

serves the noble lord, "if we refuse to tax the food of the people!" He thus proceeds:

"Is the doom of the empire to be pronounced on every platform if the people refuse to see their food taxed? Is it fair to put the mandate before the people 'No preference, no empire?' I think it is unjust to the people of this country; I think it is unjust to the people of the colonies; I think it is unjust to the Colonial Secretary himself, who has done so much and made such steady, and I hope permanent, progress in knitting the empire together. Surely all is not to depend on commercial bargains with the colonies. Without commercial bargains the colonies have lavished their blood in South Africa. Without commercial bargains we have lavished our millions in the protection of the empire which includes the colonies, asking but little in return; and under these circumstances are we to be told that if we can not accept this plan we are to accept the fate of a dying empire? The resources of statesmanship are surely not exhausted. Before this idea was mooted many and many were the plans by which it was hoped the colonies might draw closer to us and we retain our hold over the colonies. On that road the statesmen of both hemispheres must continue to work, undiscouraged if the result should be against the present plan, undiscouraged by failure. Forward this empire must go, not as a dying empire, but as a living empire in the world and our statesmen must endeavor to realize the fair dream of a cemented empire without the nightmare of tampering with the people's food."

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

DR. PAPP, a Hungarian deputy, arose from his seat in the chamber at Budapest, drew money from his pocket to the value of $2,000, and announced that the entire sum had been given him as a bribe. The uproar, according to all the press despatches, was "immediate." When it had quieted down, another deputy stood up and unfolded likewise a tale of bribery, without, however, a spot-cash manifestation. The parliamentary uproar this time was remarkable even for Budapest, for the stories pointed directly at Count Khuen Hedervary, the new Premier, who had but very recently assumed office under exceptional conditions.

As is well known, the unity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy rests primarily upon the organization of its army and upon the conduct of its foreign relations. Upon what other bases the unity rests is a question that has led to many a severe cabinet crisis. Some few months ago a former Premier introduced a bill into the Budapest parliament calling for certain additions to the Austro-Hungarian army. The Hungarian parliament made no objection to the increase, nor did the additional expenditure involved occasion serious demur. But the party of Hungarian independence declared that the Magyar tongue must be "the word of command" and that Hungarian officers only should give orders to Hungarian regiments. This was warmly resisted from Vienna. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has published leader after leader since this situation developed, without changing the attitude of the Magyar element at Budapest in the slightest. The first stage in the crisis came when the Premier (then M. von Szell) resigned some weeks ago. The Emperor-King called upon Count Stephen von Tisza to form a new ministry, but that gentleman relinquished the effort after a week's vain negotiations. Then Count Khuen Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, was made Premier, and the *Pester Lloyd* says the Austrian Government has "made all sorts of concessions" to the Hungarians. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, just prior to the bribery incident, declared:

"It is no ordinary cabinet crisis that now trembles in the balance between Vienna and Budapest, but a crucial imperial and state crisis affecting the vitals of the Hapsburg monarchy and the fundamental terms of union of the twin nation. . . . For the crisis extends far beyond the boundaries of Hungary, affecting Vienna, Lemberg, Prague, Trieste as much as Budapest. The army bill, which has brought this affair to a head, is no locally Hungarian interest but a concern of the entire monarchy. There seems no way of reconciliation with the Hungarian combination of malcontents. The army bill which is before the parliaments of the halves of the monarchy calls for an increase of 20,000 men in the combined army. This affects a combined peace footing of at present 400,000 men. The governments of Austria and Hungary have shown by statistics that the burden of military preparation is far less onerous in Austria-Hungary than it is in any other great continental Power. It has been shown that the Government refrained for various reasons from adding to the strength of the army in recent years, but that at present, in view of the growth of population, the army must be increased if the Hapsburg monarchy is not to fall behind the other nations and thus lose its influence in foreign affairs. In Austria the army bill met with no opposition. But for that reason opposition to it is the more intense in Hungary, altho the expense of the increase falls chiefly upon Austria. The cause of the opposition in Hungary is based neither upon the increase in *personnel* nor upon the expense, but upon something else. Whatever proceeds from Vienna is regarded with rooted suspicion in Budapest, especially if it has anything to do with the army. By the act of union of 1867 Hungary gained her political and administrative independence, but the army is united and remains a common force of the two countries."

This is the crux of the difficulty, asserted the German daily, and

WOULD BE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

COUNT APPONYI—"Lord, save my unhappy fatherland, Hungary, and to this end make me Premier!" —*Der Floh* (Vienna).

the Hungarians insist that the Hungarian army be constituted as an integral Hungarian unit. We quote:

"The statesman Deak and his associates, who framed the act of union, had good reasons for not interfering with the common organization of the army. They felt convinced that Hungary could not play a great part in the world alone, but must have Austria at her side. This conviction was shared by subsequent Hungarian leaders, the Andrassys and the Tiszas, indeed by all Hungarian statesmen worthy of the name. But the political development of the ruling Magyar element took another direction. Hatred of Austria, of Vienna and its court, from which Hungary had to endure so much for so long, outlasted the act of union, and the brilliant success of the struggle for autonomy led to a struggle for complete independence. This struggle brought the radical Magyarizing element into conflict with the other nationalities in Hungary that had to be Magyarized. It was a fundamental error in the Hungarian Government not only to refrain from antagonizing this movement, but to promote it in many ways. . . . Such was the atmosphere in which the army bill from Austria found itself."

The Government of the Austrian part of the monarchy has yielded pretty much all along the line, according to the Paris *Temps*, which remarks:

"One point regarding which there can be no doubt at all is that

to overcome the obstructionists the new head of the cabinet of Hungary will be forced to make serious concessions to the national spirit, and that as a result the King of Hungary can not refuse to make new sacrifices—even in matters relating to language, organization, and discipline—to the insatiable Magyar element. In a word, the other half of the Hapsburg monarchy and the very principle of Austro-Hungarian unity will be compelled once again to pay the expenses of a ministerial crisis in Budapest. On the other hand, the choice of Count Khuen Hedervary as depositary of the powers of Hungarian liberalism had something significant in it. For twenty years and more that he has reigned as Ban of Croatia he has trodden the elementary principles of liberalism under foot. He has ruled by suppressing all manifestations of independence and of life. He ended with precipitating, by an abuse of power, a crisis still prevailing, a sort of revolutionary state of affairs wherein might alone makes right in the face of the protests and aspirations of a people some millions strong. And it is the proconsul of this sort of a satrapy who has been sought out in the city of Agram to preside over the destinies of a nation styling itself parliamentary and constitutional, not to say liberal. Count Khuen Hedervary is said to be endowed with some qualities of statesmanship. In that case he must understand himself both the strange antithesis in his choice and the need that the former Ban of Croatia must metamorphose himself when he becomes Prime Minister of Hungary."

This was written before the bribery revelations, since which event a new Premier has been energetically sought. That Count Khuen Hedervary had anything to do with the bribery that has wrecked his brief ministry is denied by the count who undertook to do the bribing. This count, whose name is Ladislas Szapary, gives his "word of honor" that he undertook the bribing solely on his own account and in order to render assistance to his friend the Premier. "Skeptical" is the expression applied by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) to the state of public opinion on this point. Meanwhile, the Emperor Francis Joseph has been compelled to pay a visit to Budapest as a tonic to the crisis, which, among its other features, involves the disappearance of persons whose evidence is desirable, and much industrious spying by the police.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

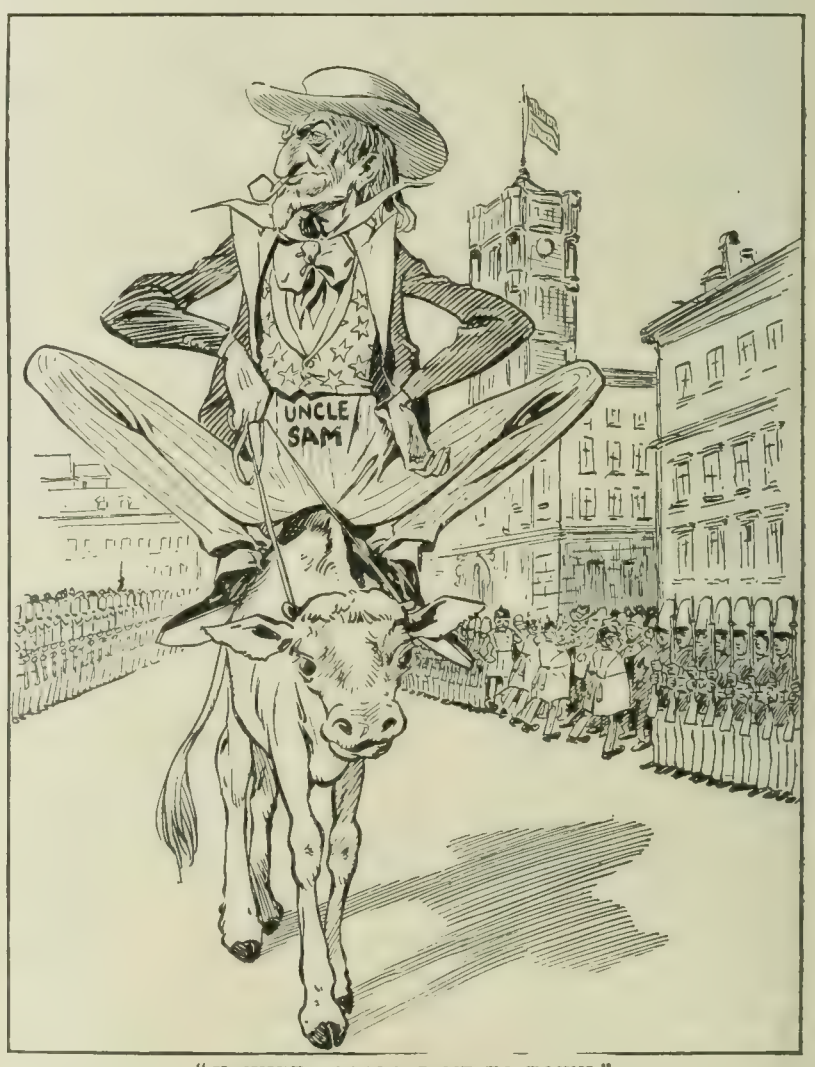
ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.—"The time is ripe for a conference between Russia, England, and America on the whole Jewish question," writes Arnold White in *The National Review* (London). "When that conference takes place it will be found that the only remedy for the evils of undue immigration into this country [Great Britain] and undue congestion in Russia is the provision of territory whither the overcrowded Jews can repair to cultivate the soil and to transact their business in peace and freedom."

DYNASTIC TROUBLES IN SERVIA.—"King Peter of Servia has already found that Belgrade is not a bed of roses," according to the London *Pilot*. "After the news of the military conspiracy at Kladovo for the purpose of avenging the murder of Alexander, there comes this week intelligence of a fresh plot against the Minister for War, who has not rewarded the late King's assassins according to what they believed to be their deserts. It is evident that the supporters of the late dynasty are beginning to raise their heads again, and Nitsch, ever faithful to the family which added it to Servia, is reported to be the headquarters of the disaffected."

RUSSIA AND THE IRISH-AMERICANS.—"The [American] public is learning at this late day that for years Russian diplomatic agents have been on the closest terms of intimacy with Irish agitators [in the United States] and have used them to keep alive the opposition to England," says an anonymous writer in the London *World's Work*. "If the secret history of Russia's relations with the Irish malcontents could ever be published, the world would marvel at the amazing revelations, and it would be seen that in all the wide circle of Russian diplomacy having for its object the thwarting of English plans and fostering national hatred of England, no small part of the success of that diplomacy is due to the labors of Russian ministers and ambassadors in the United States."

FRANCE AND THE NEW POPE.—Much attention has been paid to the comments of the French press upon the election of Pius X. The contest between the Vatican and the Government at Paris concerning the religious orders and the appointment of bishops will not prevent amicable relations, according to the Paris *Temps*, provided the new Pope "partially modifies" the policy of the late Pope. The *Liberté* (Paris) calls Pius X. a "pope of conciliation," while his election, according to the *Soleil* (Paris), meant defeat for the attempt to choose an anti-French Pope. The *Éclair* (Paris) says the policy of Pius X. may prove a "surprise." The anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) says "the democracy will not be caught by the face of the little peasant who has become Pope." The *Radical* (Paris) says the new pontiff "should bow, like his predecessor, before the supremacy of the civil power in France."

UNCLE SAM AND HIS FAVORITE NEPHEW.
From photographs taken at various dates.
—*Der Floh* (Vienna).



"YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN."
Berlin streets will be roped off from public use, not on account of empty royal carriages as heretofore, but for Uncle Sam on his golden calf.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

UNCLE SAM IN EUROPEAN CARICATURE.

Russell Sage's advice,

"Young Man, Buy New York Real Estate,"

will soon rank with Horace Greeley's aphorism—"Young man, go West."

"If you are going to do a good thing, do it in the best way," is another maxim of which you will appreciate the force if you visit

WM. H. REYNOLDS' BOROUGH PARK

before buying elsewhere.

This is a picture of eleven houses now going up in Borough Park on lots 44 to 63 inclusive, in block 64, which were recently sold to a builder. These houses are only $5,500 each, not comparable to some we have ranging in value from $7,500 each to $30,000, but they show that another step has been taken toward the realization of the investment project.

Four years ago there were only twenty houses on this square mile—now there are nearly eight hundred (800), and another 100 building. When we put up the first 150 houses we were particular to build them six lots apart, thus leaving spaces for two lot houses in between, while preserving the Park-like character and appearance of the property.

We, as well as our customers, imagined that for many years Borough Park would be an ideal, suburban residential district. Recently, however, it has become more evident every day that with the opening of the new bridges and tunnels—only the other day it was announced that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had appropriated $14,000,000 to increase its facilities, and already twice as many trains are running between Borough Park and Park Row—our beautiful plot must within two or three years become, like Prospect Park Slope, and the other residential parts of Brooklyn, a solidly built up mass of brick and stone apartment-houses, adding enormously to the value of the land, because when this is accomplished each twenty-foot lot will give its owner from three to five rents instead of one rent from two or three lots, as at present.

It seems impossible to believe that such a little city as Borough Park has become should be destined to be rebuilt, but it would be stranger yet were this not to happen. Less than twenty years ago there was not a block on Prospect Park Slope where the boys did not play ball in open fields, or where the cows were not to be seen at pasture. Consider the difference now!

From our Broadway office in City Hall Park can be seen four magnificent stone buildings, all of which are destined to be torn down and carted away shortly, as one of their fellows was only a few months ago, to make way for the march of improvement.

The A. T. Stewart Home at 34th St. and 5th Ave., for a generation one of New York's show places and the wonder of its day, was torn down and carted away two years ago to make room for a monster business-building and apartment-house.

There are now some hundreds of buildings in New York averaging twelve to fourteen stories in height, where twelve years ago there was not one. Almost every one of these buildings has taken the place of one that was perhaps bigger, finer, and more costly than anything now standing in Borough Park.

One of the projects now as good as passed by the City Fathers is the widening of a street and the condemnation of 40 feet of property, with the destruction of the old houses now upon it, at a cost of a million and a quarter of dollars.

There is nothing half so wonderful in the replacing of Borough Park's pretty villas and the building in their stead of fine apartment-houses as has already taken place in New York and Brooklyn—as is taking place every day. When this takes place, and speculators and shrewd business investors are already buying in this belief, every purchaser of our lots will reap an enormous profit—only to be exceeded by what he can make if he refuses to sell and leases for business purposes. Is it not worth a postal card to investigate?

Borough Park is not an outlying section composed of bare ground and promises, but a tract on which over seven hundred houses have been built by New York and Brooklyn business men during the past four years.

We do not show you a few graded streets, a score of lamp-posts and a few sign-boards. We have:

723 houses, 100 more buildings;
19 miles of cement sidewalks;
4000 trees growing;
250 lamp-posts (letter-boxes);
5 miles of hedges;
2 school-houses to accommodate 2200 pupils;
7 churches;
Club-house for residents, costing $55,000;
Sewers building, the trunk line costing over $1,000,000 complete;
New York fire and police protection.

Direct "L" Railway communication from the center of the property to Park Row, Manhattan, in twenty-six minutes; no change of cars and a five-cent fare.

Consider these facts. You could not possibly buy real estate in any one of New York's five Boroughs and hold it until the completion of the bridge and tunnel projects now in progress without making a great profit, but you might as well buy the best and the quickest.

$324,000,000 is now spending (see *New York Herald* of December 21st, 1902) on transit and other improvements in New York and Brooklyn, and half of this money could not be better spent for the betterment of Borough Park lots if we had the direction of the expenditure.

Think what $5,000,000 would do for almost any piece of property in America; then think of what $10,000,000 would do! Can you doubt that the expenditure of $162,000,000 on or near any mile-square plot of land within striking distance of even a small city would more than double its value? The objection of hundreds of would-be investors in Borough Park lots is that it is easy enough to put the money into them but quite another thing to sell one's lots.

We do not offer Borough Park lots as a "going concern," that is, as a live investment in which the investor can place his money and withdraw it with a large increase at any moment. What we do say is that no one who places money in these lots can fail to obtain an enormous deferred dividend. We strongly advise our customers to go into the investment only with the expectation of keeping up their payments for several years, and in spite of the surprising returns which some of our customers have received on the sale of their lots within a few months or a year or two of purchase, we believe they would have done far better to await the completion of the various bridges and tunnels now in course of construction, which will throw such a mass of population into the section in which these lots are situated that investors cannot but reap enormous returns for their money. Here are a few facts:

Mr. Frank Giard, of 12 Bank St., Danbury, Conn., who now holds nearly $5,000 worth of Borough Park lots, bought two lots in August, 1901, which he resold in February, 1902, for an advance of $350. As Mr. Giard had only paid in $132 when he sold his contract for $482 seven months after purchase, his percentage of profit is enormous.

The following is a sample of the letters constantly received at the Borough Park Company's offices:

J. R. Henry, Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
369 Broadway, New York City.

Senator Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres. Borough Park Co., New York, July 16th, 1903.
277 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to say that the three lots which I purchased of you in March, 1903, were sold yesterday at a profit of nearly 50 per cent. on the purchase price. I regard your property as being unusually good for investment. I am,
Very truly yours, (signed) JOHN RANDOLPH HENRY.

Professor Irwin F. Mather, of Fort Edward, N. Y., who purchased a pair of lots through our Glens Falls, N. Y., agent, Mr. E. A. Waite, in September, 1902 sold them for an advance of 150 per cent. in February of this year.

Borough Park Co., New York City.

Gentlemen: February last, I purchased a block of five lots in your Borough Park, on the recommendation of some friends, having never seen the property. Since my purchase the lots have advanced in value over 60 per cent. Last month I visited Borough Park, and found it fully up to all that had been claimed for it, and am perfectly satisfied that I made a good investment. Yours very truly, J. E. SAWYER.

Mr. Edward Burke, of 6 W. 28th St., New York City, bought ten lots in Borough Park three years ago for $450 each. These lots were the best and highest priced on the property at the time. He sold five of them a year ago for $10,000, thus clearing $5,500 on the price of the lots and has still in his possession five lots which have cost him nothing, and which are worth at least $2,000 each.

These are only a few of the many advances in the open market realized by Borough Park customers, and we take pleasure in authorizing any reader of this advertisement to write to any or all of the customers named, for confirmation of these facts.

We allow the railway fares, both ways, to customers residing not more than fifteen hundred miles from New York.

We claim that Borough Park's worst lots are better and cheaper than the best lots of any other operation of the kind, and we make this offer to prove it:

We have upon our books the names of many purchasers on other plots who, after personal inspection of their holdings, have bought our lots and forfeited anywhere from $50 to $300 paid in to other companies.

It will only cost you one cent and a minute's time to send us a postal, which will bring you full particulars. You will do better to send **$10** for each lot you wish to purchase, prices from **$475** to **$1450** (**$10** down and **$8** monthly), and we will select you best possible sites unsold upon reception of your money. Remember we absolutely guarantee all representations, and we will exchange any lot or lots allotted you for any other unsold lots on the property, **at to-day's current prices**, if you take advantage of our offer of free railway fares and come on to inspect within sixty days.

Address WM. H. REYNOLDS' BOROUGH PARK COMPANY, 277 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Memories of the Life of John Mytton, Esq."—Nimrod. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Tour of Doctor Syntax." (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Silver Poppy."—Arthur Stringer. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Essays and Addresses."—Jules Cambon. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Biblical Doctrine of Holiness."—George L. Robinson, Ph.D. (Winona Publishing Company, $0.25 net.)

"Cirillo."—Effie Douglas Putnam. (Life Publishing Company.)

"Limanora."—Godfrey Sweven. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Under Mad Anthony's Banner."—James Ball Naylor. (Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Bible in Shakespeare."—William Burgess. (Winona Publishing Company, $1.50 net.)

"Life of John C. Calhoun."—Gustavus M. Pinckney. (Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company.)

"Our Paths and Legends of New England."—Katherine M. Abbott. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50.)

"Hephæstus."—Arthur Stringer. (Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto.)

"A Parish of Two."—McVickar-Collins. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Home Acres.

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER

I.

A sense of pureness in the air,
Of wholesome life in growing things,
Trembling of blossom, blade, and wings,
Perfume and beauty everywhere,—
Skies, trees, the grass, the very loam,
I love them all; this is our home.

II.

God, make me worthy of thy land
Which mine I call a little while!
This meadow where the sunset's smile
Falls like a blessing from thy hand,
And where the river singing runs
'Neath wintry skies and summer suns.

III.

Million on million years have sped
To frame green fields and bowering hills;
The mortal for a moment tills
His span of earth, then is he dead:
This knows he well; yet doth he hold
His paradise like miser's gold.

IV.

I would be nobler than to clutch
My little world with gloating grasp;
Now, while I live, my hands unclasp,
Or, let me hold it not so much
For my own joy as for the good
Of all the gentle brotherhood.

V.

And as the seasons move in mirth
Of bloom and bird, of snow and leaf,
May my calm spirit rise from grief
In solace of the lovely earth;
And tho the land lie dark or lit,
Let me but gather songs from it.

—In August *Atlantic Monthly*.

TO INVESTORS

Money invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 30 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large flock in a few years. Over 300 Men, Women and Children now have Cattle and Sheep on our Ranches. Write for Annual Report, a most interesting document.

Montana Co-Operative Ranch Co. Great Falls, Montana

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENTS
NETTING 5% TO 6%

An Opportune Time

Owing to the stringent condition of the money market, interest rates have materially increased, and we consider the present an unusually favorable time

For Investors

to purchase conservative, non-fluctuating securities. We have on hand a choice selection of bonds and mortgages suitable for funds of all sizes from $500 to $500,000. Our lists are sent free to any address, upon request, and you are particularly invited to send for "*Our Experience with Serial Bonds*," a pamphlet now in its fourth edition and full of convincing proofs for investors.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
202 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

MORTGAGES AND BONDS

Goat Lymph Treatment

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association
GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director

27 Auditorium Bldg CHICAGO | 601 Spitzer Bldg. TOLEDO, O. | 17 East 32d Street NEW YORK

The Symphony.

By Robert Haven Schauffler.

Carry me home to the pine-wood;
Give me to rest by the sea;
Leave me alone with the lulling tone
Of the South-wind's phantasy.

For I am weary of discord,
Sick of the clash of this strife,
Sick of the bane of this prelude of pain,
And I yearn for the Symphony—Life.

—In August *Scribner's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

Whistler's Early Years.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* relates numerous incidents in the life of the late James McNeill Whistler, before he went abroad and won world-fame. He says in part:

"The serenity of Whistler's routine at West Point was disturbed quite as much by an idea he had conceived that he would prefer the navy to the army as it was by any of his pranks. He got 190 demerits in his first year, when he stood No. 212 on the conduct roll of 224, in the good company of the afterward distinguished Francis L. Vinton, D.D., who followed close as No. 213.

"For his third year Whistler was 'found' in chemistry, and, much to his expressed joy, was dismissed in July, 1854. Years after, when some one asked him why he had not remained at West Point, he replied: 'Because, madam, silicon was not a gas!'

"After leaving West Point, Whistler visited his father's friends, the Winans, in Baltimore, being still desirous of entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but his appointment was not effected. Finally he entered the services of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington through the influence of Captain Benham. Here he was employed as draftsman from November 7, 1854, to February 12, 1855, receiving in compensation the sum of $1.50 a day, which he used to call his 'levy.'

"James A. Whistler, as he now subscribed himself, decided to practise economy in the face of his fortune, and secured lodgings in an old house, still standing on the northeast corner of E and Twelfth streets, contenting himself with a scantily furnished room, and boarding under the same roof. He came to breakfast late always, and would stop on his way down the two rickety flights to scribble pictures on their unpapered walls. When his landlady remonstrated one day he replied:

"'Now, now, never mind! I'll not charge you anything for the decoration.' Tiring at last of his host's repeated protests he betook himself to other quarters, having the advantage of an altitude superior by two flights to his former abode. His attic became delightfully bohemian. Since it was his habit to appear at breakfast wearing a funny little shawl tied over his shoulders his companions now called him 'Grandma,' a nickname against which he scorned protest. Even in these days Whistler assumed his superiority, and took so much time about it that one finds in a report of that year this entry against his name:

"'Two days' absent and two days deducted from monthly pay for time lost by coming late to office.'"

NO PLACE LIKE IT.

There are seashore resorts everywhere, but few sections can compare with the famous New Jersey Coast and there is nothing more beautiful. The bathing is the finest, the climate delightful and the surroundings enchanting. There are fine roads in every direction, and the traveler is in the midst of a region in every way to his liking. Likewise the interior of Jersey is interesting from every standpoint. The General Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central has just issued a profusely illustrated book on New Jersey entitled "Sea-shore and Mountains," which is sent to any address upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps by C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New Jersey Central, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

Important to Booklovers and Connoisseurs

M. Walter Dunne, 135 Fifth Avenue, New York, announces the publication of the first edition in the English language of

The Complete Works of

Guy de Maupassant

"The supreme master of the Short Story."—**The Booklover's Magazine**, *August, 1903.*

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY A CORPS OF DISTINGUISHED TRANSLATORS

The edition will consist of 17 superb volumes, containing De Maupassant's 300 masterful short stories, his six great novels, as well as his comedies, verses and travels; handsomely printed from new and elegant French Elzevir type, with wide margins, on Imperial Japanese Vellum, and finest white rag paper, with deckle edges, and publisher's water-mark.

Richly Illustrated from Original Drawings

of 16 French and American artists, made especially for this work, reproduced in photogravure and printed on Vellum, including hand-colored artists' proofs.

Sumptuously Bound in a variety of dainty styles, from original and exclusive designs, with all of the de luxe embellishments demanded by the highest standards of artistic book-making.

HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE FREE on receipt of coupon below.

M. WALTER DUNNE, Publisher,
135 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:—You may mail to me your illustrated descriptive Brochure concerning the "Complete Works of Guy de Maupassant" in English.

NAME.....

STREET.....

L. D. *CITY*.....

I invite my pupils to ask questions, with the assurance that they will be clearly answered.

You Can't Fail

If There's Any "Go" in You

In a rut? Then get out of it. Learn advertising, the new profession; it's uncrowded; it pays well; competent men and women are in demand. The Helms course of ad-writing has been successfully taught by mail for the past two years. The graduates, without a single exception, endorse it. They're all quite willing to do this, because they're all in good positions obtained and held because

They Know the Business

This course is not taught by "form letters." Every lesson is prepared and corrected by Mr. Helms himself, and is accompanied by a letter personally dictated by him. He has no assistants. Consequently, but two hundred pupils can be taught at one time. Only thirty more will be accepted now. If you're willing to give up about three hours a week, and to ask questions about whatever features of the work are not clearly understood, you may be one of the thirty, and you'll be equipped in four to six months. Only earnest men and women are wanted in this course. Their instructor will be no less conscientious in his work.

Interested? Write at once, for further details, to

ELMER HELMS, Room 14, 11 East 16th St., New York
Formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker

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SPOKEN, TAUGHT AND MASTERED THROUGH OUR

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

COMBINED WITH THE

Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You hear the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, or Spanish. College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

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patented and sold if patent is obtained by us
20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

YOU can't give your children their happy childhood twice; but you can make sure that, in case you die, they won't have to face the world-struggle in poverty.

Send for booklet, "The How and the Why."

We insure by mail.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

A COMPLETE STORY **FREE,** *FROM*

JACK HARDIN'S ARABIAN NIGHTS

Very Humorous.

HERBERT B. TURNER & CO., 170 Summer St., Boston.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass

TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

We have for a number of months outlined in these columns our plan of selling direct to the smoker the cigars manufactured by us, formerly made for the wholesale trade.

We have secured through this means thousands of permanent and satisfied customers to whom we have actually demonstrated our ability to furnish their cigars at

A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT.

The fact that this army of smokers continuously, month in and month out, buys its supply of cigars from us proves that we are fulfilling our claims, and that our perpetual

Guarantee to Give Satisfaction or Refund the Money Paid Us

is followed out to the letter where any dissatisfaction exists.

Our proposition is simply this: **We guarantee** to supply your cigars **at a saving of one-half. We guarantee** to suit your taste absolutely. We are manufacturers **selling directly to smokers only.** The 50 per cent. saved to you is composed of the profits ordinarily made by jobbers and retailers, and salesmen's expenses.

We Prepay All Transportation Charges.

We will at first send you assortments from which to make selections. For **60** cents, an assortment of 12 cigars showing ten-cent and two-for-a-quarter values; for **35** cents, 12 high-grade fives; for **$1.00,** a trial box of 25 cigars showing fifteen 10-cent values and ten straight 5-cent cigars; for **$1.25,** an assortment of 25 ten cent and three-for-a quarter values, each separately wrapped and described, showing you how two-for-a-quarter and ten-cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25 and 50 for from four to six cents each, others from two to three cents each. **All Transportation Charges Prepaid,** or let us send you our free illustrated booklet "ROLLED REVERIES."

WASHINGTON, D. C.: "The cigars have proved quite all you claim."—*Name supplied on request.*

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO., "The Pioneers," 1163 Jarvis Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

How much Coal this Winter

will you needlessly burn?

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

pay for themselves in fuel economy and produce a healthful, uniform warmth throughout the home.

The apparatus is now simply and cheaply erected in old homes without in any way altering the house. Made in sizes to fit 3-room cottages to 90-room public buildings, etc. Send today for valuable information (free).

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators — Dept. H CHICAGO

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THE LOVER'S WORLD — By Alice B. Stockham, M.D. *Author of Tokology* — JUST OUT

A WHEEL OF LIFE containing definite teachings for Health and Longevity, Art and Secret of Beauty, Ideals in Dress, Child Culture, Mastery and Appropriation of Life forces—the Secret of Secrets.

"Not a dull line in the book." "A veritable gospel."

Agents Apply at once for **TERMS** and Free sample pages. **TERRITORY** Levant Clo., Prepaid, $2.25. Mor. $2.75

Stockham Pub. Co., 68 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 17.—A squadron of the Russian fleet sails from Sebastopol to Turkish waters.

Turkey calls out 52,000 reserves.

August 18.—One thousand insurgents repel an attack of 3,000 Turks near Monastir.

August 19.—The Russian squadron arrives in Turkish waters; Italy despatches a squadron to the scene of trouble; the Powers discuss a joint naval demonstration.

August 20.—Turkey begs Russia to withdraw her fleet, and agrees to accede to Russia's demands.

August 21.—The Macedonian insurrection is spreading in the vilayet of Andrianople; insurgents capture and burn the town of Vasiliko.

August 22.—Three villages near Florina are bombarded by Turks and the insurgent garrisons annihilated.

August 23.—The Russian squadron is ordered back to Sebastopol, the Turkish Sultan having complied with all the Russian demands.

The situation in Adrianople is growing worse; many villages are burned by insurgents.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 17.—News arrives that the Colombian Senate rejected the Panama Canal treaty on August 12, on the ground that it encroached on the sovereignty of Colombia.

Lord Brassey opens the session of the British Chambers of Commerce at Montreal.

August 18.—President Castro of Venezuela imprisons and fines French, German, and Italian merchants at Ciudad Bolivar, for refusing to repay taxes already collected by the *de facto* Government.

The Czar names M. Mouravieff, Russian Minister of Justice, M. Lardy, Swiss Minister to France, and Professor Motzen of the University of Copenhagen, as arbitrators between Venezuela and the blockading Powers.

The Irrigation Commission of India proposes to expend $150,000,000 on protective works.

August 19.—Nicaragua refuses to open negotiations concerning the Isthmian Canal.

A bill is prepared at Bogota to modify Colombia's constitution and to negotiate a new canal treaty with the United States.

August 20.—Natives in China stone Russian troops, and an uprising is feared.

A British force destroys the town of Burmi, Northern Nigeria, and kills the Sultan of Sokoto and 700 of his men. The British loss is 11 killed and 62 wounded.

Stockholders of the Cunard Steamship Company ratify an agreement with the British Government that no foreigner can become a stockholder or officer of the company.

Cossacks at Kieff kill 30 and wound 40 strikers who were going to a mass-meeting.

August 21.—Dr. Lardy, the Swiss Minister at Paris, declines to serve as arbitrator in the Venezuela claims, on the grounds that Switzerland has claims against Venezuela.

August 22.—Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of England, dies at London.

All the Humbert family are convicted of swindling by means of the Crawford millions hoax.

August 23.—Reports of the devastation of the

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Proper Caution is Compatible with Earnings of 5%

THIS COMPANY is well established and well known. Its patrons are conservative, cautious men. They know the Company's record of 10 years' growth, its present strength, indicated by

Capital and Surplus, . . . *$1,100,000*

Assets, ... *$1,600,000*

They know that, operating under State Banking Dept. supervision, we pay promptly (quarterly, by check) 5 per cent. on all sums, for every day we have the money; and it is withdrawable at pleasure. Let us give you full particulars. WRITE US.

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The Baby Thrives on

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

because it is pure, rich milk from our own dairies, with the extract of malted grain, already prepared and reduced to powder form by our own special process—nutritious, easily digested, containing everything needed for the upbuilding of the child. Its use prevents the summer troubles incident to impure milk and improper feeding. Thousands of healthy children attest its value. Keeps in all climates. Convenient to carry and prepare when traveling. No cooking or addition of milk required. Ask your physician about it.

Very sustaining and strengthening for nursing mothers—a delicious invigorating food-drink for EVERYBODY, ready in a moment by stirring in water.

Used and sold everywhere—at all druggists.

SAMPLE If you are not using it, send for a trial package, charges prepaid FREE

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Farringdon Road, London, Eng. — 25 St. Peter St., Montreal, Can.

Ashes or Garbage

in open barrels or pails are unsafe and unsanitary. Put them into

Witt's Corrugated Can

Fire-proof. Odor-proof. Tight-fitting lid prevents contents scattering. Lasts a life time. Genuine has "Witt's Can" stamped on lid. Get **Witt's Corrugated Pail** *for carrying* ashes and garbage. Sold by all dealers.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

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Simple, inexpensive, easily acquired. Increases business capacity and social prestige by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, details of business, study. Develops will, capacity for thought, concentration. Booklet and trial copyrighted lesson **FREE.** Write now. Thousands of successful students.

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HAY FEVER and ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Never return. A radical departure. Cause eliminated. Constitution changed. Nerves reconstructed. Splendid health. **FREE** Over 52,000 patients. Good references. ("Relieis," or change of climate, cannot cure.) Write for **BOOK 25A, FREE,** containing reports of many interesting cases. Address,

DR. HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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American Graphite PENCILS are the best.

Whatever your requirement in pencils, you can find what you want among Dixon's. A thousand different pencils to select from, and each pencil the best for its purpose — always smooth, strong and uniform.

Send for illustrated booklet U, *free*.

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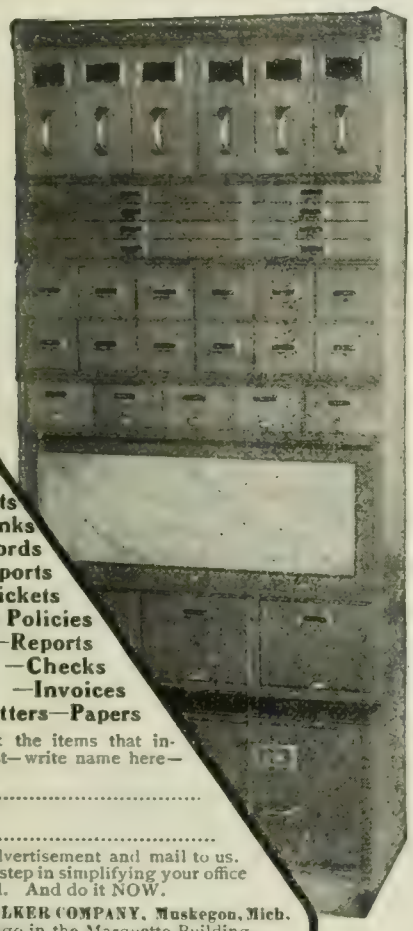

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Cayman Islands by a hurricane on August 11 are received.

The election of Alfredo Moreño as vice-president of Ecuador is annulled.

Domestic.

August 17.—Senator Allison is delegated to frame a currency measure for the coming Congress.

Minister Conger secures a written promise from Prince Ching to sign, on October 8, a treaty with the United States, opening the ports of Mukden and Tatung Tao.

Judge Davis, of the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, in action brought against Western Union Telegraph Company, upholds the "black list" and right to discharge employees for belonging to a labor-union.

President Roosevelt reviews twenty-two warships off Oyster Bay and addresses officers and men of the *Kearsarge* and the *Olympia*.

August 18.—Nebraska Republicans indorse Roosevelt for President in 1904, and John L. Webster of Nebraska for Vice-President.

August 19.—Secretary Root leaves for London to preside over the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

Prof. Booker T. Washington addresses the annual convention of the National Negro Business Men's League at Nashville, Tenn.

A conference is held in Chicago to effect a combination of farmers, fruit-growers, and dairymen, to keep up prices.

August 20.—The profits of the New Orleans bull pool in cotton are reported to be $7,000,000. Secretary Wilson says that speculation does incalculable harm to cotton-growing and manufacturing.

The Grand Army of the Republic, at its encampment in San Francisco, elects Gen. John C. Black commander-in-chief.

In a receiver's suit at Wilmington, Del., J. Edward Addicks is charged with unlawful possession of $75,000,000 worth of Bay State Gas-stock.

Cholera breaks out on the transport *Sherman* just before it sails from Manila to San Francisco.

August 21.—The Grand Army of the Republic Encampment passes resolutions eulogizing General Miles.

August 22.—The first annual report on the work of irrigating the arid lands is made public by the Geological Survey.

The *Reliance* wins the first race for the *America's* cup by seven minutes and three seconds, outsailing *Shamrock III.*

The Bookbinders' union makes public a statement of reasons why W. A. Miller was expelled from membership.

The new cruiser *Pennsylvania* is launched at Philadelphia.

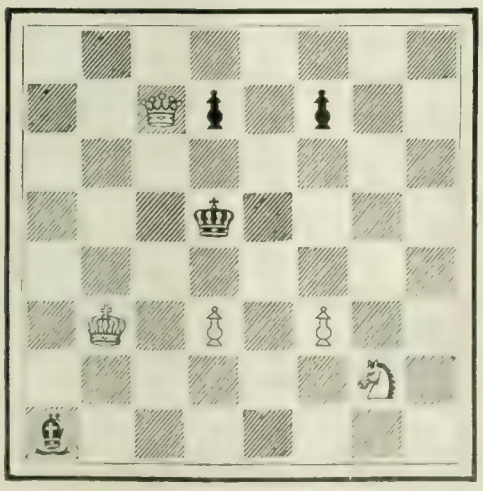
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 857.

By T. TAVERNER.

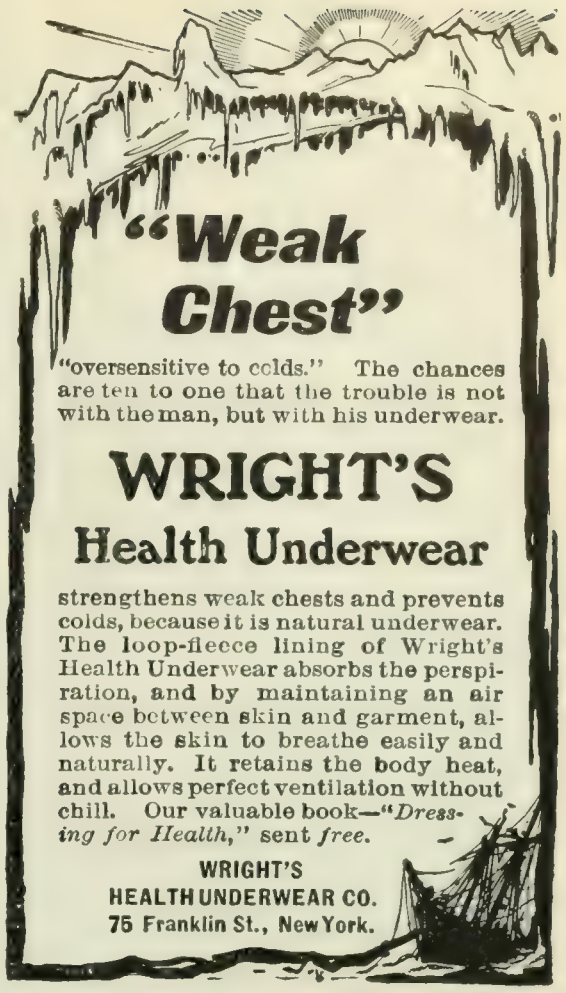
Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

8, 2 Q p 1 p 2; 8; 3 k 4; 8; 1 K 1 P 1 P 2; 6 S 1; b 7.

White mates in two moves.



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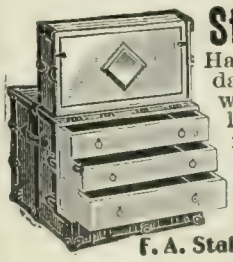

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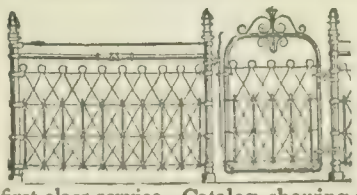

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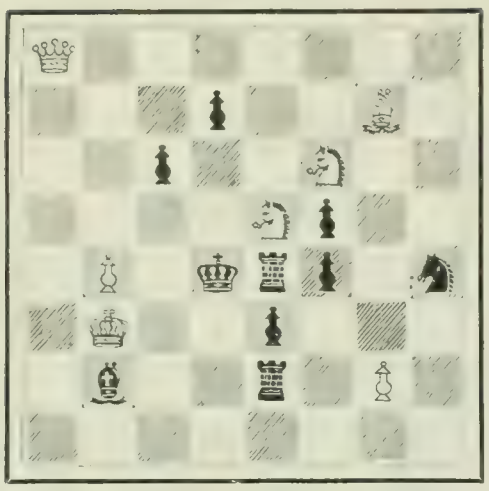
Problem 858.

From *Minerva*, Rome.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

Q 7; 3 p 2 B 1; 2 p 2 S 2; 4 S p 2; 1 P 1 k r p 1 s; 1 K 2 p 3; 1 b 2 r 1 P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The Rice Gambit.

Lasker and Tschigorin are playing a series of six games in Brighton, England, on the lines of the "Rice Gambit," Professor Rice paying $100 per game. We give the scores of the first two games.

First Game—Rice Gambit.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—Q 2	B—B 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	19 Kt—B 4	B x B
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	20 Q x B	K R—K sq
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	21 Kt—K 3	Q—Q 2
5 Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	22 P—Q 5	Kt—K 4
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	23 Q—Q 4	Kt Kt 3
7 P x P	B Q 3	24 P—R 5	Kt x B
8 Castles	B x Kt	25 Q x Kt	Q—K 2
9 R K sq	Q—K 2	26 Kt x P	P—B 4
10 P—B 3	P—B 6	27 R-K sq(a)	Q—Kt 2
11 P—Q 4	Kt—K 5	28 Kt-R 6 ch	K—R sq
12 R x Kt	B—R 7 ch	29 Kt x P	Q—B 3
13 K x B	Q x R	30 R—K 6	R x R
14 P—K Kt 3	Castles	31 P x R	R—K sq
15 B—B 4	P—Q B 3	32 P K 7	P—K R 3
16 P x P	Kt x P	33 Q -Q 4	Q x Q
17 B -Q 3	Q—Q 4	34 P x Q	Resigns.

(a) If 27 Q x R; 28 Q-Kt 5 ch, K—B sq; 29 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 30 Kt—R 6 mate.

Second Game—Rice Gambit.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 P—K Kt 3	Castles
2 P—K B 4	P x P	15 B—B 4	P—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	16 Kt -Q 2	Q—Kt 3
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	17 Q—K sq	B—B 4
5 Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	18 Q—K 7	Kt—Q 2
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	19 R—K sq	P x P
7 P x P	B Q 3	20 B x P	Kt—B 3
8 Castles	B x Kt	21 Q x Kt P	Q R—K sq
9 R—K sq	Q—K 2	22 R x R	R x R
10 P—B 3	P -B 6	23 B—K 5	B—B sq
11 P—Q 4	Kt—K 5	24 Q—B 6	Q—B 7 (a)
12 R x Kt	B -R 7 ch	25 B x P ch	K—B sq
13 K x B	Q x R	26 Resigns (b).	

(a) The winning move, for if White attempts to defend the Kt with B—B 4, Black replies with R—K 7.

(b) There is nothing to be done. If 26 Q—Q 6 ch, R—K 2; 27 B—K B 4, K x B, etc.

It is worth notice that in these games the moves are identical up to White's 10th It seems that the play in the first game is better.

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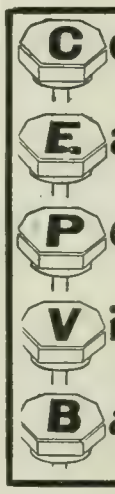

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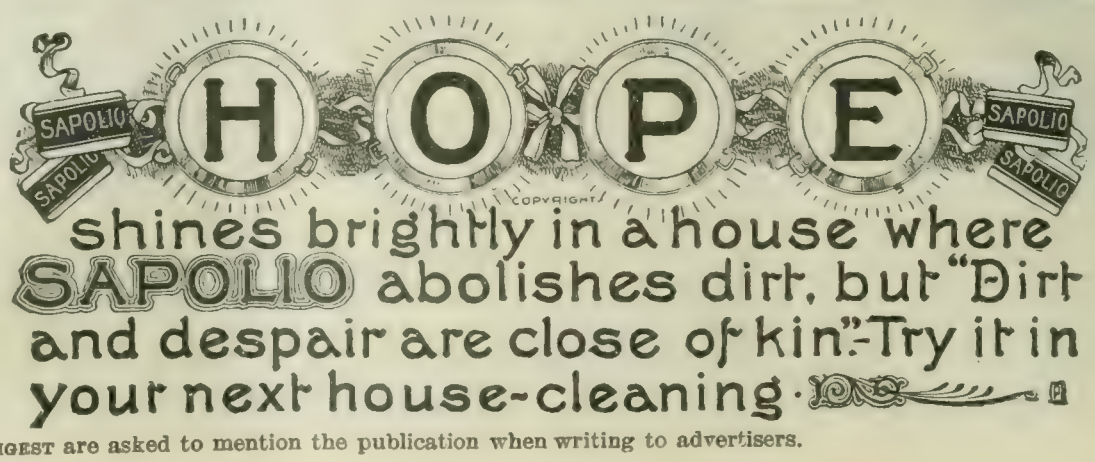

The Literary Digest

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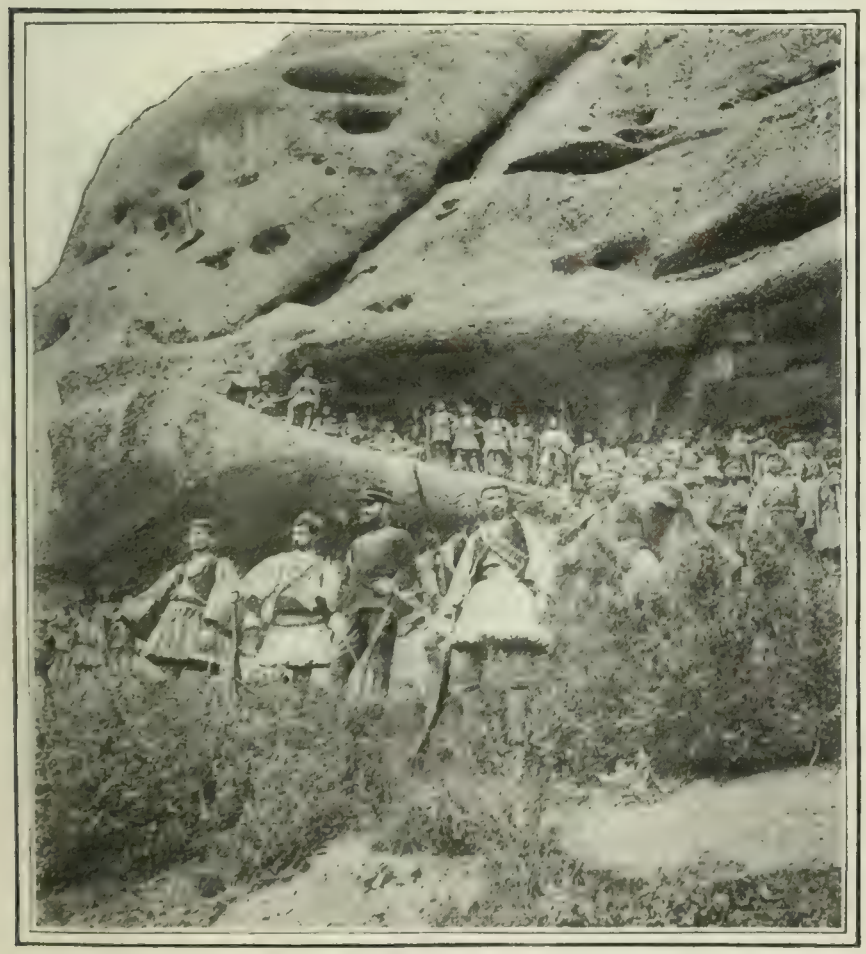
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MACEDONIAN MASSACRES.

MACEDONIA, says the Philadelphia *Press*, is at present "little better than Hades." If half the reports from there are true, we can have the unpleasant assurance that there is not an hour when the smoke of some village is not rising to the sky, mingled with the cries of its dying inhabitants. The morning newspaper of August 20, for example, told of more than twenty villages sacked and burned by Turks and insurgents. The morning paper of August 22 informed us that the Turks had burned eight villages, "massacring the women and children," and the insurgents had burned "the villages behind Vasiliko." Next morning we were told that "all the villages along the coast of Adrianople" had been burned by the insurgents; and, on the morning following, that the insurgents had "pillaged several Greek and Turkish villages southwest of Kirk-Kilise," and that some twenty fights and the destruction of eleven villages had been reported from the Adrianople district. The next morning's news was even more horrible. The insurgents had killed two hundred people in the town of Urgas and blown up the government buildings with dynamite; at Armensko the Turks had destroyed the town and "massacred all the men, women, and children, with terrible atrocities"; at Monastir the churches had been demolished, the houses sacked and burned, and the population were starving; the Turks had burned twenty-two villages in the district of Florina, massacring the women and children; fighting was going on everywhere in the neighborhood of Losengrad, and eight villages there had been burned; the town of Bunar Hissar was burned; Vasiliko was taken by the insurgents and the garrison and one hundred of the inhabitants killed, and three other fights were reported. Next day the sack and destruction of some twenty villages were reported; and, the day following, massacres were reported from a dozen other towns and villages. The report that our vice-consul at Beirut, in Syria, had been assassinated started a ripple of war talk last week, but the report proved to be unfounded.



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Band of Macedonian Insurgents.

Copyrighted photo by Underwood & Underwood.

Insurgent Sharpshooters in a Skirmish near St. Trinity Monastery, Macedonian Frontier.

Details are still coming in of the atrocities at Krushevo, about

the middle of last month, where the pillage and slaughter raged for three days. The New York *Tribune* says of the sack of Krushevo:

"Krushevo was a beautiful, prosperous, and peaceful town. It was inhabited by only a few Bulgars, and they were the poorer part

THE CONSULTATION.

MACEDONIA—"Let me at him! What he needs is a good blood-letting."
—Bushnell in the Des Moines *News*.

of the people. The great majority, and practically all the well-to-do, were Wallachs, who are radically different from the Bulgars in race and religion. It was really a Wallachian town. It was not concerned in the insurrection, and had little or no sympathy with it. The Bulgarian insurgents regarded it as a rich place for plunder and one the seizure of which would especially exasperate the Government. So the Macedonian committee organized an attack

THE TURK—"This bullet-proof shield is the best thing you ever introduced to me."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

upon it by a party of Bulgars and captured it. They then massaced a number of the chief citizens—not Turks, but Christian Wallachs—and levied wholesale blackmail upon the survivors. A Turkish force was sent to recapture the place. Before attacking it, the Turkish commander offered to let the women and children depart out of harm's way. This the Bulgars refused to permit, insisting that the Wallachian women and children, some of whose husbands and fathers they had murdered and most of whom they had robbed, should remain to share the fortunes of war. Then, when the Turkish attack became hot, the Bulgars sneaked away and took to the woods, leaving the women and children to their fate. That fate was unspeakably horrible. The Turkish soldiers, infuriated at the escape of their foes, and having the lust of slaughter fully aroused, ravished and plundered and slaughtered at will.

"Now, it is impossible to find excuses for such conduct on the part of the Turks. No language can too strongly express the horror and detestation of it which the whole civilized world should feel. But, then, neither is the conduct of the Bulgars to be condoned. It was cowardly, savage, and criminal in the extreme. In order to promote their campaign against the Turks the Bulgars attacked the Wallachian town, massacred and plundered its people, and then delivered its women and children over to the wrath of the Turks. That is the sort of thing that justly alienates the sympathies of the world from the Bulgars and demonstrates the necessity of some other than Bulgarian rule in Macedonia as a substitute for Turkish misrule."

Will the Powers interfere? The Chicago *Evening Post*, which is uncommonly well informed in regard to the policy of Russia and the other Powers, declares its belief that Russia will not come to the aid of the revolted Christians, and thinks there is "no hope for Macedonia." And the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, while thinking it "scarcely credible" that Europe "will permit a war of extermination of races to go on indefinitely in Macedonia," recalls that Europe allowed worse massacres to go on unchecked in 1896. It says:

"It is scarcely conceivable that the horrors of 1896 can be equaled, when the helpless Armenians were cut down by tens of thousands, some estimates putting the number massacred as high as 100,000. Yet Europe, which knew of similar outrages in Bosnia, where it was said 8,000 to 10,000 Christians were killed annually for five or six years before the Russo-Turkish war, heard the cry of the Armenians unmoved to action fearful lest her own blood instinct might be roused.

"Compared with the barbarities of seven years ago those of to-day, frightful as the latter seem as described in the daily despatches, are trifling and venial. Then defenseless men, women, and children were slaughtered in cold blood with no more provocation than a trumped-up charge that some of their countrymen had been concerned in the attempt to rob the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople. No rising of armed insurgents had occurred, no Turkish peasants or soldiers had been killed, no villages or cities had been taken. To-day the Turks have the justification that they are fighting against men with weapons in their hands, rebels against their legitimate and acknowledged authority."

The Boston *Herald* wonders if the early seats of civilization, now given over to barbarism, might not be redeemed. It says in a reflective editorial:

"It seems strange that the very section of Europe where a high culture first prevailed should have lapsed so deeply into barbarism, its conditions practically anarchical in the jumble of races, creeds, and multiform antagonisms, social and political, while the rudest and most barbaric of the so-called Christian Powers claims the succession to the foremost of classic peoples.

"The hand of misrule is laid heavily upon all the vast region where lay the centers of ancient power, stretching from the Indus to the Adriatic. If some transcendent genius in civil organization could only bring this great territory that now comprises Persia and the Turkish Empire under orderly control, and subject it to the influences that modern achievement in science and industry has made practicable, then the wide-reaching desert places dotted with the ruins of what were the world's most populous cities might again be made to blossom as the rose. If Egypt, happily wrested from one of these decadent empires, is reviving to a splendid renaissance under the sagacious administration of a capable power, it seems by no means impossible that the lands where lay Nippur and Babylon and Bagdad and Damascus and Byzance might rise to a new glory that should far surpass the ancient splendors of those capitals and their kingdoms. With all our twentieth-century

instruments at command the task might be easy. When the Balkan troubles are settled, as they must be, if they are ever to be settled right, something like this will be the outcome. The Powers, with their jealousies and their selfish ambitions, now stand each in the way of the others, and thereby each impedes its own best advancement. If they only could join in this great end—a modern crusade to bring peace and prosperity to the Old World's midlands where civilization was cradled—it would bring the truest Christianity to where in verity would lie its Holy Land. And how the nations themselves, each and all, would profit by the prosperity thus wrought! Perhaps the beginning of what in time may bring it to pass is now impending."

A WALKING-DELEGATE SENT TO SING SING.

IT is doubtful if any other "walking-delegate" of a labor-union has ever been so roundly denounced by the newspapers all over the country as Samuel J. Parks, delegate of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union of New York city, who went to Sing Sing prison on Thursday of last week. Parks has the record of having called 5,000 strikes in the last seven years—an average of two a day—and it came out during the trial that he had been using his power as a club to extort money from employers. In the particular case in which he was convicted he had extorted $200 from an employer by a strike threat. Parks has several other similar charges hanging over him, other walking-delegates are under like accusation, and a number of contractors are accused of being in league with these delegates to extort money from firms not in their "ring." The labor papers have been slow to condemn a leader who has helped to raise wages from $2 a day to $5 in his trade in New York city in the last few years, but since it has become apparent that he has been using the workingmen as pawns in a game of personal "graft," they have lost sympathy for him, and merely ask that the labor-union movement shall not be judged by this one case. The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, at a meeting on the evening of the day after Parks went to Sing Sing, passed a vote of confidence in him with shouts of applause, and voted to continue his salary of $48 a week while he is in prison, even if he has to fill out his entire term of two and one-half years.

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* says that the union will be judged by Parks in so far as it indorses him. To quote:

"Trades-unionism was not only not on trial in the Parks case, but it can not be in the least injured by Parks's conviction, except in so far as it accords indorsement to Parks's methods. Of course, the Parks conviction casts some discredit on trades-unionism, but not, normally, any more than the conviction of a defaulting banker does on the banking business, or of a crooked Congressman, for instance, on the party to which he belongs. But if an association of bankers were to meet and pass a vote of confidence in the defaulter while his trial was in progress, or similar action under similar circumstances were taken by the party associates of the crooked Congressman, then, indeed, would a storm of indignant protest break out from the people. On the other hand, when bankers or party men, as the case may be, condem a former associate who has betrayed the trust reposed in his hands, they set themselves right before the public. What trades-unionism must understand is that it has no more, as it has no less, privileges than any other class in the community, and can not violate the laws of the land or tolerate such violation, or oppose itself to the governments, national, state, and local, set up by the people, without paying in full measure the penalty meted out to other equal offenders. Organization for the protection of workingmen's rights does not need defense or excuse at this day, but the day will never come in this free republic when organization for the protection of crime, or the use of organizations already in existence to defend or protect criminals, will be tolerated."

The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, however, regards Parks as a typically representative labor leader:

"The public now knows that organized labor is too often abused by worthless fellows, who stir up dissension and profit by the confusion. The tyranny that to-day prevails in these circles, the insolent manner of the walking-delegate, have gone too far for the American people. To whatever extent the organization of labor is justified in general—even necessary, in order to give the financially weak man protection against capital organized or scattered—

IT MEANS DEATH!

While walking-delegates are holding up plans for public and private improvements, labor and capital are both facing ruin.

—Drake in *Leslie's Weekly*.

the union movement of to-day is degenerate and evil. It injures the true and legitimate interests of labor far more than lost strikes. It robs the organized laborers of the sympathy and support of the people. And without this support of the mass of the people the strongest and firmest organization is powerless in the struggle against its true opponents.

"It is to be hoped that the Parks trial marks a turning-point in

MAZEPPA!

—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

the history of organized labor in America. It is to be hoped that it will turn aside from these false idols, as soon as a few of them are in the penitentiary with Samuel Parks."

Some of the workingmen are quoted as saying that they made more money when wages were lower and work steady than they

BRITISH-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN SPORTS.

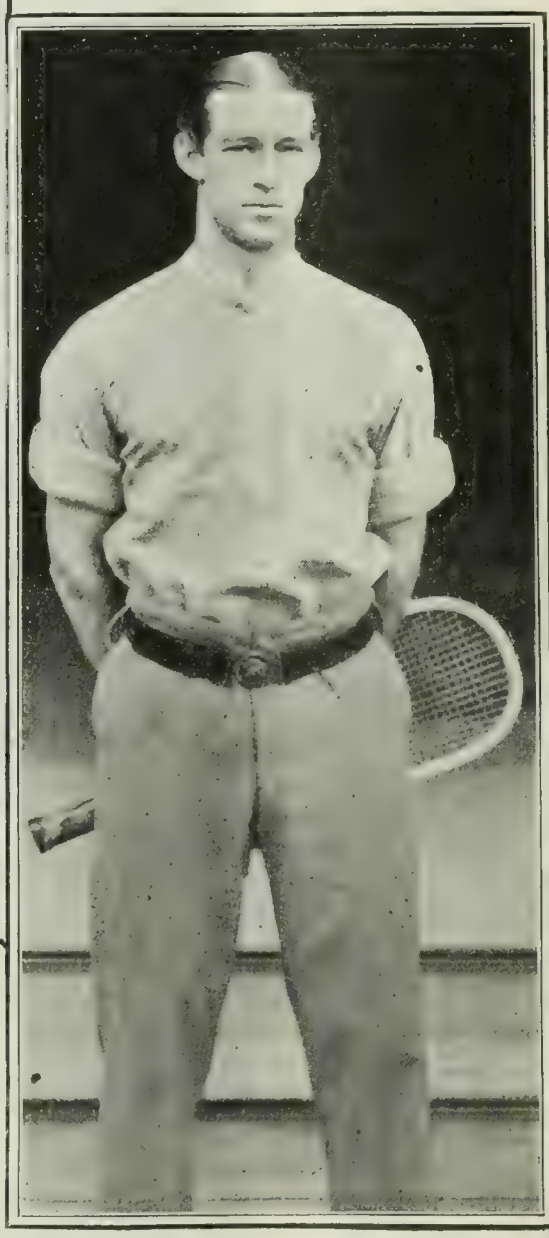
YACHTING, golf, and tennis contests between representatives of Great Britain and America during the past few weeks have aroused an unusual interest in these sports among people who would ordinarily reserve their enthusiasm for such an event as the arrival of the two-minute trotter, or the victory of the home baseball team. The triumphant tour of the Oxford and Cambridge golfers does not appear to have been unexpected, for in golf, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, "we have still much to learn in this country," and "our average players have not yet approached the standard of golf as set abroad." This inferiority, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, is due to the fact that the British play golf from childhood, while we take it up later in life. No excuses are heard, however, for our defeat at tennis. H. L. Doherty, the British champion who won the American championship last week from W. A. Larned, is considered by many to be the best player in the world. This is the first time the American championship has been won by a foreigner, altho Great Britain has been sending its crack players after it for many years, the American players invariably proving superior. The Doherty brothers, however, have been capturing the tennis honors in sweeping style. As the New York *Times* says:

"Since coming to this country the Doh-

Photo by Alman & Co. Courtesy of "Outing."

H. L. DOHERTY,

The English tennis champion, who won the American championship last week.



W. A. LARNED,

The American tennis champion who was defeated by H. L. Doherty.

Photo by Alman & Co. Courtesy of "Outing."

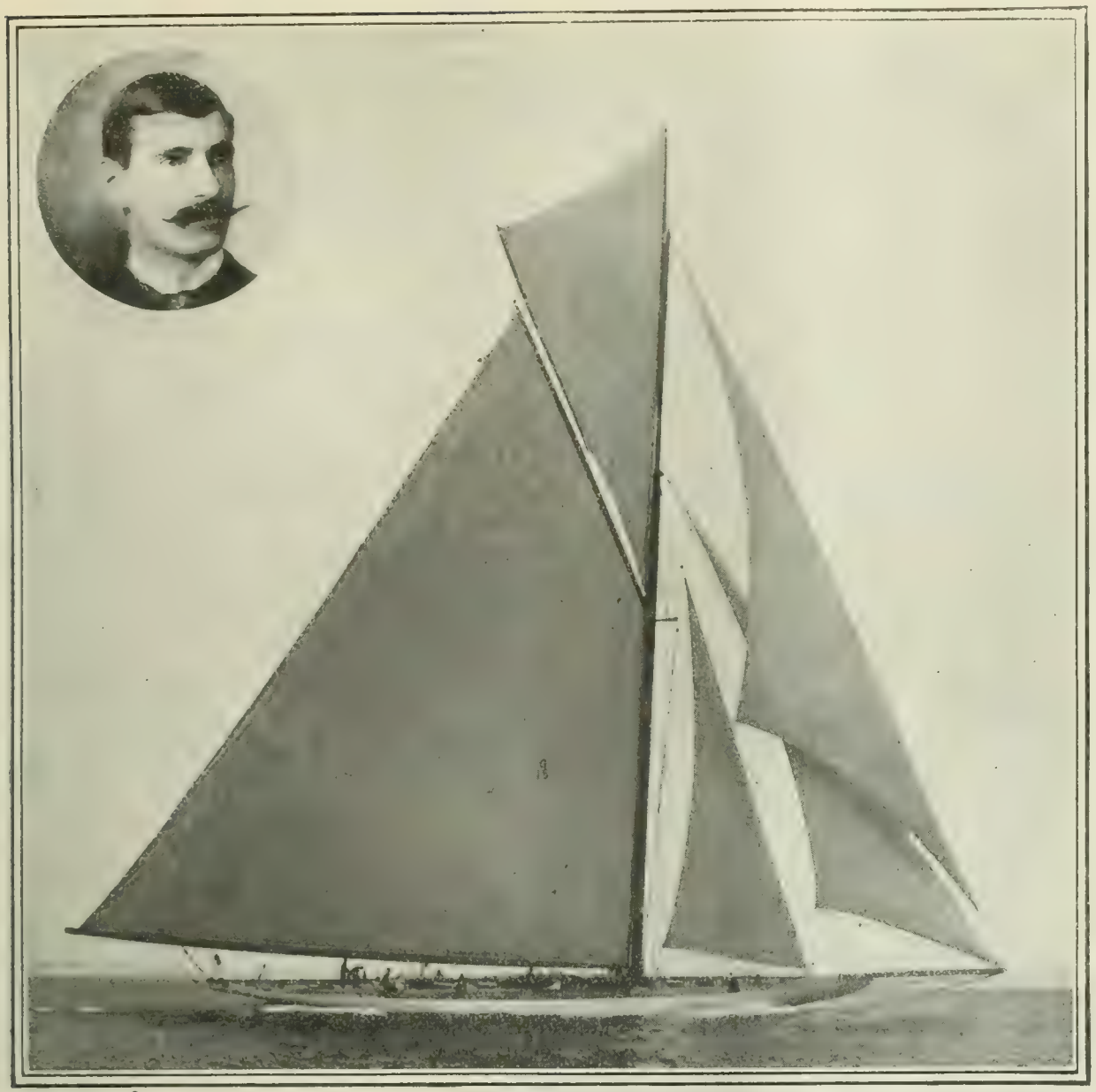
R. F. DOHERTY.

The Doherty brothers have won the American tennis championship in doubles two years in succession.

make now with high wages and continual strikes. Assistant-District-Attorney Rand, who conducted the case against Parks, received a touching letter a few days ago from a workingman's wife, who expressed herself as follows in regard to Delegate Parks:

"He has at this present day thousands of women and children and families of skilled mechanics literally starving, and suffering as much here as if they lived in the coal-miners' regions. For over three months some of these workmen have been idle. Some have big families, and all must live. How in God's name are we to get food when the men are forced into idleness? Some of them are forced into destroying their lives either literally or becoming idle drinkers, for they can get drink always, but no food, and while those who should be our protectors and supporters are idle and being dominated by a few self-interested men called delegates; mothers, wives, children are fighting the wolf at the door, and suffering humiliation and bread hunger and want of every kind, which it would be impossible to describe to those who have not tried such a condition. The American workmen pride themselves on their independence, while I think they are simply showing themselves the most abject, dependent ones you can imagine to let a few delegates to rule his work, his life, his home, and his family.

"Sam Parks and his crimes are not so much in taking the money offered him or asking for that money from some one who had it, but his most cruel, brutish act lies in taking the bread out of the mouths of the workman and his family. My life as well as my poor, little, dependent children are but few of the many that suffer through him."



CAPTAIN BARR AND THE "RELIANCE."

erty brothers have won the Davis International Challenge Cup. At Longwood, Nahant, and Southampton, L. I., they also carried off the honors. They successfully defended their holding of the American doubles championship that they won last year from Ward and Davis, and to-day H. L. Doherty gains the title in the singles. This clean sweep of the American tennis courts has demonstrated their superiority over the players of this country."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* notes that while American teams have taken up the English national game of cricket, and "are able to make decidedly creditable showings, even on English fields," the English "have never made any serious effort to play what we still call our national game," and in football "unfortunately the rules of the game in the two countries are so different that competition is impossible. Latterly our oarsmen have shown a disposition to try their skill on the Thames," adds the same paper, "but no really representative crews have been sent over."

The defeat of the *Shamrock III.* by the *Reliance* was expected after the first trial or two had showed the superiority of the American boat. Sir Thomas is reported as declaring that he will not try again for the cup, and Captain Barr is quoted as predicting that the cup will never cross the ocean. The Philadelphia *Record* remarks:

"Sir Thomas had better spend his money giving another dinner to the London poor and take a peerage. We shall miss him in 1905 and 1907 and 1909, and all the other odd years, which will seem all the odder for his absence. But he can not find any one in England who can design a yacht that will beat an American defender, and he ought to use his money in laying up treasure in heaven and getting a seat in the House of Lords."

The hope is expressed on all sides that the rules of the cup races will be so modified as to bar out the present "racing machines" and provide for races between real yachts. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says on this point:

"The last of the real yachts built in America was the *Mayflower;* after her racing days were over she did good service as a cruising schooner. *Galatea*, the English boat that raced her, tho she was an absurd creature with her fifteen feet beam, crossed the ocean under her

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CAPTAIN WRINGE AND THE "SHAMROCK."

own sail, bringing her owner and his wife. The *Thistle*, of the next year, sailed a little after her defeat—she had real tonnage; actual displacement—that is, capacity; but since her day no racing-yacht built to defend or contest for the *America's* Cup has been good for anything else. The modern racers, considered as boats, are absolutely contemptible; they have no hull, no capacity worth speaking of. The effort is to keep the hull as small as possible and crowd on all the sail that can possibly be kept in the air, and the trick is to hang ninety tons of lead underneath the hull to keep the center of gravity low. *Reliance* is a shapely chip, with 16,000 feet of sail above her—a triangle rising 200 feet in the air—and a mogul locomotive suspended underneath her. She is a smaller boat than *Mayflower* was, yet she spreads twice as much sail. She is all above water or under the water, with a mere cork on the water to keep her afloat. All she was meant to carry was sail on her lofty spars and lead on her fin keel. She is not a boat at all.

"No doubt it would be possible for the Herreshoffs with their wonderful skill to carry the idea to even greater extremes, with the English builders always a little behind. But what advantage would it be? Isn't it time so to frame the rules that the international contests shall be sailed, no longer in machines which Sir Thomas Lipton describes as beautiful and good for nothing, but in real yachts?"

DEMOCRATIC RESULTS IN THREE STATES.

DEMOCRATIC conventions are viewed with uncommon interest by the press this year because of the active contest between the Bryan and Cleveland wings of the party for control. Last week Democratic conventions were held in Nebraska and Ohio, and a Democratic primary was held in Mississippi. In Nebraska Mr. Bryan secured another fusion of Democrats and Populists and dominated the convention; and in Ohio Mr. Bryan's lieutenant, Tom L. Johnson, dominated the convention, secured the indorsement of the Kansas City platform, and was nominated for governor by acclamation. If the Bryan forces are so strong in these two States, argues the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "there seems to be no reason for modifying the opinion that, while free silver will not be indorsed again by the national Democracy, the convention will find it desirable to nominate as a Presidential candidate some one who at least is not personally offensive or politically maddening to Mr. Bryan." Additional proof of this is thought to be seen in the fact that in a recent poll of 500 prominent Tennessee Democrats, two favored David B. Hill for President, nine favored Mr. Cleveland, 12 Mr. Gorman, and 155 Mr. Bryan.

A Gold Democratic view of the Nebraska and Ohio results may be seen in this comment by the New York *World:*

"The Democrats of Ohio have again 'reaffirmed' the Populistic and Free-Silver Republican platforms of 1896 and 1900—hitched themselves once more to that political body of death which has twice dragged the party in the nation down to ignominious and deserved defeat, and which the voters of Ohio last year condemned for the seventh time by over 90,000 plurality.

"There is absolutely no use in wasting words over the nominations or further procedings of Tom Johnson's assemblage of lackbrains. If the voters of Ohio think it worth while to turn out to the election this year, the majority against the so-called Democratic ticket will probably be something like 100,000. At least it ought to be.

"In Nebraska the poor old party is in even worse plight. Under the leadership of the unteachable Mr. Bryan it has signified its desire for a continuation of the blighting fusion with Populism —an exploded lunacy which, starting with a million voters has dwindled to next to nothing, and has not a single representative left in either branch of Congress or in any state government.

"Such fatuity can only lead to further 'punishment after death' to the remains of the once-powerful Democratic party in the West."

A more favorable view of Mr. Johnson is taken by the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) in the following paragraph:

"Tom Johnson may not be successful as a candidate for governor, altho his nomination and canvass may promote him to the importance of a leading Presidential aspirant next year; but the vigor of his new ideas on the equality of state taxation as between the farmers and the corporations, as well as other important questions of state policy, have taken a strong hold, and some surprising results may be expected in the election of members of the legislature, with Mark Hanna as a Republican candidate for Senator. Johnson and Hanna are well matched in political alertness and resources, with the fact apparent that the Democrat has the strongest hold on the people, because he stands out openly, resolutely, and radically on questions that Hanna with his trust complications must treat gingerly."

In Mississippi the Democratic primary, last week, resulted in the nomination (insuring the election) of Maj. James K. Vardaman for governor. Major Vardaman has seemed, in his speeches, to favor lynching, and advocates the exclusion of the blacks from the benefits of the public-school fund. The blacks can not well be deprived of their schools, however, without a change in the state constitution, and the legislature is conservative, so it is not thought likely that the Vardaman plan will be carried out. The hostile attitude of Major Vardaman toward the negroes, it is feared, may lead to trouble. "He openly advocates mob violence," says one of the Mississippi campaign manifestoes, "which, if he should be elected, would result in a carnival of crime unknown in our history." His success is attributed by some to the fact that the negro preachers favored Judge Critz, his opponent. Others regard it as a protest against the President's negro policy. Thus the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"The Mississippi vote for Vardaman should be a warning to the President and his party that their pernicious activity in forcing negro officials upon Southern white communities is an enmity against the negro more than against the whites. The latter will always find a way to defend themselves against such enforced attempts to make them accept negro equality."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND UNION LABOR.

NOTHING but commendation is heard from the daily press—Republican, Democratic, and Independent—in their comment on the President's ruling that the government bureaus and offices shall be "open shops." The President has reinstated an assistant foreman in the Government Printing-Office who had been discharged at the request of the Bookbinders' Union, has issued instructions that no one is to be discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in a union, and has caused all the government employees to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, like salaried officers.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, a Democratic paper that criticizes the President pretty sharply occasionally, says that in this matter he "takes a position that will be sustained by the solid sense of the American people," and goes on to say:

"It is little less than startling that trades-unionists, who number less than ten per cent. of the laborers engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, should assume that only members of their organizations shall be permitted to work for the federal Government, and that 'the door of opportunity' shall be closed against all workmen who do not affiliate with trades-unions.

"The arrogance, if not the insolence, of such a proposition discloses the livid sidelights of trades-unionism. It is, indeed, a forceful reminder of conditions that have come to pass in the industrial world.

"Is it not high time that a courageous word be spoken on this subject? In view of recent despatches from Washington, can any one doubt that liberty to think, liberty to speak, and liberty to act —the three foundation-stones of this nation—are now attacked by the demands of these labor organizations?

"If ten per cent. of the workmen of this country should be permitted arbitrarily to dictate who shall be, and who shall not be, employed by federal authorities, does any reasoning person suppose that this Government of ours would be 'a government of the people, for the people, and by the people'? Does not every one know that, in such an event, it would become essntially a govern-

ment of trades-unionists, for trades-unionists, and by trades-unionists?

"Are the American people—are the ninety per cent. of non-union American workmen—willing that such a revolution be wrought in the United States?

"The President is right. 'A free field and no favor'—this is the principle and this is the policy that must be maintained by the Government toward all men who apply for government work."

Some of the press, however, qualify their commendation somewhat. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) remarks:

"The changed position of Mr. Roosevelt in opposition to the tyranny of labor-unionism may be only temporary, but on the face it looks as tho personal contact with organized labor is responsible for the stand he has taken. As long as he was dealing with strikes against other people, he, by implication, seemed to be the champion of unionism, but when its intolerance was shown to have permeated the government service he woke up to this menace to free institutions. In consequence, he has issued orders that the government departments shall not place a ban upon non-unionists, but treat all as the laws of God and man ordain they be treated.

"Mr. Roosevelt, while given to 'spectacularism,' as Mr. David Hill phrases it, seems disposed at present to do his plain duty."

Some of the labor leaders threaten the President with the loss of the labor vote in the next election, as a result of his present attitude. Neil C. McCallum, business agent of the Chicago Engineers' Union, is quoted as saying:

"When a preacher wants a job, he must first join a conference or be a graduate of a certain college. When a lawyer wants to transact business in the United States courts, he must join an association. Yet when we say that a man should not work unless he joins a society composed of his brother workers, we are condemned. This rule of Roosevelt's will defeat him in the next Presidential campaign."

CHANGES IN PHILIPPINE ADMINISTRATION.

LITTLE adverse comment is heard from our papers on the President's appointment of Governor Taft to succeed Elihu Root as Secretary of War, and of Gen. Luke E. Wright to succeed the new Secretary of War as governor of the Philippines. The President could not have done better when he selected Governor Taft, say our papers, and some even go so far as to consider it most fortunate for the nation and the Administration that Governor Taft has consented to accept the appointment. When it was reported, two weeks ago, that it was Secretary Root's intention to resign from the Cabinet and that Governor Taft would be named as his successor (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 22), it was considered doubtful whether he would accept the appointment. General Wright, who is now the vice-governor of the Philippines, was during Governor Taft's visit to the Vatican last year acting-governor, and, it is declared, showed himself well capable of discharging the duties of that office. He is not only popular with the Americans in the Philippines, but also with the Filipinos, who hold him only second in their estimation to Governor Taft. The general is a Democrat, and is said to be in perfect accord with Governor Taft's policy. Judge Henry C. Ide, secretary of finance and justice of the Philippines, has been named to succeed General Wright as vice-governor. These appointments, it is reported, are to take effect in January.

In Judge Taft, says the New York *World* (Dem.), Mr. Root will have a successor of "high character and large ability," who will "in Washington have an even better chance than at Manila to hold selfish imperialism in check," and to help carry out his truly American policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos." The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) also believes that Governor Taft will continue in the same policy. It says:

"Going from the governor-generalship of the Philippines to the head of the department of our own Government most largely occupied with the problem of bringing peace and civilization to our possessions in the Orient, Governor Taft will be in a position to help carry out successfully the policy which has already won him the lasting regard of the Filipinos and in which, it is to be assumed, his deputy, General Wright, now promoted to the full government of the archipelago, will heartily cooperate. Try he never so hard, President Roosevelt could not have done better for the American people nor for the Filipinos than he did in making these appointments, and because that is so, and because politics was not even remotely considered in the matter, the President has, by doing them, greatly added to his strength before the people."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) sees two significant political moves in the appointment of Governor Taft to be Secretary of War. The President, it says, is trying to make way for General Wood in the Philippines, and "to bring Taft into the public eye in this country." Since he would be acceptable to President Roosevelt for second place on the national ticket in 1904, says *The Advertiser*, he is brought on to Washington to show what is in him, and to give the party leaders a chance to find out his "ability and grasp." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"It is not intended at this time to review Judge Taft's service in the Philippines. *The Republican* takes occasion, however, to say that he deserves the applause of every American because of the enemies he has made among the foreign adventurers and get-rich-quick exploiters who have thronged to Manila. He angered that contingent bitterly, when, last February, in answer to a petition of the European chamber of commerce at Iloilo, he told both foreigners and Americans 'that if they found fault with the way the government was being run here, they could leave the islands; that the government was being run for the Filipinos.' This did him much honor, and it must be remembered to his credit when it is pointed out that he leaves the islands still prostrate from war, pestilence, and famine. It is not at all certain that in Governor Wright the natives will find so good a friend. The exploiters have been claiming Wright as in sympathy with their desires. He comes from the old slaveholding aristocracy of the South, but his inherited views regarding colored races may not affect his work as an administrator. Judge Taft will probably find the war office comparatively easy in its military phase. General Corbin will be by his side. The judge comes home a large political figure and already many consider him of Presidential size."

In regard to General Wright, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that one cause for satisfaction is the fact that he is a Democrat. It goes on to say:

"There may be great questions of national policy concerning the dependencies, such as their acquisition at all, or the character of the government to be established in them, that are legitimate matters of party difference, just as there may be difference about declaring a war or making a peace. But, the policy once determined, the agents who carry it out should be no more partizans than the generals who fight battles whether they think the war wise or not. It is good, then, to find a Republican administration picking out for promotion to the highest place in the insular service, simply on the ground of his fitness, a lifelong Democrat. It is also good to find such a Democrat entering heartily into the work of making a success of American rule in the archipelago without stopping to ask whether the Government at Washington, which marks out his broad lines of policy, is for the moment conducted by Republicans or Democrats. This is the practical way of taking the Philippines out of politics and insuring the determination of questions affecting them on their merits."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SO England has called the attention of the Sultan to the serious condition in Macedonia. Possibly he had not noticed it.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE rumor of a corner in cod-liver oil will be hailed with joy by a great many citizens who have not yet arrived at the voting age.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IF, as suggested, the Republicans should adopt "the full baby carriage" as the campaign slogan, the Democrats will concede Utah.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

"ALL of the members of the Servian cabinet have walked out," according to a cablegram from Belgrade. This is at least an improvement over the old plan of having them carried out.—*The Washington Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

NO STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH.

IN a recent magazine article, quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 8, Prof. Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, of Yale University, raised the question, Is there a standard of pronunciation in English? Professor Lounsbury writes from a specialist's knowledge of the subject, being himself a lexicographer and the author of a "History of the English Language." In the paper referred to he showed how, from the first, authorities on pronunciation have differed among themselves. Now in a second paper, in *Harper's Magazine* for September, he considers the question still further, and reaches the conclusion, startling enough to the lay mind, that "in the matter of pronunciation there is no standard of authority at all." "Still," he continues, "the belief in the existence of a standard of authority is one that will die hard even with the educated class; with the semi-educated it will never die at all."

In a language which has more than forty sounds to be represented, and with but a few more than twenty characters to represent them, pronunciation, as the writer points out, is always liable to partake of a certain degree of lawlessness. The orthoepist finds himself perplexed not only by the variations already existing, but by others steadily coming to exist. These variations, Professor Lounsbury states, seem to be usually the blind results of chance rather than of any principle or of any recognizable orthoepic influence. He puts his finger, however, on two definable influences which are affecting whole classes of words, and are "operating at all periods and in all places." Of these, the first concerns the shifting of the accent: the second is the growing tendency "to accommodate the spoken to the written language." We read:

PROF. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY.

He states that "there can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing, until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation."

"With us the tendency is regularly in the direction of placing the accent as far from the end as possible. The practise is occasionally carried to such an extreme that it almost requires a training in vocal gymnastics to utter the word without giving the impression that part of it has been swallowed by the speaker. Excesses of this sort are apt in the long run to cure themselves; for pronunciation, like everything else, tends to follow the line of least resistance. When the accent is thrown back to the fourth syllable from the end, with no secondary accent to aid utterance—as, for instance, in the case of *indisputable* and *inexplicable*—we may be confident that men of independence, who find the word difficult to pronounce, will take it upon them to pronounce it to suit themselves. It is then merely a matter of chance whether the method they have chosen to adopt has the fortune to be sanctioned by some one of the numerous pronouncing dictionaries. In the case of the two words just cited, *indisputable* has, if anything, the greater weight of published authority in placing the accent on the third syllable; while in the case of the more difficult word, *inexplicable*, there is no authority at all for such a course, outside of the practise of private individuals.

"The contest, however, rages most bitterly over the words in which it is a question whether the accent should rest upon the penultimate syllable or the antepenultimate. The peace of families has been disturbed, and neighbor has risen up against neighbor, in consequence of the difference of views held as to the proper pronunciation of such words as *contemplate*, *demonstrate*, *extirpate*, *inundate*, *plethoric*, and others too numerous to mention. Upon them the accent swings backward and forward from penult to antepenult, and the reverse, according to difference of time or place or person. In every generation the controversy crops up. Disagreement existed in the sixteenth century, as it did in the nineteenth; it is likely to exist in the twenty-fifth. . . . . .

"The second agency producing constant changes in pronunciation is the attempt, going on increasingly with the extension of education, to accommodate the spoken to the written language. In early times knowledge of the speech was gained almost exclusively through the ear; at present it is learned largely through the eye. He who in reading meets a word with which he is not familiar inevitably tries to pronounce it as near as possible to the way in which it is spelled. This of itself has a tendency to produce variation. The phonetic sense of the English-speaking race has been rendered so defective by the confused orthography of the tongue that to different men the same combination of letters will convey different sounds. Yet this agency has been influential in modifying the pronunciation of several words. It has been particularly effective in causing letters once silent to be sounded. The detailed history of the changes wrought by it in the case of the initial *h* would require a separate article for its full treatment. But it extends to final letters and even to the vowels in the middle of the word. For instance, it was not until the nineteenth century that the *t* of *currant* was generally pronounced; and nearly all eighteenth-century orthoepists pronounced *yes* as if it were spelled *yis*. Indeed, Walker took the pains to assure us that while it was a mark of incorrectness and vulgarity to give to *yet* the sound of *yit*, the best and most established usage gave to *yes* the sound of *yis*."

Professor Lounsbury claims further that "there is nothing permanent even about the general agreement of orthoepists." Nor, in his belief, may we hope for any standard of pronunciation until we have first reformed our orthography. He writes:

"Not a single one of our pronouncing dictionaries is a final authority, nor even the concurrent voice of all of them put together. With our orthography any such condition of things is an impossibility. There can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation. Even then variation of accent must continue to show itself, tho it will be reduced to the lowest possible limits. But how infinitely remote is such a prospect no one needs to be told. Even were the conditions all favorable, long and rough is the road that must be traveled before any such result could be reached in a language like ours, which enjoys and rejoices in the distinction of being the most barbarously spelled of any cultivated tongue in Christendom. We are weltering in an orthographic chaos in which a multitude of signs are represented by the same sound, and a multitude of sounds by the same sign. Our race as a race has in consequence lost the phonetic sense. What can we hope for the orthoepy of a tongue in which, for illustration, the short sound of *e*, found in *let*, is represented by *ea* in *head*, by *eo* in *leopard*, by *ay* in *says*, by *ai* in *said*, by *ei* in *heifer*, and by *a* in *many?* Or of the correspondingly long sound given by us to the same vowel, which is represented by *e* in *mete* (to measure), by *ea* in *meat* (an article of food), or by *ee* in the verb to *meet;* and, furthermore, by *i* in *machine*, by *ie* in *believe*, by *ei* in *receive*, by *eo* in *people*, and by *æ* in *ægis?* Or take the sound denoted by the digraph *sh*, seen in *ship*. It is represented by *ce* in *ocean*, by *ci* in *suspicion*, by *ti* in *nation*, by *xi* in *anxious*, by *sci* in *conscience*, and by *s* followed by *u* in *sure*. There is no object in heaping up further harrowing details, which, indeed, could be multiplied almost indefinitely. They have been introduced merely to show how hopeless is the prospect of attaining under such conditions a uniform standard of pronunciation which all will recognize at once, and to which all will unquestioningly bow.

"The conditions, accordingly, are unfavorable on the side of the language itself; they are full as unfavorable on that of the users of the language. Most of us love our present orthography—love it

for its uncouthness, its barbarousness, its unfitness to do the very work for which orthography is presumed to exist at all. We cling with passionate devotion to its worst anomalies. We not merely shudder at the prospect of changing a spelling which defies all attempts at proper pronunciation, but at one which in addition disguises completely the derivation, about which in other instances we profess to be profoundly solicitous. Even the pettiest alterations in the interest of a mere mechanical uniformity meet with the sturdiest and most unintelligent resistance. On this whole subject, indeed, there is no ignorance so profound and comprehensive as that which envelops the minds of many men of letters, if we can judge of the degree of their knowledge by the character of their utterances. It requires a far more enlightened opinion than prevails yet among the large majority of these before we can look for the success of any effort to cause our tongue to approach even remotely to the phonetic excellence of Italian or Spanish or German. Yet until that time comes no small share of our lives will be spent in the profitable and exciting occupation of consulting dictionaries, in the equally profitable and exciting discussion of the pronunciation of particular words, and in airing our opinions and delivering our decisions upon points about which one thoroughly educated man is as good an authority as another and nobody is an authority at all."

ZOLA AND THE ACADEMY.

A RECENT pamphlet, widely circulated in Paris, essays an estimate of the artistic and literary value of Zola's work. The criticism contained is from the pen of M. Émile Faguet, a member of the French Academy, and is of special interest owing to the suggestion that it represents the attitude toward its subject of the mass of the Academicians. Mr. Robert H. Sherard, in a letter from Paris to the Boston *Transcript*, writes:

"Monsieur Faguet, who, as I believe, represents the Moderates among the Academicians, very carefully studies Zola's claim to immortality. The conclusion that he arrives at is one which will surprise many. Posterity, he thinks, will say of Zola: 'He was not intelligent; he wrote badly when he was not writing descriptions; he knew nothing of humanity which he had the pretension to paint, the pretension to know, and which, as a matter of fact, he only despised; he had some of the parts of a Northern poet and an art of composition which was to some degree Latin; and he knew how to give motion and voice to his crowds.' 'It is quite possible, also,' adds Monsieur Faguet in a final line, 'that posterity will say nothing at all about him.'

"In studying his literary career the critic declares that Zola, being forced to earn his living, began to write much too early, and makes the following statement: 'Every man who writes before he is thirty years old and who does not devote the golden age of life, from his twentieth to his thirtieth year, to reading, observing and reflecting, runs the risk of having no brain and of being nothing but a literary workman. There are exceptions; but they are rare.' . . . . . .

"Zola, then, according to the Academician, started in life badly prepared to achieve artistic success as a writer. 'His years of literary apprenticeship were not only the least methodical, which in the case of an artist would be a matter of but little importance, but also the most empty, the most hollow, the most void of all the years of apprenticeship of known writers.' He adds that Zola never cared to observe. 'He was one of those who, either from mental laziness or from intellectual weakness, or from conceit—and I think that all these things can be found in the case of Émile Zola—only like their craft as a craft, and do not like any of the things which prepare and fit a man to exercise this craft; who only like to paint, to sculpt or to write, and don't like to look attentively at the thing they want to paint, or to study anatomy before commencing with the chisel, or to reflect before setting pen to paper. Zola used to write just as a Southerner speaks, from a natural impulse.'"

Zola's characters, according to M. Faguet, not only lack life, and betray the author's horror of truth, but reveal his "passion for systematic vilification, a passion of horror toward mankind, which has in it something hateful, something obstinate, narrow, somber, and sad like a monomania, and which in truth in Zola's case is but the monomania of a blind or very short-sighted man." Of the period of Zola's career which produced "Fécondité," "Travail," and "Vérité," M. Faguet writes: "Toward the end of his life he lost all talent, and perhaps his premature end, albeit it grieved us painfully, rendered him a service."

By means of this pamphlet, it appears to Mr. Sherard, the French Academy purposes to make as public as possible the reason why it so sedulously refused admission to the author of the Rougon-Macquart series.

IS FRANCE BECOMING INARTISTIC?

THIS question Mr. John N. Raphael answers in the affirmative. Writing in the August number of *The New Liberal Review* (London), he states that, altho we have been used for so many years to look upon Paris as the artistic leader of the world, that the mere doubt of her supremacy sounds like an insult, it is nevertheless true that the France of to-day is "decadent in artistic effort, in literature, in painting, and the drama." Turning first to the drama to support his statement, Mr. Raphael compares what it has been with what it now is:

"We need not go far back. Let us, for instance, take the early work of Victorien Sardou, the veteran playwright of seventy-two, who Frenchmen speak of as the Master. Compare the Sardou of 'La Tosca' and 'Les Pattes de Mouche' with the Sardou of such plays as 'Robespierre' and 'Dante.' The veteran's early work taught something, and was strong; his later work has been mere tawdry stage pictures of the catchpenny kind. Compare the French stage altogether of to-day with the French stage of some thirty years ago. Augier, the Arthur Wing Pinero of the time, gave place, first to Dumas, whose problem plays at all events asked questions which were interesting in their solution, and then to the gruesome naturalistic school which, falsely labeling itself with nature's name, presented horrors from the slums of life as life's whole history. After them came men who had been influenced by Ibsen, but had found in him nothing but a pedestal from which to void their own absence of good taste. These men, the authors of the Théâtre Libre, mistook license for liberty, and, owing to the blunted feelings of which I have spoken above, they gained a large following. From the license in things horrible to that even more unpardonable license which sets forth the horrors and unpleasantness of life as things to laugh at was but a step, and the French theater to-day is not a place to which a decent man can take his mother or his fiancée, and sit the play out.

"It may be objected to this statement that the writers of this kind of play are not among the leading dramatists of the present day in France, but such an objection does not hold good, and the two worst plays of the *comédie rosse* kind, which paved the way for far too many others, were written by a man who has his seat among the forty French Academicians, while the two most popular plays besides these two of the French modern stage are plays which could not be translated into English, and would be hooted off the stage in Germany. In Paris they have made large fortunes for their authors, and they will carry their pernicious influence into the provinces for years to come."

In recent French literature Mr. Raphael discovers equal cause for pessimism. He writes:

"French literature has also suffered from the blunting of French taste. We have been told that the real realistic school, the school of Zola, brought about a strong reaction, but this statement is by no means a true one. It has probably been gathered from the writings of such men as Bourget and of Huysmans, who began as realists and of late years have written books of sentiment. The trouble is that in these two cases the realism rang true, repulsive tho it often was, and that the sentimentalism reeks of manufacture and the kail-yard, and is what Germans call, so trenchantly, 'gemachtes Zeug.'

"But glance at the popular French writers of our day, at Prévost, Mirbeau, Gyp, Louys, Willy, and people of their school. The charm they have for their enormous public is the charm of unhealthiness, and such books as 'Les Demi-Vierges,' 'Le Journal d'une Femme de Chambre,' 'Aphrodite,' and 'Claudine,' can not be read without a blush. And yet they are well written, and are

widely read. They have the charm which well-turned sentences and graceful literary form must always have, but all their influence has been for evil."

In painting, he states further, the French decadence is perhaps even more apparent. We read:

"The pictures which are popular in France to-day are those of the 'teach nothing school.' They appeal to the senses, as the books of Louys, of Mirbeau, and Willy do, and as do, too, the popular plays of which I have just spoken. A picture which does not so appeal has no influence whatever, and in the three great arts latter-day France is showing that the senses, and nothing but the senses, are her leaders. Of France's music I do not feel competent to speak, but all contemporary critics smile and apparently ignore it as quite valueless and merely sensual. This practically is the case for the prosecution, and is my answer to the question with which this article is headed. France has ceased, to use an anatomic metaphor, to be either heart or brain, or a combination of the two, and has become mere stomach. Art appeals to her only through the senses, and she is, artistically, on the downward grade."

Mr. Raphael claims to have found an explanation of France's artistic decadence in her allegiance to the doctrine of absolute equality:

"We shall find, I think, that the equality for which the French soul hankered till the longing became pregnant and bore fruit in the great Revolution of 1789 has been, in things artistic, France's great enemy. It is not too much to say that the politeness, the gentleness and care for other folks' susceptibilities, which in our grandfather's days made the French nation, in the truest sense, the politest nation in the world, has, in these days of the republic, really disappeared. . . . I may seem to be veering from my subject in thus impugning the politeness of the French, which may, at the first glance, appear to have but little bearing on the question of their art, but a little thought will show us that this is by no means so.

"During the centuries in which French art was at its best the French mind was a purer, far less fleshly thing than it has since become. In those days art was loved for art's own sake, and not for the mere sensual enjoyment it procured; woman was placed upon a pedestal as high almost as was the peak from which religion looked down on humanity; and the three of them—art, religion, woman—were misty entities, half understood and mystically worshiped. The outcome of this worship of another Trinity was true politeness, or perhaps it were a truer thing to say that what we called politeness was the human way of showing reverence for the three great and glorious enigmas I have mentioned. Then came equality. No more religion, no differences in rank; the plowboy in the rough as good as any titled *savant* of them all, and, by a natural sequence, no more respect for anything. At first, of course, the natural result of such upheaval did not penetrate into the finer fibers of the race, but it has done so now, and the effect has been just what might have been expected. The fact, the real sad fact of the whole matter, is that Frenchmen, by a century of firm belief in absolute equality, have had their finer feeling altogether blunted, and by this means the art of France in all its branches has been a sufferer, for every nation gets the art which it deserves."

"Atmosphere" on the Stage.—Critical comment on a certain recent successful play has called attention to its "atmosphere" as one of the important elements of its success. Mr. David Belasco, writing in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for August, has something to say on the subject of this term as applied to the stage. We quote, in part, as follows:

"'Atmosphere,' in its nearest meaning, may be represented (not defined) in the word reality, and on the stage the impression of reality is an exceedingly difficult thing to obtain. The term should not be confounded with the hackneyed claim of 'realism' put forward in advertising the virtues of many plays. Realism has little to do with reality. It is but a makeshift expedient for some momentary effect invented to carry a 'big situation,' and is one of the 'tricks of the trade.' On the other hand, there can be no trickery in conveying an impression that shall be 'real,' for the means employed are the simplest. The dramatist goes to life itself for his material, and he gives his play 'atmosphere' just to the degree that he impresses his audience with the belief that they are not only looking, but are a part of a real bit of human life. . . . . .

"While I have said that atmosphere is the product of the closest attention to detail, conveying the impression of simple reality, the statement is not a complete truth, for atmosphere is something more than a comprehensive knowledge of your subject. This knowledge is, of course, indispensable; but it is convincing only through its correct expression, and this expression, or atmosphere, is largely a matter of feeling and of temperament. In other words, it is the appreciation which the playwright has of his theme. It is the germ of life which the author breathes into his work. In plays, as apart from books, it is something more than can be expressed in written words; it is the 'finishing touch' which carries a stage production into the field of the artistic."

BAD PORTRAITS BY A GREAT PAINTER.

MR. ALFRED BRENNAN characterizes certain portraits from the brush of Mr. Sargent as "among the worst noteworthy failures ever done by the hand of a truly famous painter." Along with this stricture goes the admission that by "all who know" Mr. Sargent is "freely and fully accepted a master of masters." Yet we are told that "some of his more lamentable results"—among these are mentioned his portraits of John Hay, James Whitcomb Riley, Thomas B. Reed, and Edwin Booth—"demonstrated nothing that can be seriously formulated or reduced to sensible debate following on art premise." We read further that "some of his portraits are insufficiency itself, except in facial resemblance—this he usually secures." According to Mr. Brennan's finding, this famous portrait-painter frequently defies or ignores that "art-canon or fundamental principle" which "relates to the air of reposefulness rather than pent action that shall dominate a portrait." From *The Reader* for September we quote further as follows:

"Attitudes that are unusual to persons are not the best to paint their portraits in, because temperament bespeaks itself most clearly through habitual poise, and even in the matter of likeness a painter is heavily handicapped if his subject is ill at ease. In the world's great portraits strangeness of pose is not seen, nor violent action.

"Why, then, do we see some things so strangely done by Mr. Sargent? He is freely accounted one of the great among living painters, and this implies a master's knowledge of all the fundamentals. Still his utter defiance of the canon mentioned—than which there is nothing more important to be observed in this matter—suggests ignorance of it. Some of his portraits, done here in America last winter, simply class themselves among the worst noteworthy failures ever done by the hand of a truly famous painter. His John Hay, when judged as the portrait of a great man, is ridiculous. That it possesses facial likeness doesn't redeem it, because facial likeness is but a kind of excellence in a portrait that to be great should be great in qualities of distinction altogether superior to that one qualification. Wretchedly cramped into a meager misfit canvas, it is only a likeness-sketch perfunctorily done, and made quite absurd by one little unintelligent hand that is hung up out of place at the side of it, serving no purpose, suggesting nothing better than the superfluous *remarque* commonly seen at the edge of prints. Where is the air of fine distinction? the power of purpose? the amplitude of sensible feeling that the master portrait-painter gives by that rare and infinitely complex art which is his? I declare nobody has any conceivable right to make such an insufficient and misleading picture of our great Secretary of State.

"Then see his James Whitcomb Riley. Who shall commend or defend it? Never was there a worse libel done in the (alleged) lineaments of a man of brains. (Excepting, perhaps, two malignant things by Boldini—one of the great lamented Whistler and the other of a big New Yorker.)

"Sargent depicts Mr. Riley as a simpering and somewhat obese person, who is nearly all very large hands that seem to be held as they are for no better reason than that they shall be ever so much in evidence; and the terrible mischief of the whole product is that

it is not like a man, but seems to be a queer, fat little old woman. . . . . .

"The prime essential in great portraiture is suggestiveness of lifelike entirety. This is had by masters through preconceived ideas of arrangement that in rendering come to embody the results of their thinking. . . . This is the goodly air of the world's great portraits. They seem to have come into their frames to stay and like it there, being personages whose rendering in paints depended far less on technical dexterity than on what their painters were capable of thinking and believing them to be."

Mr. Sargent's portrait of Thomas B. Reed is described by this critic as "nothing better than a paintily painted muttonhead, overtopped by an unnaturally bulging forehead." Of another picture, not specified, we read "it is practically impossible to know what kind of reasoning a painter brings to bear on his problems who decides to paint a portrait of a lady with her arms outstretched as if she were illustrating an exercise in calisthenics."

THE MUSIC OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

CONCERNING the distinctive music of the American aborigines, Mr. Arthur Farwell tells us, there are three primary matters to consider—its existence, its intrinsic value, and its relation to American composition. "While nearly twenty years ago one daring woman announced that Indian music had its special word and message to deliver to American composition, it has taken from twelve to fifteen years to gain the serious attention of composers," writes Mr. Farwell; and he adds that we may expect an equal space of time to separate the composer from the musician.

In regard to the first consideration, the existence of a distinctive Indian music, the writer states that the Indians have innumerable songs, and that these songs conform to a definite melodic system. From his paper in the August *Messenger*, the official organ of the Southern Music Teachers' Association, we quote as follows on this point:

"But as the Indian is at a point of development where rhythm and instruments of percussion predominate, and harmony, as commonly understood, is not yet employed, these melodies, when sung, are frequently so overwhelmed by drums and certain cries, especially in the dance, that the listener might be totally unable to detect the presence of any melody whatsoever. This has led many persons to a belief that Indian music consists wholly of drums, whoops, and yells, but in the face of twenty years of serious study of the matter, and thousands of phonograph records of Indian melodies sung entirely without accompaniment, this belief is fast disappearing. These melodies are all indissolubly linked to legends, myths, ceremonials, or religious rituals of the greatest poetic and dramatic beauty, and it is upon the suggestive power of these to the poet or musician, as much as upon the melodies themselves, that stress should be laid. . . . It is interesting to note that the Indian songs are sung mostly to mere vocables and not to words, for these songs crown, so to speak, the legends, and the idea that 'music begins where words leave off' is not merely a theory, but an extensive practise with the Indians. Regarding our singing to words throughout, the Indian says, 'You talk a great deal while you sing.'"

The intrinsic value of Indian music, he continues, depends upon the standpoint from which it is regarded. He writes:

"The Indian is quite a pedant and has a rather strict melodic form, differing somewhat from that to which we are accustomed, tho perfectly consistent and logical, and well related to the musical idea which it expresses. And as soon as I realize what the Indian is about, what he is seeking to accomplish in his melody, all becomes clear and beautiful to me. I see, then, that the Indian music is too dignified, too lofty, too noble and spiritual to come quickly into favor. It is the appeal of man, alone upon a vast prairie, to his God; it is the veiled muttering of thunder, the mystic communion with the departing spirit of a warrior, a rallying-song hurled in the face of certain death. Or it is the women projecting their wills to aid the absent warriors, or the incomparable gentleness and peace of a broad sunlit landscape. It will be seen that these are not themes wherewith to tickle and amuse the groundlings. They are, in the right hands, the making of great poems. We are only beginning to gain an insight into the destiny of this legacy of ideas. Any one of these innumerable poetic ideas is not complete until we have both the narrative and the accompanying melody, which latter gives to us the emotional kernel of the event portrayed. Even then we have not ours, but the Indian's expression. It remains for us to scrutinize the material of this expression, the '*Stoff*,' as the Germans say, and decide whether it suggests the possibility of a great art building."

To quote again:

"There would seem to be no excuse for the attempted use of Indian themes in the conventional symphony form. The idea to be expressed must generate its own form, if the result aims to satisfy the human craving for beauty and proportion. If the desired result is attained, and attained by a man who is not the mere slave of a European musical system, and, more than this, who is strongly American in his sympathies and untrammeled in his imagination, it may be that it will unavoidably approach that mythical thing, 'American music,' the very possibility of which so many are trying to disprove by arguments often less possible than American music itself."

The writer further suggests, in view of "the amazing rapidity with which the Indian and his arts and traditions are growing in popularity," that ultimately "his myth, his dream of the universe, may ascend the classic heights to dwell with the sagas of other lands and races."

NOTES.

THIS year the École des Beaux-Arts has awarded the Grand Prix de Rome in the painting class to M. Monchabeon, the son of a well-known French painter. The subject of the competition was the return of the prodigal son according to the Gospel of Saint Luke. In the sculpture class the Grand Prix was won by M. Eugene Piron. In this case the subject was an incident in the story of Samson and Delila.

IN the death of Alfred Q. Collins, the New York *Post* affirms, America has lost an artist who deserves a much wider reputation than he had attained. We read further: "His painting had few showy qualities, but his brother artists knew how to appreciate his firm drawing, solid workmanship, and powerful characterization; and tho he seldom cared to exhibit and was little before the public, his professional standing was of the highest. His art was always perfectly straighforward and sincere, and the vitality of his likenesses was astonishing. At his best the material seemed to disappear and one was confronted with the living man. It is greatly to be hoped that a sufficient number of his works may be got together for exhibition, next winter, to give a clear idea of his extraordinary abilities."

LILLIAN BELL, author of "The Dowager Countess and the American Girl," claims the Americans as the people far surpass the English in the qualities of tolerance and good-humor. The English, she states, resent the most trivial criticism of themselves by an American novelist. Their own novelists, on the other hand, "fall upon the American, whenever they need a buffoon, as naturally as they eat when they hunger. Even our adored Dickins," we are reminded, "wrote of America as no American ever could write of the English, yet we flung his jeers and sneers aside and welcomed him to our country like a prince, and we read even 'Martin Chuzzlewit' and 'American Notes' with a good-humor as unruffled as we accord to his other works."

THE London *Daily Chronicle* approaches the consideration of a number of recent American novels with some generalization on American fiction. We read: "The principal characteristic of American fiction is a delicate and meticulous realism which, however, avoids as a plague 'sensations' and the more strenuous exhibitions of human energy. The origins must be sought, no doubt, in the peculiar features of the New England life and conscience, and it would be a matter of much interest and more time to trace them. Of late, however, there has been a strong reaction from the even tenor of this novel of the commonplace. Americans have awoke to realize Hawthorne, if not Poe (whom they never really appreciated), and American fiction, breaking from its narrow channel, has flooded in a tide fields which have hitherto remained vacant and virgin."

OF Miss Horace Smith, who died recently at Brighton, England, the London *Athenæum* says: "Her grandfather had hunted with Louis XV.; her uncle had met Dr. Johnson; and she herself was probably the last person living who remembered Keats, having seen, as a child, the poet in her father's garden at Fulham. Among her early memories was that of being taken into the Princess Charlotte's carriage. Altho she steadfastly declined to be interviewed or to put her recollections into print, she was famous among her friends for her store of anecdote and animated flow of conversation. To her father, of 'Rejected Addresses' fame, she owed her youthful acquaintance with many of the celebrities of the time, and she inherited his warm friendship with Thackeray, with whose daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, she was intimate to the last. To him she is said to have suggested the plot of 'Pendennis.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAVE ANIMALS AN IDEA OF TIME?

A NUMBER of curious anecdotes going to show that dogs and cats have some idea of the flight of time are related by M. Henri de Parville in *Les Nouvelles* (Lyons, France, June 7). While he warns us that they are not sufficient to convince us that these animals really have an idea of time, he asserts that they are certainly of interest in this connection. But M. C. de Kirwan, noting in *Cosmos* M. de Parville's anecdotes, asserts that no one can even ask the question placed at the head of this article without undermining the whole science of psychology, and he proceeds to explain away in detail the incidents related by the other writer. These relate to a dog who always called her master to lunch at noon; to another who accompanied his master to a restaurant every night and slept on a bench till nine o'clock, when he regularly waked and notified him that it was time to go; to three cats who always waked at the third sound of a factory whistle and ran to the workmen for bits of their lunch, and to another cat who always went with a factory inspector on his tour in the evening, but at no other time. To these stories M. de Kirwan adds another of cattle pastured on Alpine heights who had always been removed on October 11th. Toward the morning of this day they always collected in a group and showed in every way that they expected to be driven away. Must we say, asks M. de Kirwan, that these animals had an idea of the month of October and the number eleven? He goes on to say:

"Let us now take up all these examples and try to subject them to sane criticism. The dog Toby goes to sleep in his master's work-room, wakes when noon strikes, and goes to caress his master as if to remind him that lunch time has arrived. From the fact that this always happens on the stroke of noon, and never at eleven o'clock, must we conclude that the dog has an idea of time?

"There is an infinitely simpler explanation. Accustomed to be present daily at his master's midday meal, and doubtless to take part in it, the dog is informed, by sensations in his stomach coincident with the striking of the noon hour, that the movement for lunch has arrived. The 'notion of time' has nothing to do with it.

"The case of the other dog who slept on a bench at a restaurant and woke each evening at a fixed hour is not less easily explicable. It is an effect of habit. The owner of the dog having probably gone out every day at the same hour, the dog had become accustomed to sleep for a fixed period, not by will or reason, but because his organism had become automatically accustomed to a fixed habit.

"The cat stories are explained in like manner. The three cats of the chocolate-maker did not get up at a quarter of six or at six in the morning because their stomachs did not yet warn them, or, if you will, because their hunger had not been so early aroused by habit. But the image of the food already obtained was associated in their brains with the noise made by the siren at eight o'clock—not because it was eight o'clock, but because the stroke of eight corresponded with the workmen's meal.

"The case of the cat who accompanied the factory inspector only after the workmen had left is just as simple. Mice and rats do not come from their holes when they see or hear people present; . . . it is, therefore, natural that a cat should choose for the chase the moment—whatever may be the hour—when the building is empty.

"As to the cattle who left the mountain pasture of themselves at a fixed date to return to the stable, the fact is explained by long habit, ending in the formation of a special instinct. If the principal cattle, the leaders of the herd, had acquired this instinct by habit, all the others would follow them by imitation.

"Something similar, but in the opposite direction, takes place when sheep are eager to return to a mountain pasture where they have been accustomed to be driven several days earlier in previous years.

"If we suppose that the notion of time can find a place in the brain of animals, we misconstrue the essential data of comparative psychology. The notion or idea of time supposes the faculty of abstraction, and to a relatively high degree; and the faculty of abstraction involves that of generalization or even of universalization, otherwise known as the possession of reason.

"What is known very improperly as 'the intelligence of animals' is not intelligence in the true sense of the word, a rational or intellectual intelligence; it is purely an intelligence of the senses, exercised only on the particular and the concrete; a knowledge exclusively of the senses, which is more or less developed in different species or races, or more raely in different individuals, but which never rises to the level of the idea properly so called—that is to say, to the abstract notion of things.

"This is why animals do not talk. Their language—for they have a language—is made up of signs or of inarticulate sounds expressing impressions, sensations, passions, but never ideas. So this language excludes conversation, and is limited to interjections, to signs or movements expressing joy, grief, fear, anger, all the passions of the senses, but never more.

"To inquire whether animals have a notion of time is the same as inquiring whether their so-called intelligence rises to the level of reason. A whole school of psychologists, it is true, asserts that this is so, and great efforts have been made to prove it, but without much success, while the proof of the contrary is not difficult."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LOWERING OF STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE.

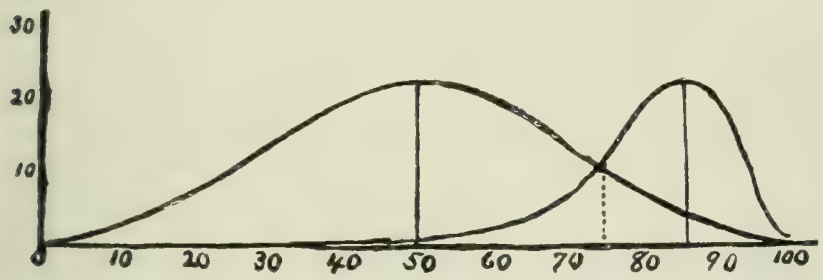
ALL artificial standards of excellence tend to deteriorate. In a country like our own, where there is no systematic effort to maintain such standards, the lowering process is visible on a larger scale than elsewhere, and it proceeds farther and more rapidly. In a recent article on "American Titles" in *The Popular Science Monthly*, Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens instances the tendency of all kinds of titles and degrees to lose their meaning in this country. Thus, the title of "professor" may be applied to an itinerant quack; the "colonel" may never have seen service, even in the militia. There is one field in which the tendency may receive quantitative illustration. In our schools and colleges marks indicating relative standing show the same tendency to degradation. Says Professor Stevens:

"The numerical estimate of average success expressed as a percentage . . . tends to become continually higher unless the generosity of the examiner is periodically and frequently checked by having his attention called to the absurdity of recording the majority of his students as distinguished. . . . If the passing mark is high, for example, 75 per cent., all marks will be proportionately high. What this limiting mark should be depends upon the idea underlying it. . . . In practise the fundamental question is, in a large proportion of cases, not whether the student's attainments can be expressed accurately by a percentage, but merely whether in the teacher's judgment he ought to be passed or not. . . . In an institution where the teaching is good and where the discipline is firm and consistent it is not often that more than one-fourth of all students fail to pass in their studies. Theoretically, therefore, 25 per cent. would be better than 75 per cent. for the passing mark. This would mean no lowering of standard, but only a more rational system of marking than that which is most common. If results be represented graphically, the curve showing variation in grades attained would have its maximum corresponding to 50 per cent. This is an arithmetical mean between perfection and total failure, and should, therefore, be the numerical representation of the average grade. The curve would thus be substantially the symmetrical 'probability curve,' which is divided into two equal parts by the maximum ordinate, as shown in the accompanying diagram.

"This study of the distribution of students' grades is worth more than passing notice, because it affords the best means of showing the tendency in relation to distinctions generally. Many years ago in a Western university, by comparison of the grades of 287 students in physics, it was found that the average grade attained was about 85 per cent. In the institution with which the present writer is connected he made an investigation two years ago which showed that, taking into consideration all subjects of study avail-

able for the degree of bachelor of arts, the average grade of the average student under the average professor was 86 per cent., and that the most usual certificate conferred for successful work was a so-called 'certificate of distinction.' The curve of distribution is shown in contrast with the probability curve. According to this investigation, it may be expected that about one student out of 200 or more will attain maximum grade. Out of 100 students about 10 may be expected to attain a grade of 95; 21 will attain 90; 22 will attain 85. The slope of this unsymmetrical curve is thus very steep at the right. At the left of the maximum ordinate the slope is much more gentle, less than one-twentieth of all grades assigned being below 60 per cent. In this connection it should be observed that the passing mark is 75. The area at the left of the dotted line corresponding to 75 is seen to be about one-fifth of the whole area enclosed by the curve. This shows 20 per cent. of failures. Such a radical change of custom as that of substituting 20 or 25 for 75 as the passing mark, however desirable on account of its convenience and consistency, would be so misunderstood by both the students and the general public as to make a trial of the experiment very impolitic. The tendency to raise marks would at once reassert itself, and very soon the majority of students would again be recorded with grades corresponding to the highest distinction."

This tendency to high marking is inherent in human nature, Professor Stevens concludes, and will show itself everywhere, socially



THE PROBABILITY CURVE HAS ITS MAXIMUM AT 50 PER CENT.; THAT OF DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS' GRADES AT 86 PER CENT. THE AXIS OF NUMBER OF STUDENTS IS VERTICAL; THAT OF PERCENTAGE GRADES IS HORIZONTAL.

as well as in school and college, unless means are taken to control it. To it the writer ascribes the cheapening of American titles of distinction, which he regards as a misfortune and which he would check in certain cases by legal enactment. He says in conclusion:

"In this free country, made up of forty-five separate States with varying grades of civilization, each with its legislature able and willing to incorporate colleges with standards suited to local demands and local ideals, or absence of ideals, there is little hope of outgrowing the tendency to degradation of titles. If the dancing-master was professor a third of a century ago, he is equally free in the early future to advertise himself as D.D., which for him means Doctor of Dancing. Our only hope is in the gradual elevation of educational standards, causing the people to become intolerant of such dishonesty. Titles received from universities should be protected by law in America as they are in Europe. The corrupt purchase and sale of professional degrees and of honorary degrees, which is now practised secretly, is to some extent punishable by law, but there is little vigilance in ferreting out offenders, and we seldom hear of prosecutions. Charlatanry will continue to be practised so long as there are gulls to be fooled in this world. Legislatures will continue to incorporate colleges without endowment, and these colleges will give degrees that imply no scholarship. With full knowledge that present evils will not be removed during the lifetime of any one now living, each educational institution that has a faculty of honest men can do its share toward the attainment of a higher moral standard of titles and distinctions by setting an example of truthfulness and moderation."

The Zebra as a Domestic Animal.—A plan for the domestication of the zebra has been submitted to the British Government by one of its agents in the veterinary service of the protectorates of Uganda and British East Africa—so we are told by a correspondent of *La Nature* (Paris, July 25). Says this writer:

"The idea appears worthy of success, the regions mentioned being full of zebras. And the attempt will be the more interesting as this animal is immune to the sting of the tsetse fly, and also to divers other serious maladies that kill off the horses in this part of Africa.

"The plan is to make, in the first place, a *kraal*, or palisaded enclosure, into which may be driven one or more herds of zebras, with the aid of native drivers and Cape cowboys, mounted on swift horses. For the rest, it appears that the zebras soon become accustomed to the company of horses and mules, and that they may easily be made to follow these animals of their own accord. They will be left to breed in the kraal, and when the young are several months old they will be accustomed to the presence of man and will be trained. It should be recalled in this connection that we have had several instances of trained zebras, and that Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, has succeeded perfectly in his attempts to breed 'zebroids,' or crosses between the zebra and the mare."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MEANING OF A SNEEZE.

DO we sneeze for good or for evil, or for both? Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, the distinguished English surgeon, has been quoted as asserting that the former is true. Says he, according to the report: "When a man sneezes heartily, he may know himself to be in the best of health . . . no person in poor health was ever known to sneeze." Probably the hay-fever sufferers would have something to say on this subject, and, in fact, we are told by the editor of *The National Druggist*, the statement is decidedly open to question. Says he:

"The fact is, that the majority of peoples, both ancient and modern, with the exceptions noted hereafter, seem to have regarded the act of sneezing as one usually fraught with evil. The custom still existing in many lands and among many peoples of uttering a salutation or a benediction on hearing one sneeze is a survival of a traditional fear of evil foreshadowed by the act. Some time ago a German contemporary, in answering a question regarding the origin of the almost universal Teutonic habit of saluting a sneeze with '*Zum wohl*,' or '*Gott segne dich*,' or '*Gesundheit*,' stated that it originated during the prevalence of the great plague in the fourteenth century. One of the earliest symptoms of infection was a sneeze, single at first, but soon followed by a number of sternutations in quick succession. When a person sneezed, therefore, it was assumed that he was infected with the plague, and all who were near him commended him to the care of heaven, and lit out hot-foot to get away from him.

"This is the view generally held of the origin of the custom as it prevails throughout Europe to-day, but it will not bear investigation, since similar customs prevail among the wildest tribes of Asia, Africa, Australasia, etc. Besides this, the literature of Greece, Rome, Egypt, the Jews, and other ancient peoples, is full of allusions to similar superstitions in regard to sneezing. Aristotle—to show that the custom of saluting a 'sneezer' was an ordinary (and therefore ancient) one in his day—undertakes to explain it by declaring that 'when one sneezes and those near salute him, the salutation is in honor of the brain, which is the seat of the understanding and wit.' . . . . .

"The Greeks, who refined upon all ancient and inherited customs, and after them the Romans, had an elaborate code by which they distinguished whether a sneeze was to be regarded as a benignant or a malign portent, the distinction being made according to the time, place, and circumstances of the sternutation. Thus, if one sneezed between midday and midnight, the augury was happy, unless the moon chanced, at the time, to be in the sign of the Virgin, the Balance, the Crab, or the Scorpion, when it became an evil omen. Sneezing as one rose from the table or the bed was an augury of most malign portent, foretelling approaching death to the sneezer. Both Greeks and Romans regarded 'sneezing to the right' (*i.e.*, bending or turning to the right as the sneeze occurred) as a most happy omen. The Greek, in speaking of a person who had a beautiful face or figure, would say, 'Surely Eros' (Cupid) or the Graces, as the case might be, 'sneezed when he or she was born.'

"Father Famien Strada, who has made the most erudite researches into the history and literature of the sneeze, declares that

Prometheus introduced it to mortals. He had made a statue which he wished to endow with life, and for this purpose he stole a beam of sunlight. Wishing to conceal the theft from Apollo, he hid the beam in his snuff-box. Shortly afterward, being desirous of taking a pinch of maccaboy, he absent-mindedly put the beam up his nose—causing him to sneeze violently.

"Many savage and semi-civilized races of the Orient have some curious customs regarding the sneeze. When the Sultan of Monomotopa sneezes, for instance, the fact is made known from the palace by a certain signal. Instantly every subject within hearing of the signal sets up a shout, the cry is taken up by others, and so extends until it rolls throughout the confines of his empire. When the Sultan of Senaar sneezes, on the contrary, every woman in his harem or within hearing turns her back on him and makes a sign of contempt, by smiting her lips with her hands—disgusted that so mighty a personage should have to sneeze like an ordinary mortal.

"The Inca, Garcillasso de la Vega, in his narrative of De Soto's expedition through the Gulf States, Georgia, etc., states that while De Soto was camped on the banks of the Savannah River and interviewing the king or head man of the country his Indian majesty sneezed loudly. Instantly all his subjects bowed low their heads, opened and closed their arms, and saluted the chief in chorus with the following:

May the sun guard thee!
May the sun be with thee!
May the sun shine upon thee!
May the sun prosper and defend thee!"

CAN MOLECULES BE SEEN?

THAT molecules may be and are visible under certain circumstances is maintained by Frederick Hovenden, an English experimenter who has upheld his views in print for many years past without attracting much notice from scientific men. His theories are, however, stated and criticized in *Knowledge* (London, July) by Edwin Edser, who concludes that they are at variance with the facts. Says Mr. Edser:

"As the result of experiments carried on for a number of years, Mr. Hovenden claims that molecules can easily be seen by the unaided eye. Nothing could well be more startling than such a claim. It is proposed to examine briefly the grounds on which it is based. It may at once be said that Mr. Hovenden is perfectly honest in the statement of his case, and some of his experiments are worth repeating. . . . . .

"Let us take a thin glass flask partially filled with a liquid, such as water, spirits of wine, etc., and focus the rays from an arc-lamp at a short distance above the surface of the liquid. After gentle heating, a large number of small spherical bodies are seen floating about in the space above the liquid. Mr. Hovenden claims that these small spherical bodies are molecules of the liquid. He further defines a water molecule as a spherical body composed of a great number of atoms of oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter. At first sight, therefore, it would appear that a water-molecule, as defined by Mr. Hovenden, is indistinguishable from a small drop of water composed of a great number of the generally accepted molecules, each comprising one atom of oxygen and two atoms of hydrogen. Mr. Hovenden has, however, been struck by the fact that whereas a small drop of water, when cast up from the surface of the boiling liquid, is seen to quickly fall back again, yet the small particles mentioned above exhibit no observable tendency to gravitate, but slowly circulate, in swirls and eddies, in the space above the liquid. The accepted explanation of this depends on the fact that a gas or liquid exerts considerable friction on very small particles, which are thus unable to sink quickly; for similar reasons, muddy water clears very slowly when at rest, and more slowly still when in motion. We may, however, for the moment forget this, and consider Mr. Hovenden's explanation, which is that the small particles seen floating above the liquid were invisibly small when within the liquid, but during heating they absorbed the ether (which is supposed to be an antigravitating fluid) and expanded to visible dimensions, at the same time acquiring antigravitative properties. Mr. Hovenden has noticed that these particles are only to be seen when there is cold air in the flask. To most observers this would suggest that their presence demands conditions favorable to condensation. Mr. Hovenden, however, proposes the explanation that, when cold air is not present, the particles become invisible, just as finely divided glass particles, which form a white flour-like powder in air, become almost invisible when mixed with water. . .

"Mr. Hovenden also fills spirit-lamps with various liquids and concentrates the electric light on the wicks. In each case a stream of small particles is seen rising from the wick into the air, and these particles are claimed to be molecules. If the lamp is filled with methylated spirit, the stream of particles leaving the wick becomes bright, almost resembling a flame. This experiment is a very pretty one, and might be found useful to teachers, as showing the effects produced by the absorption of radiations. Mr. Hovenden's most striking experiment, however, consists in lighting the spirit-lamp and placing the flame in the focus of the electric light. Particles similar to those formerly described, but much less numerous, are seen in the interior of the flame, and Mr. Hovenden claims that in this case condensation is necessarily eliminated. Careful examination shows that the particles are visible only near the boundary between the luminous mantle of the flame and the non-luminous central core. This core is known to be cold, so that once more we have the conditions that the particles are formed only where the heated vapors have the opportunity of becoming cooled. It may be admitted that condensation occurring under the above is somewhat surprising, and Mr. Hovenden's observation is certainly of considerable interest."

Mr. Hovenden's theory that the invisible molecule swells to visible size by the absorption of ether on being heated is regarded by his critic as quite contrary to the modern conceptions of physics, as well as to experimental fact, since some solid substances (fused silica, for instance) do not expand with heat. Water even contracts when warmed just above the freezing-point. Consequently, the phsyical and chemical theories that the author has built on his supposed discovery must fall to the ground. He believes, for instance, that the heat developed by certain chemical reactions is due to the fact that the atoms shrink and expel ether (or heat) from their interiors, but Mr. Edser shows that heat is often developed where there is enormous expansion instead of contraction. Says Mr. Edser in conclusion:

"Starting from phenomena which any one may observe, Mr. Hovenden has reached conclusions which, far from possessing an advantage over the accepted theories, are positively at variance with well-known phenomena. In criticizing Mr. Hovenden's views, it has been found unnecessary to appeal to any other theory, except to show that the phenomena observed are capable of an independent explanation. As a result, it appears that if we possessed no physical theories at all, and were offered the above theory by Mr. Hovenden, we should be logically forced to reject it as inconsistent with itself, and with the greater part of our experimental knowledge."

LEAVES THAT SWIM.

PLANTS so highly charged with essential oil that fragments of their leaves move about on water in a mysterious fashion, owing to capillary action, due to the spreading of the oil on the surface, are described by M. Virgile Brandicourt. The first of these is the Peruvian or false pear-tree (*Schinus molle*). Says the writer:

"It is a tree of considerable size, a native of Peru, but cultivated in France for its fine foliage and for its numerous branches, which are flexible and inclined to earth like those of the weeping willow. The fruit is a globular pod, of which the Chilians are fond. This tree, which belongs to the family of *Terebinthaceæ*, exudes from its bark a very resinous juice. The leaves contain also an essential oil, whose presence explains the little-known recreation that we are about to describe. A leaf is taken, broken in two and thrown on the water. Soon the leaf is seen to glide rapidly on the surface of the liquid in the opposite direction to the break. It is the issue of the essential oil, forming an iridescent layer on the surface of the water, that provokes this movement.

"M. Lequet, the distinguished horticulturist of Amiens, has recently discovered a plant whose leaves possess in still higher degree this property of being able to move on the water. This is

the *Pittosporum Tobira*, a pretty Chinese shrub of the family of *Pittosporeæ*, a relative of the *Araliceæ*. When the twigs of this shrub were pinched, he noticed the balsamic emanations from the lacerated tissues. He thought of the *Schinus molle*, which had the same odor, and wondered whether he could not reproduce with the leaves of the *Pittosporum* the experiment that I have described above. 'What was my joy,' he writes, 'to see these fragments of leaves, like water-bugs or spiders, glide over the smooth surface, turn to and fro, pirouette, and make continual circuits with the greatest vivacity.'

"'Take great care,' he writes, 'in making this experiment, that the water is right. A few drops of oil placed on the water are sufficient to stop the motion at all points of the surface. And even one or two experiments already made on the surface of a small vessel render futile any subsequent experiment.'

"The leaves should be selected in the morning when they are full of oil. The young leaves give better results than older ones. Strangely enough, yellow leaves, ready to fall off, move like young leaves that are full of energy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAGNETIC FORCES IN A NEBULA.

THE new star in the constellation Perseus, which made such a sensational appearance in the year 1901, has not yet ceased to occupy the attention of astronomers, principally on account of the curious nebular illumination that has surrounded it. We have already quoted the opinion of Prof. Simon Newcomb that owing to the high velocity with which this nebula has spread outward (a speed exceeding that of light) it can not be due to any known form of substance or energy. In *The American Journal of Science* (July) Frank W. Very, after examining and discussing all hypotheses yet advanced on the subject, concludes that the phenomenon is caused by swiftly moving luminous corpuscles under magnetic control.

Mr. Very notes that the hypotheses hitherto advanced may be grouped as follows: (1) The nebula consists of a host of small masses of gas, due to the collusion of swarms of meteorites. This hypothesis, due to Sir Norman Lockyer, Mr. Very thinks untenable because the expansion and the fading of the nebula have both been far too rapid to be accounted for in this way. (2) The phenomenon is due to radiation from the new star itself, either of ordinary light, of electric waves, or of ultra-violet rays, perhaps causing chemical action and consequent luminosity in the gas along its path. These are all negatived, the writer thinks, by the non-uniformity of the expansion, which is impossible of explanation on any radiation theory. (3) The nebula is a mass of actual particles of matter thrown off explosively from the new star. Now that we are familiar, in the case of radium and similar substances, with particles moving at the speed of light, the great velocity of expansion is no objection to this theory, and Mr. Very believes that some form of it will explain the facts. He says:

"The theory which I would propose is that of the actual movement of diamagnetic ions under the control of magneto-electric impulses emanating from the star and following the lines of magnetic force. We may compare such a stream of moving ions to the beam of light from a parabolic mirror. The rays are directed and do not at once expand to fill the entire sphere. Diamagnetic ions may be expected to follow lines of magnetic force to regions of least potential in the magnetic equatorial plane. . . . Hence the luminosity, as in the distinct phenomenon of a comet's tail, may extend to a great distance before becoming too faint for observation, altho of course the light must eventually fade, unless perpetually renewed. This seems to answer the objection on account of the long continuance of the phenomenon.

"In the next place, if the structure observed in the nebula is to be compared with that of a magnetic phantom, a strong tangential component must enter into lines emanating from the nova after these have extended to a certain distance. The magnetic phantom, whether exhibited by iron filings or by dust of bismuth, extends in sweeping curves from pole to pole of the magnet—the only difference being that magnetic particles move toward the poles, and diamagnetic away from them, but that both follow the lines of force. The observed trajectories of nebulous material around the nova are in fair, perhaps I should say in nearly perfect, agreement with the projection of a system of lines of magnetic force."

Mr. Very's full argument in support of his hypothesis, and the illustrations that he adduces, are of course too full and too technical to be reproduced here. They include an examination of the action of the star's magnetism on particles of the size assigned to ions by Prof. J. J. Thomson, from which it appears that this action would cause repulsion of the exact nature and velocity observed

Senses of Reptiles.—Some surprising and noteworthy conclusions on this point have been reached by a German naturalist, Werner of Vienna, who has recently reported the results of observations that he has been making for some time on the senses of inferior vertebrates. Says the *Revue Scientifique* in noting these results:

"On certain points the conclusions of M. Werner are very surprising, and in all they are worthy of notice. Werner has observed 186 individuals, of which one-third were at liberty, and he took all possible precautions not to let the creatures know that they were watched. One general fact is very evident, that reptiles and amphibians are strongly attracted by water. They go straight toward it, even when they are at distances so great that they could not divine its presence by any of the senses known to us. It seems really that a sense of which we have no knowledge informs them of the direction in which water may be found. . . . There seems to be a sort of chemical attraction, says M. Werner. But how does this act, and on what part of the creature? This remains a mystery. Reptiles also seek the light, but independently of heat; they are positively heliotropic, and in winter they often leave comfortable and warm retreats to seek the sunlight. Sight is generally good with them; it is probably the finest sense that they possess, but it would still appear to be very limited. The caymans and the crocodiles can not distinguish a man at a distance of more than six times their length, according to Werner. In the water, fishes see only at very close range—about half their own length. This will seem perhaps unlikely to anglers, altho some of them can cite instances showing that fish can not see far. Snakes seem to have a very mediocre sense of sight. The boa, for example, does not see at more than a quarter or a third of its own length; different species are limited to one-fifth or one-eighth of their length. Frogs are better off; they see at fifteen or twenty times their length. Frog-catchers know this from experience.

"Hearing is much poorer than sight, if possible. Most reptiles are noticeably deaf, except caymans and crocodiles; the boa appears to be absolutely so."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT would appear that the inspection of bakehouses, of which so much has been said of late, is not enough to protect the consumers against possible evils," says *The Hospital*. "Not only the bakehouse but also the baker should be kept under supervision. . . . One need hardly comment on the offensiveness of persons suffering from any skin disease handling the bread we eat, and even in machine-made bread a certain amount of handling can scarcely be avoided, altho that method is a great improvement on the old ways."

"HENRY RUSTIN, chief electrical engineer, has devised for the illumination of the central tower of the Administration Building at the St. Louis Exposition a unique scheme," says *The Engineer*. "Vertical lines of light will outline the two hexagonal turrets on the front of the tower and a line of lights will mark the archway. Between the turrets, a huge American flag will occupy the entire space. This flag will be reproduced in colors by miniature lamps, and will be so arranged that it can wave in the breeze. The machinery by which this effect will be produced is known as the Elblight system. Two heavy cables of very thin copper wires, woven into a rope, and properly insulated, are run side by side, and touch in parallel lines. The lamps used are each provided with two sharp points which are forced into the cable, thus forming a contact by penetrating between the strands of the wire rope, so that a lamp may be located at any point on the cable without the necessity of a socket. The flag will be supported from an iron cable with rings so that even a slight wind will give it a waving effect."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO MAKE CHURCH-MEMBERS?

IT is generally assumed that a large church organization is more efficient than a small one, and upon this assumption many arguments for church union have been based. But, according to investigations made by *The Church Economist* (New York, August), it would appear that in certain respects the small church has an advantage over the large. Accepting the number of accessories to church-membership as a gage of the efficiency of a church, it is found that small churches spend less money and achieve greater results. Says the journal named:

"*The Church Economist* has made a comparison of the statistics of churches in five large cities in different sections of the United States, taking representative organizations of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist bodies, with the purpose of presenting the conclusions without necessarily pointing a lesson. Figures for individual churches are apt to be misleading, special conditions affecting results, and for this reason all the following figures are averaged from the reports of a number of churches. We have tried to deal with normal congregational expenses in every case:

"For instance, six Episcopal churches in the city of New York, having an aggregate membership of 9,190, received in one year 500 new members by confirmation. In the same time the six churches spent $134,769 for regular parish expenses, not including amounts given for benevolences—that is, for every person confirmed in a year these churches spent on an average $269.53. It is also interesting to note that the expenditure averages $14.66 per communicant member of the churches. Compare the figures with those for six other New York Episcopal churches having an aggregate membership of 1,826. These spent in one year for ordinary parish expenses $23,729. They added 157 members by confirmation, the average cost, if it may be so called, being $151.14, and the expenditure per communicant member being $12.99. It should be said that the churches have not been chosen with any purpose of proving a preconceived idea. They are representative organizations, neither the largest nor the smallest in the city. Abnormal churches, either in expenditure or additions to membership, have not been included."

Proceeding to the larger field of inquiry indicated, *The Church Economist* says:

"It is found that 29 Episcopal churches, with an average membership of 876, spend annually $11.69 per communicant member, or $192.67 per member added by confirmation. Twenty-seven churches, on the other hand, with an average membership of 184, spend only $10.11 per member, or $108.84 per confirmation. Twenty-seven Presbyterian churches, with an average membership of 865, spend annually $17.58 per member, or $357.91 per member received by examination. Twenty-nine Presbyterian churches, with an average membership of 205, spend but $15.33 per member, or $155.16 per member added on confession. Congregational figures give this comparison: 26 churches, with an average membership of 763, spend annually $15.98 per member, or $392.36 per member added on confession. Twenty-six churches, with an average membership of 178, have respective average expenditures of $15.15 and $174.75.

"The Baptist figures summarized show that 21 churches, with an average membership of 910, spend $11.43 per member, or $225.20 per baptism. Twenty smaller churches, having average memberships of 258, spend $11.82 per member, or $209.60 per baptism. Methodist churches with average memberships of 554, 22 of them, spend $13.41 per member, or $182.05 per member added. Twenty-one churches, with average memberships of 168, spend $12.39 per member, or $119.67 per member added.

"A grand summary of the showing of all the 248 churches that have been considered in this article may be interesting. One hundred and twenty-five of them have an average membership of 79, and their average annual expenditure per member is $14.09, and the average expenditure per new member received $262.22. The remaining 123 churches have an average membership of 197, and their average expenditure per member is $13.05, and per member received by examination, confirmation, or baptism, as the case may be, $150.14."

The Church Economist concedes that the purpose of the church is larger than the mere adding to its membership, and that the efficiency of the large church can not be measured entirely by the amount spent per member admitted. "It is not our intention," it says, "to draw the conclusion that the large church is relatively less efficient than the small one, but the figures show that in this one particular of the church's work, the gaining of new members, nothing would be gained by consolidation."

ISRAEL ZANGWILL ON THE FUTURE OF ZIONISM.

THE sessions of the sixth Zionist Congress in Basle lend special interest to Mr. Israel Zangwill's article on "Zionism and the Future of the Jews" in the September issue of *The World's Work*. Mr. Zangwill, as is well known, has been giving a large share of his time and talents for several years past to the advocacy of Zionism, and the present article is evidence that his faith in his cause is as firm as ever. He writes:

"Zionism, in its latest official exposition, aims at securing a public legally assured home in Palestine for those Jews who are unable or unwilling to assimilate. It is not the movement that George Eliot's Mordecai dreamed, nor that which Rabbi Mohilewer, of Russia, initiated. The advent of Dr. Herzl has stamped Zionism with 'modernity.' In the Austrian journalist's first published scheme of a Jewish state, indeed, Palestine played no necessary part. Herzl, whose instrument of national regeneration is the bank, for dealing with the Sultan and subsidizing the selected immigrants, was never, despite the date of his advent, *fin de siècle* (which seems to imply a certain flippancy), but prophetically twentieth century. He would, if it were possible, lead back his people to Palestine by the moving sidewalk of the Paris Exposition. Withal a charming, magnetic, even poetic personality, a more diplomatic and domesticated Lassalle.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
"Judaism," he says, "has still magnificent possibilities, but the time has come when it must be denationalized or renationalized."

"But the deeper issues and sequels of the movement will develop themselves with the material success, and the present leaders might quite conceivably be swept away by spiritual floods they have themselves let loose. The Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America, at the convention of June 8, 1898, while maintaining that the restoration to Zion is the legtimate aspiration of scattered Israel, likewise declared, 'we reaffirm our belief in the coming of a personal Messiah.' The agents of political Zionism—men like Max Nordau, or Mandelstamm, the great Russian oculist, or Marmorek, of the Pasteur Institute—can no more control the religious future of Judaism than they can control the mystic interpretation which Christendom would put upon their success. Men are only instruments. And each must do the work he sees to hand."

At present, "tho orthodox rabbis are working amicably with ultra-modern thinkers," the Zionism movement is "political, and more indebted to the presence of the external forces of per-

secution than to internal energy and enkindlement." Mr. Zangwill continues:

"Viewed merely on its prosaic side, Zionism is by no means a visionary scheme. The aggregation of Jews in Palestine is only a matter of time—already they form a third of its population—and it is better that they should be aggregated there under their own laws and religion and the mild suzerainty of the Sultan than under the semibarbarous restrictions of Russia or Rumania, and exposed to recurrent popular outbreaks. True, Palestine is a ruined country, and the Jews are a broken people. But neither is beyond recuperation. Palestine needs a people; Israel needs a country. If, in regenerating the Holy Land, Israel could regenerate itself, how should the world be other than the gainer? In the solution of the problem of Asia which has succeeded the problem of Africa, Israel might play no insignificant part. Already the colony of Rishon le Zion has obtained a gold medal for its wines from the Paris Exposition—which is not prejudiced in the Jew's favor. We may be sure the spiritual wine of Judea would again pour forth likewise—that precious vintage which the world has drunk for so many centuries. And, as the scientific activities of the colonization societies would have paved the way for the pastoral and commercial future of Israel in its own country, so would the rabbinical singsong in musty rooms prove to have been but the unconscious preparation of the ages for the Jerusalem university.

"But Palestine belongs to the Sultan, and the Sultan refuses to grant the coveted Judean charter, even for dangled millions. Is not this fatal? No; it matters as little as that the Zionists could not pay the millions, if suddenly called upon. They have collected not two and a half million dollars. But there are millionaires enough to come to the rescue once the charter was dangled before the Zionists. It is not likely that the Rothschilds would see themselves ousted from their familiar headship in authority and well-doing. Nor would the millions left by Baron Hirsch be altogether withheld. And the Sultan's present refusal is equally unimportant because a national policy is independent of transient moods and transient rulers. The only aspect that really matters is whether Israel's face be or be not set steadily Zionward—for decades, and even for centuries. Much less turns on the Sultan's mind than on Dr. Herzl's. Will he lose patience? For leaders like Herzl are not born in every century."

Mr. Zangwill concludes:

"Apart from its political working, Zionism forces upon the Jew a question the Jew hates to face.

"Without a rallying center, geographical or spiritual; without a Synedrion; without any principle of unity or of political action; without any common standpoint about the old Book; without the old cement of dictory laws and traditional ceremonies; without even ghetto walls built by his friend the enemy, it is impossible for Israel to persist further, except by a miracle—of stupidity.

"It is a wretched thing for a people to be saved only by its persecutors or its fools. As a religion, Judaism has still magnificent possibilities, but the time has come when it must be denationalized or renationalized."

The Religious Sects of Germany.—In Germany, the advocates of a union between state and church have long been accustomed to point to the twelve dozen and more Protestant denominations of the United States as a warning example of the endless divisions that result from a severance of the two. It appears, however, that in the matter of sects Germany is even worse off than is America. The official *Statistik des Deutschen Reiches*, No. 150, recently published, furnishes the following information:

The returns of the recent census show that in Germany no fewer than 222 different kinds of religion are to be found. They are arranged in five large groups, namely, Protestant Christians; adherents of other confessions; Jews; adherents of other non-Christian creeds; and members of no religious communion. In the first group there are no fewer than 49 different sects. In the group of Christians that do not belong to the two great communions of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, there are 107 creeds represented. There are 8 kinds of Baptists and Apostolic Christians; 29 sects that were imported from England; 9 kinds of Methodists and Quakers; 7 kinds of Free Religionists; and 25 "other" kinds of Christians, making a total of 185 different Christian confessions in the Fatherland. Then there are the Jews; and, in addition to these, 14 other groups of believers in non-Christian creeds, including Mohammedans, Buddhists, Brahmans, Fire Worshipers, Sun Worshipers, etc. In the 21 kinds of creeds included under the category, "adherents of other confessions," there are some that can be called religions only by a stretch of charity, such as Atheism and Materialism, and these should properly be excluded. But even so, the dimensions of the list are sufficiently formidable, and Germans themselves are surprised to know that their country harbors so many different kinds of religious belief.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BLATCHFORD-CHESTERTON CONTROVERSY.

ROBERT BLATCHFORD is the editor of the London *Clarion*, a Socialist weekly paper with a circulation of 50,000 copies. G. K. Chesterton is a brilliant young English journalist, a staff writer on the London *Daily News*. Just at present the two are engaged in an animated literary controversy over the fundamentals of religion.

The germs of the controversy were sown several months ago, when Mr. Blatchford began in *The Clarion* a series of articles on the Christian religion. They were suggested by a reading of Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe," and soon developed into a vigorous onslaught upon popular ideas of God, Immortality, the Bible, Free Will, etc. Mr. Blatchford has a large following among English workingmen, and his appearance in the rôle of a latter-day Ingersoll has created some consternation in English religious circles. His aim, says a writer in *The British Weekly*, is "nothing less than the annihilation of the whole Christian system, and the wiping out of all its distinctive ideals and practises." From *The Clarion* articles, which are at present in process of publication and are soon to be issued in book form, we quote the following characteristic passages:

"Science has not proved that there is no God; but science has made it, I think, impossible for any reasonable man to accept the account of God, and of God's relations to man, given in any religion of which I have ever heard."

"The Bible, it appears, is only the 'word of God,' in so far as it is the word of good and wise men. It is not, therefore, any more the 'word of God' than any other good and wise book written by men. It is no more a 'holy' Bible, and no more an inspired book, than the 'Dialogues of Plato,' or the Zend-Avesta, or the works of Marcus Aurelius, or John Ruskin, or Buddha, or Confucius."

"We are to believe that Christ rose from the dead because the gospels say so. When we ask why we are to accept the gospels as true, we are told because they are inspired by God. When we ask who says that the gospels are inspired by God, we are told that the church says so. When we ask how the church knows, we are told that we must have faith. That is what I call a poisonous principle. That is the poison which saps the judgment and perverts the human kindness of men."

"We have got rid of hell, we have got rid of the devil, we have got rid of the Christian championship of slavery, of witch-murder, of martyrdom, persecution, and torture; we have destroyed the claims for the infallibility of the Scriptures, and have taken the fetters of the church from the limbs of Science and Thought, and before long we shall have demolished the belief in miracles. This Christian religion has defended all these dogmas, and has done inhuman murder in defense of them; and has been wrong in every instance, and has been finally defeated in every instance."

"One would think, to read the Christian apologists, that before the advent of Christianity the world had neither virtue nor wisdom. But the world is very old. Civilization is very old. The Christian religion is but a new thing. Is a mere episode in the history of human development, and is fast tottering to its grave."

"My contention is that *any* religion which teaches that God in-

terferes in earthly affairs; that God can be moved by prayer; that Christ, or Buddha, or Mohammed, or any other prophet was divine; that men who disobey the orders of a church will go to hell; that men who, after doing evil, believe in Christ will go to heaven; that Christ, or any other man or divinity, ever performed miracles; that God ever dictated any Bible to any prophet; that mankind was cursed for any fall or sin; that Christ or any other Savior by his death removed that curse; that the dead shall arise, and their bodies be re-created; that the good shall be happy, and the bad miserable—*any* religion teaching any of these things is a delusion."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has entered the lists in behalf of Christianity, and is meeting Mr. Blatchford's arguments in *The Daily News*, *The Commonwealth* (a Christian Socialist journal), and *The Clarion* itself. In an article in *The Commonwealth* he writes:

"Christianity has in any such controversy as this one vast, unquestionable, and incurable weakness. It really exists. It is not a question, as with ideal secular republics and rationalistic schemes of state, of what men would do; it is a question of what men have done; of what wicked men, foolish men, ordinary men, did do, in working it out. There has been a Christian church, distorted and abused like the French Revolution or the British Constitution. There has never been a totally Agnostic civilization. At least there have been two civilizations that might be said to represent something resembling Agnosticism. The later Roman Empire was largely Agnostic, and the Chinese Empire is largely Agnostic. The modern Agnostic, however, shows no disposition to boast of these triumphs."

"If Mr. Blatchford has any lingering notion that throwing the practise of Christianity in our teeth has an effect on us," continues Mr. Chesterton, "let me inform him, once and for all, that Christianity has committed crimes so monstrous that the sun might sicken at them in heaven, and that she will very likely commit them again." We quote further:

"She has burnt men alive, just as the enlightened American democracy burns men alive. She has defended murder for a theory, just as the enlightened Russian Nihilists defend murder for a theory. She has organized corruption like the British Parliament, and massacre like the French republic. But when we are entirely conscious that the relative spotlessness of Agnosticism is due to it never having been a political fact at all, and the defilement of Christianity due to its having 'run' the whole Western world, do not let Mr. Blatchford remind us too often or too elaborately of the horrors, the delusions, and the sins of historic Christendom. It makes us vain."

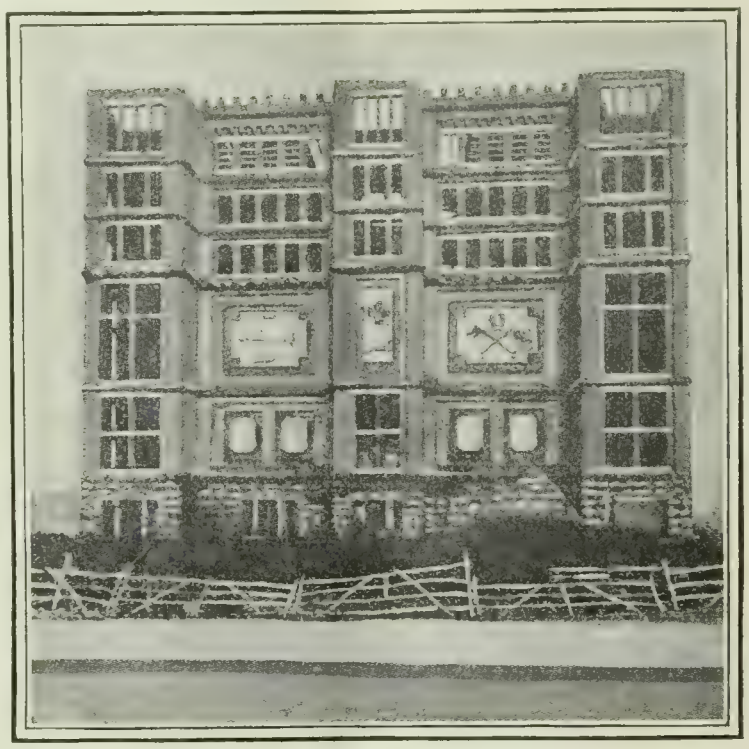
Invading the pages of *The Clarion*, Mr. Chesterton says:

"The strength of Christianity is a very dark and strange thing; it has nothing to do with the controversial ingenuity either of its supporters or its opponents. Often it has happened that clever men have been on its side: often it has happened (oftener, I think) that clever men have been on the other side. Its strength lies not in the fact that it is eloquent or successful, or well represented; it lies in the incidental fact that it is indispensable. By indispensable I mean this. It is, to all mortal appearance, impossible for men to attack Christianity without eventually ending up in positions that no sane masses of men have ever held, in positions which would horrify a decent pagan or an unbaptized savage. Schopenhauer ends by saying that life itself is a delusion. Nietzsche ends by saying that charity itself is a delusion. You end by saying that human goodness and badness are delusions. Christianity does not answer: a few of her apologists answer, and generally badly. But she is silent, for she is old, and has seen so many paradoxes. She knows the path you are on, and has seen many on it; she knows that on it are delightful hypotheses and luxurious negations, and that that way madness lies. She knows that as soon as you want any conceivable human reality, if it be only to say 'Thank you' for the mustard, you will be forced to return to her and her hypotheses, where she sits, guarding through the ages the secret of an eternal sanity."

Mr. Blatchford's anti-Christian crusade has evoked scores of sermons, pamphlets, and "replies." *The British Weekly* is running a series of articles in rebuttal of his conclusions; and a committee of prominent Anglican clergymen has been formed to consider plans for counteracting his influence. It is proposed to arrange lectures indoors and outdoors, followed by discussion; to issue cheap literature bearing on the questions in controversy; and to encourage the study of Christian apologetics by young people.

A MODERN TOWER OF BABEL.

WHAT is described as "one of the most remarkable buildings erected since the confusion of tongues stopped the progress of the Tower of Babel" exists to-day on a table-land surmounting Chatham Hill, near London. "Huge and gaunt, and dwarfing into insignificance the very few buildings near," it stands in a lonely position in the center of a most unpicturesque landscape, "a colossal monument to human credulity." The words quoted are taken from an article by E. J. Dark in *The Strand Magazine* (September). To the same source we are indebted for the following account of this unique structure:



THE JEZREEL TEMPLE AT CHATHAM, WHICH WAS INTENDED, WHEN FINISHED, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE AS THE TOWER OF BABEL.

"It is an enormous pile of bricks and steel, and was once the scene of remarkable activity, work-people swarming over it like ants when it was in course of erection; but now it is desolate and empty and stands an idle framework, given over to the birds of the air, and useful only as a guide to religious enthusiasts, pointing the way not to go.

"Its history in certain particulars strangely resembles that of the Biblical Tower of Babel. It was built as a refuge for a certain number of chosen spirits, who within its walls, safeguarded by certain signs and symbols, were to await the last trump without fear, believing that they would be safe while all the nations of the world would perish. For a time its erection proceeded with remarkable activity. Thousands of workmen, urged on by religious zeal, made the huge fabric grow like a summer plant, but long ere it reached anything like completion the hand of death seized the moving spirit and paralzyed the work, and, in the words of Milton referring to its prototype, 'Thus was the building left ridiculous.' For over twenty years it has remained unroofed and unfinished, a mighty building, a landmark for miles around, but a disfigurement and a blot even on Chatham's unattractive scenery.

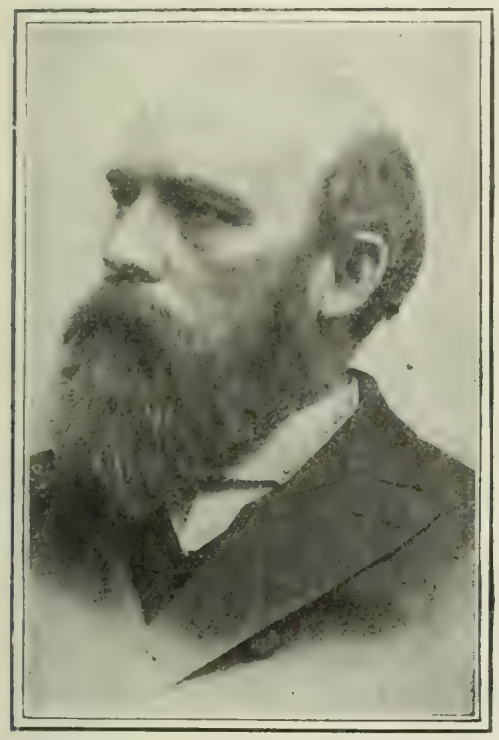
"It is known locally as Jezreel's Tower, or the Jezreel Temple, and has given its name to the district to which it is an eyesore. It is about one hundred and forty feet square and is over one hundred feet high, with a square tower at each corner. It is bigger than it looks, but stands so lonely that it is difficult to judge of its vast bulk by objects near at hand. It was originally intended to carry it to an enormous height, making the gigantic sky-scrapers of America look puny by comparison; but the War Office, which controls things around Chatham, stepped in and put a limit to its height, as it would, if carried much higher, have come into the line of fire of one of the forts. As it was, it never reached anything like this limit, but, even as it is, it is a huge structure.

"Something like forty thousand pounds has been spent in its

erection, partly the contributions of thousands of believers, and partly the out-of-pocket payments of the builder. The founder of the Jezreelites, whose headquarters it was to be, was one John White. This man, said to have been an ignorant soldier, was one of the numerous claimants to divinity—false Messiahs who throughout all ages, and particularly in the present age of enlightenment, have reaped rich harvests from credulous multitudes by setting up some theory of the Second Advent. White seems to have been as successful as the rest in extracting money from his followers; for altho the building was seized for the debt to the builder, vast sums had been subscribed toward it."

THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO POLITICS.

THE Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., was recently asked to outline his idea of the function of the church in its relation to politics. In view of the fact that he himself went into practical politics not long ago, and served his home city in a legislative capacity, his words have more than ordinary weight. The conclusion at which he now arrives is that it is wisest for the church in all its activities to "keep itself free from entanglement with practical politics"; but, he says, "the church whose membership, including its minister, is not actively at work in securing good government in the community in which it stands has neglected a great part of its duty." He says further, in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston):



WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D., LL.D.

He was formerly a member of the City Council of Columbus, O., but now thinks that the church should "keep itself free from entanglement with practical politics."

"The first and most obvious reason why the church should not engage in practical politics is that practical politics is at present under the control of parties; and the kind of strife and conflict which is thus involved would be fatal to the peace of the church engaging in it and destructive of its spiritual life. If both parties were represented in the church, the church could not favor the policies or the candidates of one party without opposing the other; and the struggle of the partizans to control the action of the church would not tend to edification. The alternative would be that every church should be a party organization, including in its membership only the adherents of one political party, and then we might look for a lively scrimmage between churches of opposite politics, which would be equally scandalous. It is clear that so long as our political affairs are in the hands of opposing parties Christian churches can not become actively interested in them."

Nor does it seem wise to Dr. Gladden that Christian ministers should discuss in the pulpit questions of party politics. He writes on this point:

"It is of course conceivable that great moral issues may arise in which one party will stand for righteousness and the other for iniquity. It came pretty near to that in the year just preceding the Civil War; and there were a good many churches in those days which stood solidly together in support of the principles and the candidates of one party and against those of the other, while there were many pulpits from which emphatic teaching was heard which seemed to have a very direct bearing on politics. We heard in those days a great deal of angry talk about political churches and political parsons. It is unfortunate when a clear issue of fundamental morality is raised between political parties, for in such cases the churches and their ministers are bound to take sides.

"Such cases are, however, exceptional. It does not often occur that the one party represents virtue and the other vice; and the economic and financial questions which divide them are questions with two sides, on which men have a right to differ. The church has no call to take part in the settlement of such questions; and, if it consults its own peace and prosperity, it will let them severely alone."

What, then, it may be asked, is the proper work of the church? Has it no function to fulfil in the improvement of law and the administration of political affairs? To these questions Dr. Gladden answers:

"Its business is to apply the law of Christ to all the concerns of life, and to reveal the spirit of Christ in the lives of its members. Its high calling is to fit men and women for self-government, to fill their minds so full of the wisdom that is in Christ and their hearts so full of his love that good government shall be the spontaneous and inevitable expression of their lives.

"This means that the teaching of the church with respect to social and political principles shall be clear and authoritative. It means that the pulpit shall show men what the law of Christ means and how it works in existing human relations; that it shall take the great ideals of brotherhood and service and hold them close to the life of every day, so that men may see what it means to be Christians now, in this twentieth century, and in all the business of this complex civilization. . . . . .

"Here the duty of the church ends. These Christian citizens, thus instructed and inspired, must unite in other organizations to give effect to the truth which has taken possession of their lives. It is not for the church, in its meetings or by its official action, to seek to make nominations, or to elect officers, or to frame legislation; the working out of these principles must be left to other agencies. Either through the parties to which they belong or through independent organizations these Christian citizens must exercise their political functions."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES H. COLTON, Chancellor of the New York Diocese (Roman Catholic), has been consecrated Bishop of Buffalo.

FULLY 20,000 people are at Ocean Grove, N. J., this summer, many living in tents because of a dearth of cottages. Revival-meetings are held daily, and a number of Methodist bishops are in attendance.

"WE sometimes smile at the Buddhist or Moslem or Babist missions sent from India or Persia to the United States," says *The Independent*, "but much more serious is a mission to be sent from Japan to this country, for Hawaii is now American. The Japanese Christians are now establishing at Tokyo a training-school for Christian workers among the Japanese in Hawaii, and propose to keep sixty such missionaries employed there. The Japanese immigration companies are large subscribers to the expense."

MISS SARAH F. GARDINER, who died in the Catskills a few days ago, labored as a missionary in India for twenty-four years. She headed the movement against infant marriages, and succeeded, after carrying the protest to the English Government, in having the lawful marriage age raised to twelve years. She started a school for native women, and was for some time the superintendent of Dr. Hoyt's great memorial hospital for the women of India. Almost all of the books now in circulation in India which deal with Christianity and are printed in the native tongues are the result of Miss Gardiner's efforts. She translated Stalker's "Life of Christ" and Simpson's "The Fact of Christ," which she had published and sold throughout India at the smallest possible price.

THE Bishop of Gloucester, speaking in England recently, declared his belief that the Revised Version of the Bible represents "the greatest spiritual movement that has taken place since the Reformation." "These are words," says *The Churchman*, "of sober fact . . . Whether we look at the movement in its earliest beginnings, or a little later, when the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel urges scholars to undertake the revision, or read what Archbishop Trench has to say of the need of revision, or follow Lightfoot in his illuminating volume on 'A Fresh Revision of the New Testament,' or trace the great spiritual and social movements that necessarily flow from the reverent and critical study of the Bible, everywhere it is manifest that a spiritual force is at work, constructive in principle and irresistible in its progress."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SULTAN AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

TURKEY faces a crisis which has evoked columns of comment abroad, the incidents upon which attention fastens itself being the violent deaths of consular representatives within the disturbed area of the Sultan's empire. Notwithstanding the length to which matters have been allowed to go, Russia will insist on the maintenance of the Sublime Porte in its present state of sovereignty, says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "Russia," we read, "wishes the maintenance of the present status in the Balkans. Her utterance to this effect is sincere, for otherwise the murder of her two consuls would have afforded her an excellent excuse for drastic action against Turkey." A writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) recently summed up Russia's attitude toward the Sultan and his Government as follows:

"Russia, who has always been the disturbing agent in Turkish affairs, is now, on the contrary, most carefully occupied in pouring oil on the troubled waters of the Eastern Mediterranean. It is not only because she has more urgent and arduous business to attend to in anterior Asia and the Far East. It is also and especially because she can attain her object in regard to Turkey better and cheaper by supporting the present Sultan than by contributing to his downfall. The prolonged presence of this preposterous sovereign on the throne of Osman is the greatest guarantee of the thorough weakening and disorganization of the Turkish race on which rests the whole fabric of the Ottoman Empire. It is scarcely likely that time will create greater European obstacles to Russian plans in the East than those which exist to-day. But Abdul-Hamid surviving long enough, time will certainly destroy that local element of resistance to the onward march of the Muscovite which is represented by the Turks themselves, and which is still a by no means negligible quantity. To that extent Russia gains by the preservation of the present equilibrium in Turkey.

"Thus, the character of Abdul-Hamid offers the explanation of the remarkable change which has taken place in Russian tactics at Constantinople. So long as there was any chance of the reform—that is to say, the consolidation—of the Ottoman Empire through the action of the throne, the attitude of the Czar's Government toward the Turkish authorities was one of deadly hostility, no effort being spared by Russian diplomacy to cause them embarrassment. Turkey making dangerous progress all the same, Russia had recourse to the heroic means of war to set her back. On resuming relations with her defeated neighbor, to her surprise and delight she discovered that, in the new Sultan, Abdul-Hamid, she had a collaborator of the highest value in the task of ruining what remained of the Ottoman power. Henceforth, reversing at a stroke her former policy of favoring the independence of the Christian races of Turkey, Russia devoted all her energy to the protection of Abdul-Hamid and his Government, not only against his subjects, but also against Europe. She it was who encouraged and helped the Sultan to drown in an ocean of blood Armenian aspirations for liberty, shielding him afterward from European indignation. She it is who, even dropping all pretense at solicitude for her Turkish coreligionists, is openly strengthening Abdul-Hamid in his resolution not to grant reforms to the inhabitants of Macedonia. The fact is that patronizing the Christian cause in Turkey has proved a double-edged tool, as is shown by the conduct toward her of Rumania, and even at one time congeneric Bulgaria. Having found a more trustworthy weapon, she has shelved the old one.

"To sum up, Russia is to-day wholly opposed to any action which may diminish the authority of Abdul-Hamid."

The Sultan's relations with the Powers have also been considered in some detail by *The Quarterly Review* (London), which puts various interrogations, thus:

"Why, it may be asked, does such a government go on living? Why has not the weakness born of its own vices cleared it long ago out of the way? Why is the natural order of things suspended, that natural order under which bad governments perish because their subjects hate them, and because they are unable to defend themselves? There have been many bad governments, especially in the East, and they have nearly all either vanished or been transformed by the infusion of some new reinvigorating force. Bad governments usually come to their end in one of two ways: either by domestic insurrection, which perhaps brings a new dynasty to the throne, or substitutes a republic for a tyranny; or else by foreign conquest, some stronger Power subjugating the nation as well as expunging or mediatizing the royal house. These causes have already acted largely on the Turkish Empire, at least in Europe, and it is by their combined operation that the Turks have lost the bulk of their European dominions. The Greeks, the Servians, the Herzegovinians, and the Bulgarians successively rebelled; and in all these cases one or more European Powers stepped in and either established the rebels as a new state or annexed the territory which they inhabited. The Sultan has now nothing left in Europe (if we except a small territory north of the Propontis) save Albania, which is virtually independent, because he exerts no authority over its fierce mountaineers, and Macedonia, which is seething with insurrection, and kept in some sort of order only by the incessant pressure of Austria upon the Servians and of Russia upon the Bulgarians, both Powers wishing to stave off for the present the conflict of these two races and the inevitably concomitant struggle between their own rival interests. In Europe, it should be noted, the situation displayed two features which are absent in Asia. In Europe there were regions, such as Greece and Bulgaria, where the Christians were in a large majority. There were also powerful neighbors, Austria and Russia conterminous on land, England and France not far off by sea. But in the Asiatic provinces the Mussulmans nearly everywhere outnumber the Christians; and in Asia the Turks have only one powerful neighbor, Russia."

If the present disorders are ever to cease, it is apparently from without that deliverance must come—that is to say, from some one or more of the five European Powers which retain an interest in that part of the world, our authority declares:

"The position and policy of these five have notably altered of late years. In the days of the Crimean War England and France, tho they had often thwarted one another, stood together against Russia. Now England and France are again divided and show much less active interest. France has placed herself on the side of Russia. England has practically withdrawn from the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878, tho not from the occupation of Cyprus; and the language of her statesmen indicates an abandonment of the old policy. Her Eastern interests lie now in Egypt. It is pretty well understood that she would not go to war in order to keep Constantinople from falling into Russia's hands; nor is it likely, tho Mr. Lynch [steamship magnate] and Lord Percy might regret the fact, that she would take such a step even to prevent Russia from advancing across the Armenian plateau to the edge of the Mesopotamian plain.

"But while France and England have to some extent fallen into the background, a new force has pressed to the front. Germany began about ten years ago to exert her influence in Constantinople to secure trade advantages and concessions for her subjects; and, through the increasing numbers of Germans who were concerned in enterprises in Turkey, she became a prominent factor there, and thought it worth her while to pose as the friend and protector of the Sultan. The important line of railway from the Bosporus to Konieh belongs to a German company; and a few months ago the long-sought concession was granted to this company to extend the railway from Konieh to Bagdad, across Cilicia and Northern Syria, and down the valley of the Euphrates. This grant, being taken to imply the recognition of southwestern Asia Minor as falling within a sort of 'German sphere of influence,' roused Russia, which pressed for and obtained a declaration that in the making of railways in northern and eastern Asia Minor her interests and wishes should be regarded. This partition, and the leaving out of Englishmen from similar concessions, are significant, and have been deemed presageful of the future."

It is useless to speculate regarding what is about to happen to the Sultan and his empire until we have found out precisely what Russia means to do, declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"For there can be no doubt that the entire problem of Turkey is conditioned and adjusted by Russia. From the diplomatic communications which have been exchanged it would appear that no precise conclusions are to be drawn as regards the purposes of Russia. As is well known, Russian policy works out slowly. . . . Russia is more than ever determined to strengthen her influence

with the Sultan. This is essential to the attainment of her ends. No diplomatist of recent times has stated this end with more clearness than the immortal Bismarck. He deemed it a foregone conclusion that Russia—when she had made good her position by land and sea—would offer the Sultan some guarantee in the shape of a treaty relative to his position in Constantinople and in the territories remaining to him, provided he placed in her hands the key to the Black Sea. The possibility of acceptance of some such proposition by the Sultan did not seem out of the question to Bismarck. Should the Sultan decide to reject the proposition of Russia, the latter, by means of her daily strengthening Black Sea squadron, would forcibly assume the post of lord of the Bosporus, and then wait to see if any Power ventures to dispute the position gained. Bismarck declared that Germany should not aid Great Britain or Austria if those Powers made up their minds to force Russia to yield her prize. According to him, it would be to the interest of Germany to have Russia supreme in this region of disturbance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

NOW that the new Pope has fairly assumed the responsibilities of his mission, the progress of the movement toward separation of church and state in France begins once more to attract the attention of the European press. There is reason to believe that the struggle against the religious orders, too, will enter an even more acute phase than ever, unless, indeed, newspaper comment abroad is out of touch with the situation. The Premier, M. Combes, recently made a speech at Marseilles in which he declared that there will be no compromise with the clerical element. "He warned the combination of republican parties," notes the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "to preserve the unity so essential if the next great task before the French people is to be carried out—namely, the completion of school reforms and the separation of church and state. The enthusiastic applause which greeted the declarations of the Premier—applause proceeding from all genuine republicans—must convince the opposition that their hope for a speedy fall of the Combes ministry will not be realized." The same German daily says further:

"The task of the republic is twofold. It has a positive and a negative side. That the republic should resist the encroachments of clericalism; that it should destroy the privileges of the church, enforce the equal rights of all, and vindicate the sovereignty of the state—this work is of a negative kind wholly. The positive task of the republic is the intellectual uplift of the people in order that they may participate with enjoyment in the gifts of culture. The French democracy, which now has a majority in both houses of the national legislature, is persuaded that this last mission is the true one of the republic, which is not simply a legal and policing state, but also a civilizing state. The French democracy has learned from long and bitter struggles that it is vain to bestow political freedom upon the people if they are not at the same time made mentally free, and if they are not put in a position to grasp the whole significance of freedom. It is the same experience which our great thinker, Ludwig Feuerbach, stated in these words: 'I would not give a snap of my finger for political freedom if I had to be the slave of religious prejudice and prepossessions. True freedom exists only when man is religiously free.' More than once have the French, to speak only of them, possessed the most free of constitutions, without being able to retain them. They were not brought up to complete freedom, for their thoughts and sentiments were dominated by a power opposed to freedom. As long as the citizens are not mentally free, the security of political freedom is not assured. Proof of this is found in the pages of history. When the foe of freedom gained the upper hand among the people, freedom became meaningless. The republic was destroyed by a dictator or an emperor.

"In the program of French democracy, formulated by Gambetta at Belleville in 1869, is advocated not only the formal separation of the school system from the church, but also the elevation of the school system to a comprehensive, national, and purely secular course of education. As soon as the third republic felt the ground firm beneath its feet, it proceeded to a reform of the school system by making education compulsory and by insisting upon the secular and independent character of popular education. But the achievement of these ends met with obstacles, because clericalism was still too powerful and could hinder development. Now that the republic has withstood clericalism, it again calls school reform to mind. It resists clerical education first by means of the law against the religious orders and then by means of additional statutes. M. Combes understands that it is absolutely necessary to accomplish the complete secularization of the people's schools. 'The education of our children,' he declared to a gathering of teachers, 'must be taken entirely out of the hands of the religious orders. In a short time and with a little more effort the school systems of religious orders must be uprooted. The heirs of that educational system will be the teacher who is paid by the state.' The lay teachers applauded.

"Then M. Combes aroused new enthusiasm. It is well known that he declared last spring in the course of a speech in the chamber: 'There can be no substitute for the moral instruction of the religious orders.' This caused wonder among his radical supporters. But on this occasion M. Combes went into the matter at length. 'The supporters of denominational schools,' he declared, 'vilify the state schools and pronounce them incapable of inculcating moral ideas. Let them take a look at our school course from which they may convince themselves that our schools do not neglect moral instruction. Let them also contemplate the lives in private and in public of the immense majority of the teachers in our state schools. That will show them that their complaints are unfounded. The motive of the complaint is evident. It is feared that the state schools will gradually win the approval of families because of the high character of the education they impart, because of their moral tone, and because of the principles upon which they are established—principles which, in spite of many obstacles and ordeals, have yet contributed to the emancipation of the human intellect. From that emancipation has arisen a light. It is a light clearing up the obscurity of those ages in which the mind of man lay vacant. Man is asked to believe that this vacancy was a period of repose and peace. But the republic entrusts to its teachers the task of carrying this light from the summits down to the lowest depths of popular ignorance. Thanks to their devotion, this light will dissipate those distinctions which certain men would maintain between the several classes of society, this light will outline to the lowest the path to the highest and best.' M. Combes said further that the teachers in the state schools had served the republic well and faithfully in good as in evil times."

Such, in outline, is the situation, according to an anticlerical German daily. The clerical French papers agree that the prospect is not unfavorable to Premier Combes as far as regards the maintenance of his majority in the chamber. "France and the world will soon witness a monopoly of stupidity, flourishing and energetic," declares the *Univers* (Paris). The *Libre Parole* (Paris) thinks the French Premier means to hand the educational system of his country "over to the Apaches." The *Verité Française* (Paris) speaks of the "orgy" of Combes anticlericalism, maintained by "the dregs of the city and the scum of the republican party." Nor are the clerical organs outside Paris less decisive. "Organized anarchy" will rule France, thinks the *Nouvelliste* (Lyons). The question suggesting itself to the *Figaro* (Paris) is: "What will the new Pope do?" and it does not see precisely what he can do. Neither does the London *News*, the great organ of the nonconformist conscience in England, which nevertheless ventures to remark:

"The secularization of the French schools is the most important of the problems which Pius X. will have to face. From France the Vatican derives the greater portion of its none too abundant revenue. If the republic proceeds to disestablish the church within her borders, it will be necessary for the faithful to supply salaries to bishops and priests instead of paying Peter's pence to Rome. The Pope has thus to decide how far it will conduce to the welfare of the church for him to defend the associations in the terms he is said to have used as cardinal. Even from the point of view of the Roman Catholic Church, there is something to be said for a policy of defending the secular clergy from the usurped influence of the orders. The presence of vast organizations like the Jesuits or the Dominicans within the church, distinct from the regular parochial clergy, and sometimes opposed to it, has proved

exceedingly inconvenient, to say the least, to the Holy See more than once. France does not stand alone in the desire to curb the power of these associations. Their tendency to accumulate wealth led to fierce reprisals in our own country, in Spain, and in Austria. At this moment both Spanish parties in the Cortes are confessedly powerless before the clergy, who own so much of their unfortunate land, and the machinery of government is paralyzed in consequence. It may be found that the peace of Europe, and certainly the stability of her governments, depends upon the success with which the new Pontiff reconciles his spiritual claims with the axioms of political liberty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TREASON TO THE CHINESE DYNASTY.

NATIVE newspapers have attained throughout China a circulation and an influence that fill the dynasty at Peking with alarm. The more outspoken organs attribute much of the empire's misfortune to the fact that the Empress-Dowager has fallen under the control of Russia. Russia, according to these authorities, pursuing her traditional policy of coming down to warm water through Asia, absorbed China north of the great wall, thanks to a

MANCHURIAN MESS.

The party in possession is comfortably established.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

compact agreed to by the late Li Hung Chang, who in his simplicity imagined that the Czardom would be content to leave the Peking dynasty in peaceable possession of the immense region south of the wall. But Li Hung Chang has passed away and Russia is daily securing a firmer hold on the forbidden side of the wonderful wall. Such are the fruits of the Empress-Dowager's policy, the immense wealth of that aged royalty figuring conspicuously in the category. Our ability to infer all this from the native press is the result of the enterprise of *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published at Shanghai, which regularly publishes translations from the leading vernacular organs.

Editorial comment of the sort thus outlined inspired the elderly object of it with decided views on the subject of yellow journals. One of these, the *Su-Pao* (Shanghai), long conspicuous for its anti-dynastic tendencies, was singled out by the Empress-Dowager for treatment on the principle which makes it legal in China to pour hot oil over obnoxious native editors. Six writers were arrested on a charge of high treason, the exhibits in the case including widely circulated pamphlets that called attention to an ancient law prescribing death for the head of the dynasty in case he alienated the national territory. The thread of the story is taken up in the following comment from the Paris *Temps*:

"It must not be overlooked that at the time of the arrest of the six journalists the local Chinese official hastened to propose to the consuls-general of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, that the accused be tried in the mixed court [of European and American judges], and in the event of their guilt being established it was further understood that they should serve out their sentences within the limits of the foreign district. This plan had the double advantage of respecting the principle of local and territorial jurisdiction and of assuring not only to the accused, but to the civilized governments responsible for their arrest, a humane and legal conduct of the case. The consular body [in Shanghai], therefore, promptly accepted the proposition of the local Chinese official, the tao-tai. Unfortunately the Viceroy of Nanking did not view the subject in the same light. He disavowed the action of his subordinate and easily induced the Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking, the Wai-wu-pu, to send one of its members on an errand of protest to every member of the diplomatic corps [in Peking], the object aimed at being the extradition of the accused and their consignment to the Chinese executioner.

"It was impossible, it seemed inadmissible to hand over to the Chinese authorities men who were mere accused persons, with the certainty, or rather for the purpose, of having them subsequently subjected to torture, the only method of obtaining evidence understood and practised by the judiciary of China. The accused journalists accordingly appeared before the mixed court. Upon the advice of counsel two of the six pleaded guilty, thus avowing themselves authors of the seditious pamphlets in which the Emperor was pronounced a tool, and was reminded that the penalty of death is imposed by ancient Chinese law for the crime of alienating the national territory, and in which, moreover, the overturning of the Manchu dynasty was preached on the ground that it was a stranger in China. When the preliminary proceedings had come to an end, the government of the Son of Heaven returned to the charge and again demanded of the representatives of the Powers the surrender of the two Chinese subjects who have confessed in open court that they are guilty of crimes for which the penalty is death. Such is the question confronting the diplomatic corps. It is sufficiently embarrassing."

The attitude of Mr. Conger, United States Minister in Peking, at this stage of the proceedings has attracted attention in the European press, which interprets it as an acceptance of the view that the two men who had pleaded guilty ought to be surrendered to the Chinese Government. However, the British Government insisted that the two accused must not be given up. "Our decision, at all events, is taken," observes the London *Times*, "and, with or without support, the nation will adhere to it." The British organ comments further:

"When the emissaries of the Dowager-Empress begged for the prisoners, they had not been tried at all, and it was known that some of them were probably innocent. The messenger of the blood-stained old despot, whose cheap attentions the ladies of the European legations are not ashamed to receive, made no secret that she wanted them not for trial, but for execution. The ministers accredited to her court must be presumed to know, what every European resident in China knows, that execution in such cases means prolonged and exquisite torture at the hands of the trained experts whom Her Majesty retains in her service, in order to extort confessions, which are followed by decapitation if life enough be left in the victims to make it worth while beheading them. The confessions could then be used as evidence by Chinese law against others, whose extradition might be demanded in turn, and in this way a pleasing succession of further tortures and decapitations might be indefinitely prolonged for the gratification of the imperial passions of cruelty and revenge. The fate of Shen Chien, the journalist who has just been beaten to death by the Empress' special desire, is an example of her ideas of the fitting punishment of sedition. The ministers had another reason for refusing to accede to Her Majesty's request. Only last year they had themselves formally agreed to the principle that no native resident should be arrested and removed from the settlement without trial before the mixed court. In these circumstances it is not surprising to hear that they did not listen favorably to the pleadings of the representative sent to them by the Wai-wu-pu."

The modification of the situation when the demand of the Empress-Dowager was narrowed to the cases of the two journalists who had pleaded guilty caused "surprising" changes of diplomatic opinion, thinks the London *Times*:

"It is not altogether astonishing that the ministers of countries in which the idea of even-handed justice between the subject and the Government is not understood should have been induced by the pedantic distinction between a formal and an informal demand to choke the promptings of fairness and of humanity, to which they

were tempted to yield in a moment of weakness, and to reverse their own decision within a few weeks or days. They have a fellow feeling for despotic governments which wish to sate their vengeance on the pestilent advocates of reform, and cynical persons may even imagine that states which avowedly are 'not interested' in the murder of missionaries may hope to derive some advantage, directly or indirectly, for themselves, by seconding the cruelty as well as by furthering the corruption of the court of Peking. It is quite in keeping that the Russian Minister should declaim with exceptional vigor against giving shelter to rebels and seditious persons—tho it will be long before all the rebels in China deprive the Chinese Emperor of so much territory as his friendly neighbors in Manchuria. It is not unnatural that the representative of the state which acted as policeman for Russia during the rebellion of Poland, and in which the crime of *lèse-majesté* has attained its classic developments, should agree with his Russian colleague, or that the Minister of Belgium should obediently follow suit as usual. But we shall be astonished, indeed, if the people of France approve of the attitude assumed by M. Dubail [the French Minister in Peking], and still more if the people of the United States indorse even the qualified acceptation of that diplomatist's attitude given by Mr. Conger."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORLD-POLITICS OF SPAIN.

FOR some little time past negotiations of a rather unintelligible nature have been proceeding between the governments of Paris and Madrid. Certain newspapers on the continent of Europe understand that the young King of Spain will before any great interval pay an official visit to the French capital. During this visit measures will be concerted for the entrance of Spain into the domain of world politics in precisely the sense that the great Powers are involved in the complications of that distracting sphere of action. The *Imparcial* (Madrid) demands that the new Premier, Señor Villaverde, enlighten the public regarding these mysterious rumors. It says that the secrets of diplomacy need not be handled indiscreetly, but at the same time the people of Spain are entitled to know whether the negotiations between Paris and Madrid relate merely to the question of Morocco or whether "they contemplate a general program." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) suspects that the French Government desires great changes in the European policy of Spain, and that Paris is inspiring Madrid with new ambitions, adding:

"From the Spanish point of view it is audacious to seek to impose upon Spain, in the present state of her affairs, a part which is altogether beyond her capacity. A nation allied with France ought to be in a position to maintain its pretensions, ought to be able at a critical moment to contribute effectively to the maintenance of the common policy. Spain is manifestly incapable of such a thing, for it is incontestable that she has sunk in recent years to the rank of secondary powers. She is trying to reorganize her army, to create a new naval arm, but this acquisition of new strength will be of a dubious kind, since it will surpass by a good deal the true capacities of the nation, and since, to attain it, the Spanish people will have to make enormous sacrifices that must still further compromise their financial situation. The military power of a nation ought to be in absolute proportion to the interests it has to defend. Spain's rulers, on the contrary, seek, first of all, great military power, and only when that has been won will they attempt to develop the national resources. This is in harmony with the policy of a time when only brute strength prevailed throughout the world, a policy which has led to the ruin and the decadence of so many peoples, which men of modern thought, anxious for the general prosperity, have abandoned entirely. Before trying to become a great power once more Spain should work for her own economic recovery; she should aim at creating new sources of wealth. As for France, if she has an immediate interest in arriving at an understanding with Spain regarding the Moroccan question, she will, nevertheless, derive no advantage whatever in tying her fortunes to those of a country incapable of wielding any influence at an opportune moment. France would have a stone tied around her neck."

The people of Spain want no alliance with France, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "And if the Spanish people could give their view," it adds, "they would urge emphatically that no understanding be reached with France regarding the question of Morocco." The German daily says that Berlin is much concerned at the outlook for Spanish policy, chiefly because of the effect it might have upon the situation in North Africa. The *Epoca* (Madrid), a dynastic organ, asserts that "a good understanding exists between Spain and France, and this understanding may be the preliminary to a compact of wider scope. But just now there is no alliance whatever." The French press reiterates that opinion. According to the Paris *Temps*, which in such a matter conveys the views of the French Foreign Office, the real anxiety of the Gallican republic has to do with the internal situation of Spain and not with any world policy of Spain. "At present," says the *Temps*, "there is about and even within the Cortes at Madrid something of the atmosphere pervading the States-General of Versailles in 1789." The London *Times* indorses that opinion, adding that revolutionary ideas, fostered by the republican element, are causing grave anxiety. This fact, we are assured, and not any ambitions regarding world policy, is the key to the situation. The London organ says further that the election of Pius X. to the chair of St. Peter has caused the Madrid Government "apprehensions now pretty generally expressed." "Pius X. is notoriously an intimate friend of Don Carlos," the pretender to the throne of Spain.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEÑOR VILLAVERDE.

The Spanish Prime Minister, who is moderating the force of his country's imperialism.

REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GRAVE beyond all precedent, according to the London *Times*, is the present situation throughout the greater part of the Russian Empire. The great British organ publishes daily an immense mass of detail on the subject, notwithstanding the obstacles which, it asserts, are placed in its way by the "obscurantist traditions of the Russian bureaucracy, which still cherishes toward public opinion that mingled terror and contempt shared by all continental governments before the French Revolution." But no amount of obstacles hindered the London newspaper in its collection of facts in the case, upon which it thus comments:

"In these days even the most rigorous censorship and the most drastic police methods can not wholly shroud from the outside world the incidents of a deep-seated social movement which is disturbing the internal economy of a great European state. Before the invention of railways and telegraphs, and the organization of finance and commerce upon international lines, it might have been possible to accomplish what the Russian officials are now vainly attempting to do, and to hush up for a season the proofs that the country is suffering from the most formidable labor crisis in her history, and that the efforts of the Government to cope with it have hitherto been marked failures. Now the news leaks out daily through a hundred channels, and the only result of the desperate attempts which are made to repress it is to demonstrate the importance of the bureaucracy and all their spies and policemen to stifle what thousands are eager to repeat. If the news is inaccurate or exaggerated in some particulars, the Russian Government

have only themselves to thank. Information which is treated as contraband is not likely to be biased in favor of the authorities."

All the manufacturing districts of southern Russia, we read further, are seething with active discontent. Labor and agrarian risings are assuming sanguinary aspects:

"The murderous assault made on Prince Urussoff by the peasants of his estate, in the province of Tchernigoff, has its parallel in the similar crime perpetrated on the persons of Prince Gagarin, his wife, and their guest, Prince Sherbatoff, in the province of Riazan, hundreds of miles farther north. The governor of the province of Ufa has been murdered under the shadow of the Urals; and the prisons of St. Petersburg are filled with political prisoners, who largely belong to that most dangerous of all classes, the intellectual proletariat. The very forces of the state are not themselves untainted. There were military trials at Moscow not many weeks since for revolutionary agitation in the army, and it is even alleged that several members of the crew of the imperial yacht, including some non-commissioned officers, are at present in detention in the capital for being in possession of forbidden literature on board the *Standart* [the Czar's yacht] herself."

Having recited the details of strikes on a large scale in the manufacturing centers, details which comprise street riots, the firing upon mobs by troops, and the loss of over a hundred lives at one town in a single day, not to mention conflicts of equal fatality elsewhere, the London *Times* proceeds:

"The Government appear to have been attempting to practise a double policy toward the labor movement, which now for the first time is growing conscious of its strength. On the one hand M. Witte seems to have attempted more than two years ago to solve the problem by discovering the real wants and wishes of the artisans and factory hands. As the result of a conference instituted on his suggestion, the men obtained the right to elect spokesmen who might confer with the manufacturers and the government inspectors. But the new scheme has not been fairly applied, while a childish attempt has been made by the reactionaries to convince the workingmen that their best friends are the bureaucrats and their worst enemies the enlightened middle classes. In several cases the men have elected their representatives, only to see them subjected to summary arrest, while any combined action by the men employed in different factories is severely punished. On the other hand, the secret police of St. Petersburg have been endeavoring to educate the workmen in loyalty to the existing institutions of the country, by telling them that the French Revolution led merely to the triumph of the *bourgeois*, bought by the blood of the proletariate, and that the Government are eager to meet them halfway. Naturally these devices have not produced much effect, but neither, so far, have the repressive measures of M. de Plehve. The problem remains unsolved, and perhaps insoluble, and the fact may not be without its influence on the foreign policy of the empire, both in the Balkans and elsewhere. In the face of such enigmas foreign adventures have been undertaken before now as a diversion, but history shows that the remedy has often merely aggravated the disorder."

A GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST PEACE.

TO the peace which Germany now enjoys the term "*faul*" is applied by that aggressive organ the *Deutsche Wacht* (Dresden). *Faul* is a word for which it is not easy to find an exact English equivalent, altho the dictionary renders it "rotten, corrupt, putrid," and further, in the figurative sense, "lazy, idle, slothful." The German organ protests vehemently against this kind of peace, the only peace, it assures the world, now enjoyed by the empire which owes so much to the genius of Bismarck. It is driven by a contemplation of things as they are to wonder if the occupation of Germany is gone—gone in the sense of Othello's dismal farewell to the neighing steed and the shrill trump, the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife, the royal banner, and all quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. To quote textually:

"No inglorious (*faul*) peace! And inglorious to the core has become that peace which, armored in steel and bristling with weapons, now lies upon our portion of the globe and beneath the weight of which we Germans have had to endure so much. The eternal repetition of peace twaddle has unmanned our ears; love of peace, emphasized on all occasions, has inspired in our enemies an impression that we are weak and has already robbed some part of our nation of its confidence in our strength. The campaign in China was a flaming forth of the old warlike fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished. When we now make a movement to display our fist in far-away Asia, the feminizing breath of peace is felt with enervating effect in Europe in order to make the sword drop nimbly from the hand.

"Bismarck, the great guardian of peace, once said that a war is the only means of correctly setting the clock of history. He loved peace, but he was not afraid of the fight. By means of a threatening article, entitled 'War in Sight,' he brought an anti-German movement to a halt in France. In his world-famed speech in the Reichstag, in February, 1888, he bade defiance to the empire of Russia with his self-commanding, powerful words, 'We run after nobody!' He maintained peace in a way that never made it inglorious, but always honorable.

"How everything has changed since! To-day we run after the whole world, speak thousands of honeyed words, and so exhaust ourselves with assurances of our friendship and desire for peace that those two things have very much sunk in the estimation of mankind. For our manifestations of friendship there is returned a repellant scorn, and for our demonstrations in favor of peace there is scarcely even a contemptuous smile. We have, under the new system, so much to do in the way of holding out our hand to everybody that we are unable to clutch the hilt of the sword, as a strong and proud people must do in order not to forfeit respect amid peace and amity. We have forfeited respect indeed. Germany is the obedient lackey of the other Powers, and is so used to the part as to tolerate insult and humiliation in meekness. These returns are valuable foreign goods, accepted as the brilliant gains from a policy of peace. The peace that we now enjoy has damaged us because we value it above everything else, and have forgotten that readiness for peace brings honor only to those of whom it is known that they can be strongly stern, and are in a position to strike and make the splinters fly.

"The peace of this post-Bismarckian period has made us inglorious at home as well. We Germans can not maintain our sense of strength without the impulse of pressure from above, without a sharp, powerful summons at the moment we are to stand united. Such a summons has been wanting. Under Bismarck we were constantly being roused. We knew that honor might require us any day to grasp the sword again and fight foes outnumbering ourselves. This knowledge united us, or at least suppressed the divisions among the German people. We have no such influence at work now. Ever since the adoption of the policy of obsequiousness, the Philistines have evidently nothing to fear from a foreign foe. We are, in fact, good friends with everybody, as fine speeches and flattering telegrams have testified a hundred times. And the same tone prevails as regards German unity. Mighty has been the upstart growth of Ultramontanism under the protection of inglorious peace. It has already divided Germany into two camps, between which there is such total alienation of sentiment as makes concord impossible. Daily widens the rift made by Social-Democracy between the classes among our population, aided by the circumstances of the inglorious peace. Daily the blind masses are more and more set on by agitation. To our people this peril, which has a foreign intellectual origin, grows more dire, and it could carry out its mission of destruction only beneath a rule of inglorious peace.

"He only fashions a sword who has never felt fear. But the German people, God save us, have been made fearful since 1888. Then may Heaven make us see the dread perils which glower down upon us from within and from without. Thus may we free ourselves from the enervating, inglorious peace, and once more, in unity and strength, win the proud self-consciousness which inspires our saying, 'Many enemies mean much honor!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER IN PERSIA.—"Why does no one propose that instead of negotiating treaties with Persia we should withdraw our minister from Teheran?" inquires the London *Speaker*. "It appears from news which *The Times* has published that wholesale massacres are going on in certain districts, in which the victims are the members of the Babi sect. These brave heretics stand not only for an interesting pantheistic theology, but also for a pure and austere morality."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Radium, and the Radio-active Substances."—William J. Hammer. (D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, $1.)

"Whitewash."—Ethel Watts Mumford. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston, $1 50.)

"The Travels of John Wryland."—Henry J. O'Neill. (The Equitable Publishing Company, Allentown, Pa.)

"Memoirs of George Elders."—Lord Monson and G. Leveson Gower. (D. Appleton & Co., $3 net.)

"The Manuscript in a Red Box." (John Lane.)

"Monsigny."—Justus Miles Forman. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Gentleman from Jay."—George William Louttit. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"The Recovery and Restatement of the Gospel."—Loran D. Osborn. (University of Chicago Press, $1 50.)

"The Independence of the South American Republics."—Frederic L. Paxson. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia.)

"The Millionaire's Son."—Anna Robeson Brown. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston, $1 50.)

"Schools for Spirits."—E. M. Wood. (J. Horner Book Company, Pittsburg, Pa., $0.50.)

"Out for the Coin."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Indian Summer.

By TERTIUS AND HENRY VAN DYKE.

A SOFT veil dims the turquoise skies,
And half-conceals from pensive eyes
The bronzing tokens of the Fall;
A calmness broods upon the hills,
And Summer's parting dream distils
A charm of silence over all.

The stacks of corn, in brown array,
Stand waiting through the placid day,
Like tattered wigwams on the plain;
The tribes that find a shelter there
Are phantom peoples, forms of air,
And ghosts of vanished joy and pain.

At evening, when the blood-red crest
Of sunset passes through the West,
I hear the whispering host returning:
On far-off fields, by elm and oak,
I see the light, I smell the smoke,—
The camp-fires of the Past are burning.

—In August *Harper's Magazine.*

The Magic Song.

By ZONA GALE.

He sang of iris-blossoms steeped
In breath of water-close;
He sang of silver lilies lipped
With clear, pale line of rose;
He sang of silence and the stars,
And what the silence knows.

A song of sun and amber,
Of sheaves and little wings,
A song of sun and nectar
And all the summer brings.
Come out, come out and bathe in wine
Of wind and silver things that shine;
Crystal and coral intertwine,
And there is gold to breathe!

A song of stars and altars
And censers of the night,
A song of stars and cymbals
And brush of moths aflight.
Come out, come out, O Love, O You
Whose heart is made of flame and dew;
Dream, for the singing day is through!
Come out and be the dark!

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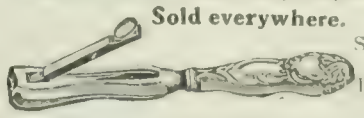

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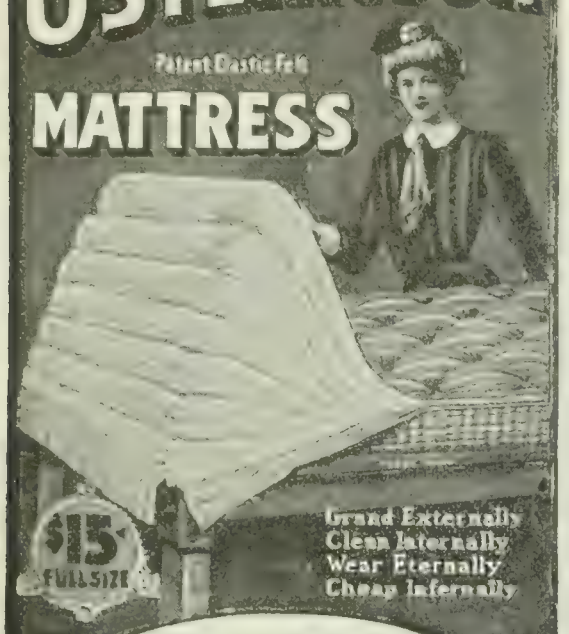

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Yet, two there were within the hall
  Whose upturned faces met
The touch of little brushing hands
  Of sudden spirits set
At liberty by silver notes
  That lifted, like a net.

One was the Prince Olivier;
  Like a young god he stood,
And drank the wine the singer poured,
  And smiled as if he could
Have chosen notes more mad and sweet
  To answer, if he would.

And one was Lady Lionelle,
  In silken bodice set
With many a pearl, and ropes of pearl
  On her skirt's violet.
And, oh, these two near sang aloud
  Whene'er their glances met.

. . . .

How other could it be that night
  Than, as the strange dark fell,
Young Prince Olivier bear away
  The Lady Lionelle?
How other could it be? And so
  Shall we not call it well?

—In September *Smart Set*.

The Coasters.

By L. FRANK TOOKER.

Up and down the coast from Calais to the keys,
  We have groped with lead and log
  Through the easter and the fog,
Felt the sting of hail or whistled for a breeze,
  Till we know the chartered coast
  Like the face we love the most,
With the old "blue pigeon" tracking down the seas.

When the stars are in the sky, we closely pass,
  Sailing by within a league,
  Barnegat and Chincoteague,
But we give a wider birth to Hatteras;
  For she sits among the dunes
  Like a siren playing tunes,
All too quick to change a jig to dirge or mass.

All the white sea-horses scamper unto her;
  All the currents slip away
  Where her sullen rollers play,
Rain and driving rack about her in a blur.
  Oh, she beckons, and she brings
  To her feet the pallid things
Round whose sightless forms her breakers fawn
  and purr!

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When the fog is like a wall upon our lee,
And the capes have closed the door,
Through the murk we safely bore,
While the off-shore sailors blunder back to sea.
Through a ram's horn or a gourd
With the lead we'd lay our board,
Little matter what the fog or night might be.

Loafing slowly down the coast with dragging sheets,
Carrying on to make a berth
When the thunder rocks the earth
And the leveled rains against our faces beat,
We have waited, we have won,
In the storm and in the sun,
Not to vaunt in conquest, grovel in defeat.

We will hazard all with any gale that blows,
Slipping out of port at night
When the storm-flags flap with fright
And the sea is gray with long wind-driven rows.
When the decks are running free
Braver road there could not be;
What if Death should bar us from its happy close?

Gales will rage about us, toppling seas downpour;
Hurtling scud and driving sleet
Shift the deck beneath our feet,
Snatch the canvas from us, deafened by its roar.
Blind to all but duty, we
Hold the course we can not see,
Flash a last thought homeward, pass the open door.

—In New York *Outlook*.

The Fool.

By Josephine Preston Peabody.

O what a Fool am I, again, again
To give for asking;—yet again to trust
The needy love in women and in men
Until again my faith is turned to dust
By an ill thrust!

How you must smile apart who make my hands
Ever to bleed where they were reached to bless!—
Wonder how any wit that understands
Should ever try too near, with gentle stress,
Your sullenness.

Laugh, stare, deny. Because I shall be true,—
The only triumph slain by no surprise:
True, true for that forlornest truth in you,
The wan, beleaguered thing behind your eyes,
Starving on lies.

Grow by my faith: I am a steadfast tool:
When I am dark, begone into the sun,
I cry, "Ah, Lord, how good to be a Fool!
A lonely game, indeed, but now all done,
And I have won."

—In August *Harper's Magazine*.

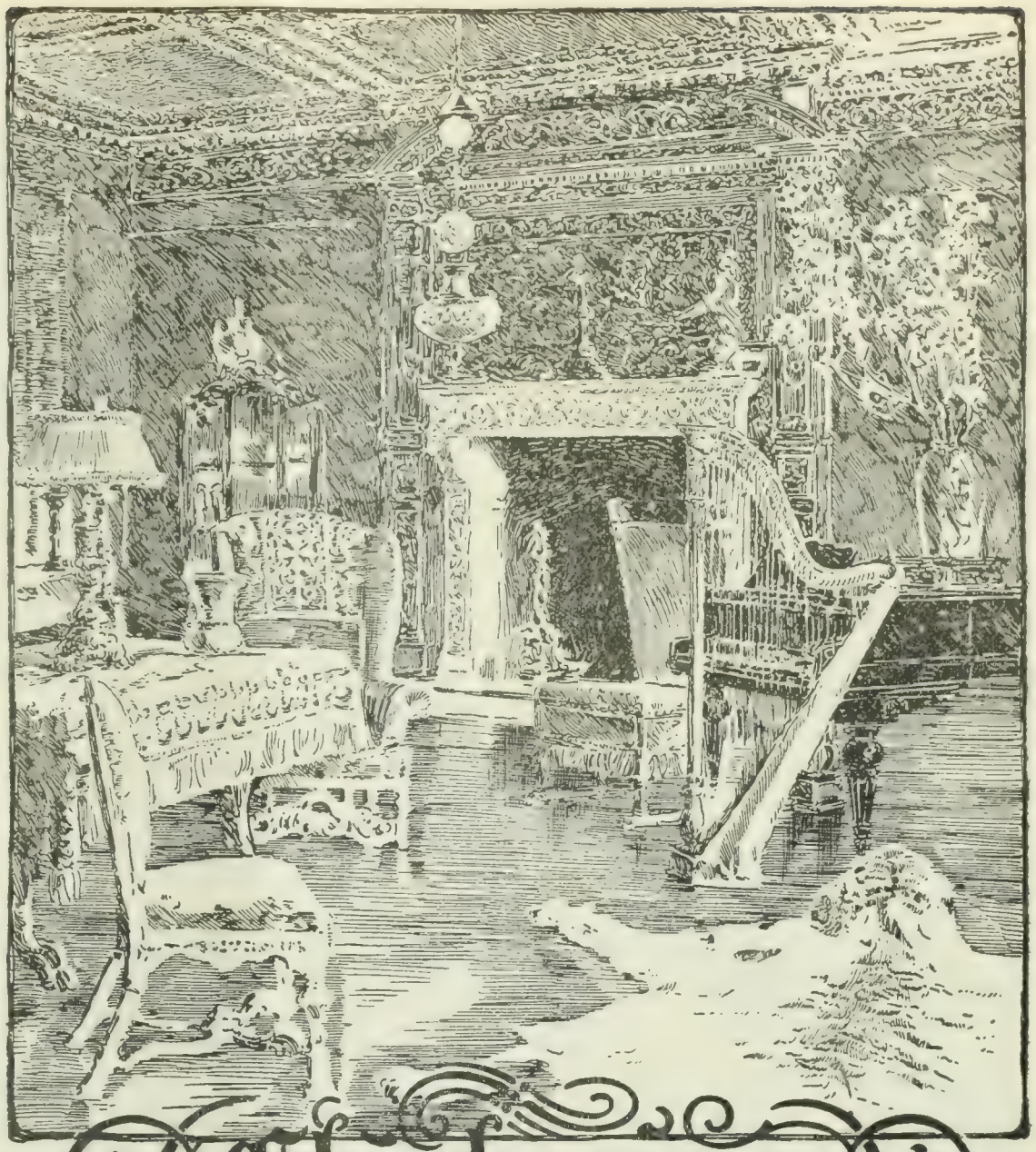
White-Throats in Franconia.

By Dora Read Goodale.

In the rose-flush of morn,
As the mountain mists rise
Wraith-like, kissing the skies,—
As the peaks one by one
Bathe their crests in the sun,
Lo, a voice from the woods,
Thrilling, delicate, clear,
Dwells trembling in the ear,
And, like a faëry horn,
Melts on the solitudes.

Surely the mountaineer
Never returns in dreams
To the old, birch-hung streams—
Never in visions sees,
Bounding the lofty trees,
Blush of a dawning day,
But that ethereal strain
Thrills o'er his heart again,
Spirit-like, silver-clear,
Sky-born—the white-throat's lay!

—In August *Atlantic Monthly*.



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PERSONALS.

Ibsen's Very Enjoyable Evening.—One of the most charming stories illustrative of Ibsen's horror of being lionized is told in the *Revue Bleue* by Georg Brandes, as follows:

"It was in 1891 that I happened to visit Sandviken, near Christiania, in the company of a number of Norwegian artists. A friend informed us that Ibsen was stopping at the only hotel of merit, and we immediately decided to give him some tangible proof of our admiration. As I enjoyed the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, I was at once delegated to invite him to a little dinner to be arranged in his honor. Ibsen received me quite cordially and talked in his usual interesting manner about any number of things. When he seemed to be in particularly good humor I took heart and informed him of my mission. In an instant he grew reserved and a note of suspicion rang clearly through this question:

"'How many guests have been invited, Mr. Brandes?'

"I informed him that the number had been limited to nine.

"'I never dine in such large company,' was the quick reply.

"'But every one of the guests is an artist,' I expostulated, 'and there will be no intruder. We will eat at your hotel, so that you need neither leave the house nor go to any trouble in dressing.'

"After some more argument he finally accepted. A member of the party was careless enough to boast in the dining-room that he would be one of Ibsen's hosts. Immediately there was a great clamor for invitations, and all applicants were naturally referred to me. Now, the honor to sit down to a meal with Hendrick Ibsen is considered a great distinction both in his country and Germany, and one known not to be easily obtained. Everybody who was anybody at all wanted to be there. We could have filled the whole dining-room three times over. Those who could be rejected on a reasonable pretext were told that it was quite impossible to oblige them. But there were several families whose wishes were as near to commands as they can ever be in polite society, and, with misgivings in my heart, I granted their requests, subject, of course, to the possible disapproval of the guest of honor.

"I called again at Ibsen's room and told him, as tho it was a matter of course, but with my heart in my mouth, that a lady had been added to the number of guests.

"'Then the whole incident is to be considered closed,' said Ibsen in a rage. 'I refuse to come.'

"'But the lady in question is a jolly and clever young woman,' I said.

"'I like neither jolly nor clever young women, Mr. Brandes,' replied Ibsen. 'The matter is settled once and for all. I'll not attend.'

"There was still a trump card left in my hand, and tho half afraid to play it, I staked all on it. 'You happen to know the young woman, professor,' I said. 'I was told that you thought quite a good deal of her aunt some years ago. That was one of the reasons why I made free to invite her.' And then I mentioned her name.

"Ibsen's frown immediately gave way to a pleased smile. 'That's quite different,' he said. 'She may come.'

"The evening of the dinner arrived. Twenty-two guests were waiting in the dining-room, and I knew well what a storm would break over my head when Ibsen discovered the truth. Arrayed in a dress-suit, I made my way to his rooms. He measured me from head to foot, first amazed and then with evident displeasure. The wrinkles in his forehead deepened.

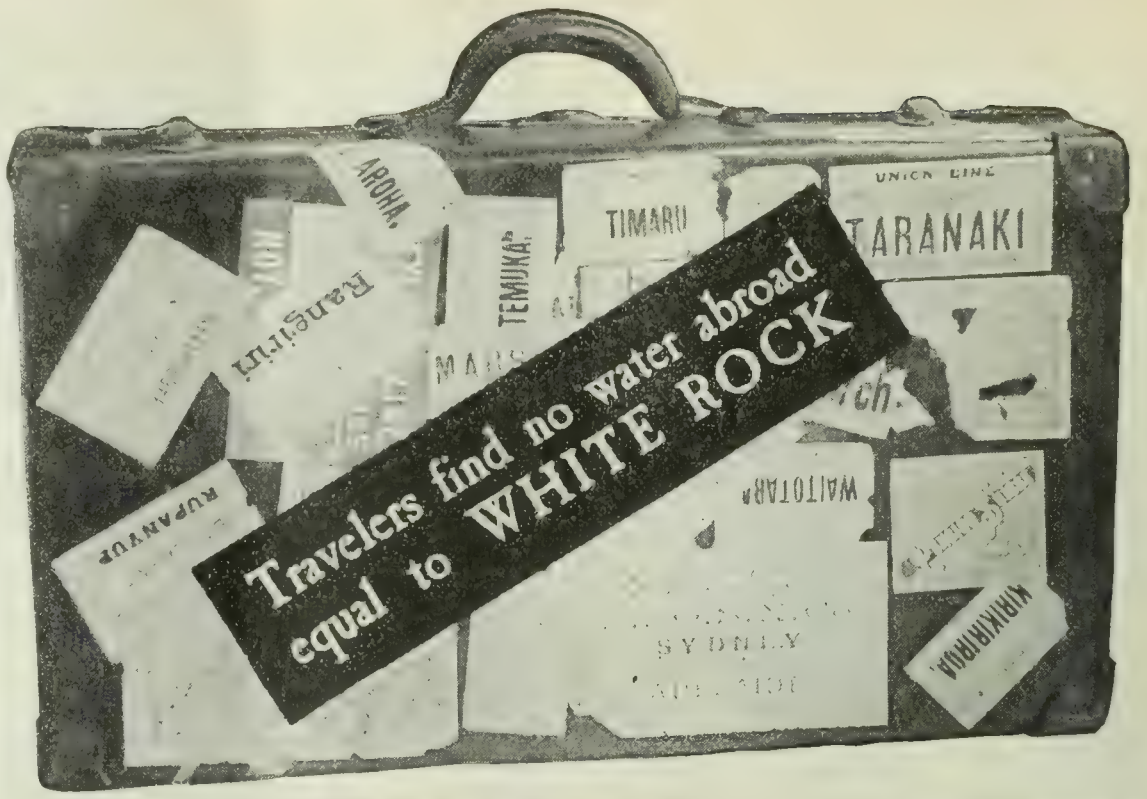
"'You are in full-dress, Mr. Brandes,' he said, as tho this implied a reprehensible act. 'I wish you would explain your meaning in practically breaking an agreement. I have no full-dress suit.'

"'You may come in your frock-coat, Professor.'

"'Is the lady there?'

"'Yes,' I said, falteringly, 'she and—and a few others.'

"Ibsen's thin lips tightened and he spoke as tho I had done him a great wrong, and he knew that he could not have expected any better from me. 'I must say, that this is a very unpleasant sur-



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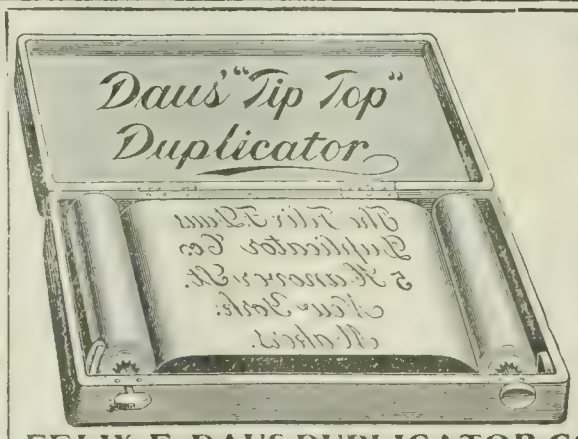

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prise, Mr. Brandes. How many guests are there altogether?"

"'Twenty-two,' I blurted out, for I had to acknowledge the truth sooner or later.

"Ibsen sprang from his chair as tho stung by a snake. 'This is treachery,' he cried. 'You said nine—nine and one lady. I'm not going down. I will have my dinner served right here in my room.'

"A bad quarter of an hour followed, at the end of which I had convinced him, however, that were he to decline now my reputation as a host would be hopelessly gone and that there were certain considerations which I could not disregard without doing great harm to my social standing. He grumbled a good deal, but finally took my arm and together we descended the stairs to the dining-room. But his face wore such an expression of forbidding displeasure and barely suppressed bad humor that, barring the most conventional greetings, not one of the guests dared to utter a word. The first course passed in silence, and in order to save the occasion from being an utter failure by producing at least a semblance of artificial sociability, I ordered the champagne to be served with the soup. Then I rose to offer the toast to Ibsen which was to have marked the ending of the meal. But at the very first words Ibsen interrupted me. I was determined to see things through, however, and so I requested the professor politely but firmly to permit me to conclude my remarks before replying to them. Then I began to liken his genius to the sun and the stars, and when the peroration was over and the guests rose and clapped their hands, Ibsen signified that he wished to make a remark, and amid the most respectful silence he said: 'This was a speech against which a good deal could be said, from many points of views. But I shall refrain from doing so.'

"'Professor,' I said, glad to have him say something, 'we all wish that you would do so. We would be more than pleased!'

"'I'll not do it,' replied Ibsen determined and in a slightly raised voice.

"Then one of the guests, who sat beside an actress famed for her beauty and intellect, rose and said: 'My beautiful neighbor requests me to offer to the master the admiration and gratitude of the ladies of the theater. She desires me to say that there are no rôles which they prefer to those written by him.'

"'I never write rôles,' said Ibsen pointedly. 'I depict people, and I never work for any actor or actress.'

"Not for one moment did he seem to realize that, but for the exertion of the most supreme self-control on our part, the occasion would have been anything but festive, and I do not believe that he was conscious of having been unfair by giving us specimens of his almost proverbial frankness. As a matter of fact, those who imagined that he was altogether in bad humor were vastly mistaken. He seemed to have warmed up, in his own peculiar way, of course, and after I had escorted him to his room he shook my hand and said: 'This was indeed a very enjoyable evening.'

"When I reported this remark upon my return to the dining-room there was not one among the guests who did not heave a sigh of relief."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

One of Bangs's Political Experiences. At a recent fraternity dinner John Kendrick Bangs told this story as one of his political experiences, says the New York *Times*:

"At the time I was running for mayor of Yonkers I saw a laborer digging in a trench, and I thought I would try to capture his vote. I went up to him and said:

"'Hello, Pat!'

"He looked at me without recognizing me, and said: 'Good mornin', sor.'

"I said it was a fine day and asked him if he had made up his mind how he would vote at the election.

"'Oi don't know, sor; but wan thing is sure, Oi'll not vote for that dahm fule Bangs.'

"'Why not?'

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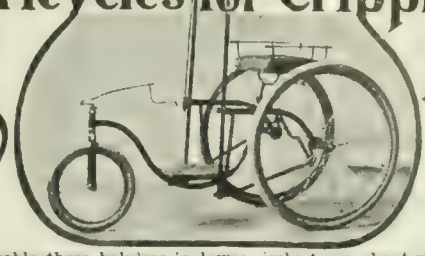

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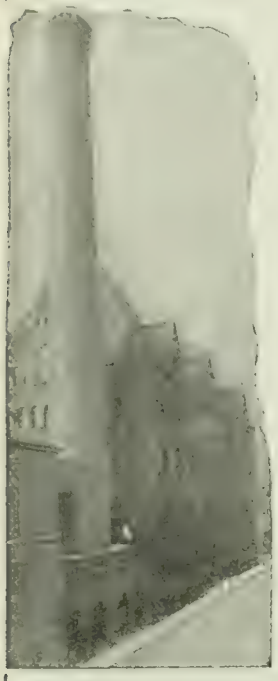

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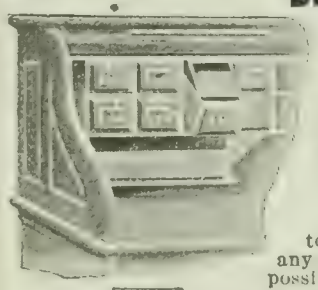

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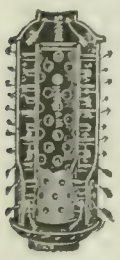

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"'Well,' said he, 'he's a swell and a 'roostercrat and a dood.'

"I explained to him as best I could that Mr. Bangs was none of these things, and, even if he was, it was because he couldn't help it. I invited him to come and have a drink with me; he accepted, and, after having taken two or three drinks, we became very friendly. While he was in a seemingly affable mood I confessed that I was Bangs.

"I had a cigar in my pocket, and as it was the last of a box that Robert Louis Stevenson had sent me from Samoa, I prized it highly. But much as I prized it, I thought it well spent if I could clinch Pat's vote with it.

"I asked Pat if he would smoke, and he said he would. He took the cigar, bit off the end, put it in his mouth, and lit it. Then suddenly he grasped the cigar and threw it violently to the ground.

"In astonishment I asked him: "Isn't it a good cigar?'

"'Yes, sor,' he said, 'the seegar is good enough, but in me excitement in meetin' you Oi forgot Oi nivir smoke.'"

The Origin of "Slabsides."—During dinner a few days ago at the forest residence of Mr. Burroughs, says the New York *Mail and Express*, President Roosevelt turned to his venerable host and remarked:

"Burroughs, I wish I could inspire as much interest in any man as you do in me. You know, I have read all you have written, and I love to hear you talk; but I am always asking myself some new question about you. I never knew until a few years ago why you called your first book 'Wake-Robin,' and I can't see how this delightful place ever got such a name as 'Slabsides.'"

"Can't tell you, sir, exactly," Mr. Burroughs is reported to have replied. "But when I was a youngster I knew a man whom we called 'Old Slabsides.' He was a Presbyterian minister, a tall, lank, melancholy man, and my father used to lend me out to him to cut bait when he went fishing. He had a glass eye and a chronic catarrh. One cold March day, when the fish were biting, he was greatly annoyed by having to resort almost constantly to his handkerchief. Finally he turned to me and said, 'Johnny, don't you know some nice boy I could hire on a small salary to blow my nose?'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

How was She to Know?—MOTHER (indignantly): "The idea of your permitting such a thing! Why didn't you call me when he attempted to kiss you?"

DAUGHTER (innocently): "Why, mamma, I didn't know you wanted to be kissed!"—*Chicago News.*

Doing.—"New doctor, eh? Has he done you good?" "Well, I've been done better."—*Puck.*

At the Photographer's.—"Have I the pleasant expression you need?" (Voice from under the cloth): "Perfectly, sir." "Then let her go quick, governor; it hurts my face."—*Life.*

Durable.—"Was his marriage a success?" "I should say it was. He has tried to secure a divorce in South Dakota, New York, Oklahoma, and England, and his marriage still holds."—*Brooklyn Life.*

More Coming.—It is reported that a young married man of Golconda, wrapped in the greatest excitement, flew to the telegraph-office of his town and wired his wife's relatives a happening as follows: "Twins to-day, more to-morrow."—*Lyre.*

Bargain-Hunting.—THE BOSS: "What made that lady customer leave without buying?"

THE CLERK: "She wanted an American flag, and said she thought that she should get more

THREE men in an office discussing business.

All were smokers, and all knew "a good smoke,"—or thought they did,—for they were habitual smokers of high-grade cigars.

One of the three handed number two—the well-known publisher of a very prominent magazine—a cigar, and said: "Try it and tell me what it cost."

The publisher puffed away with the dreamy look of the connoisseur, and said, reflectively: "*That is too good to get for less than twelve cents.*"

The others laughed, and the publisher looked up in surprise.

Here is the joke. It was a Shivers Panetela, which I sell for $5.00 per hundred.

Many men would esteem my cigars more highly if they cost more; they do not know, or do not realize, that it costs much more to sell a cigar through regular trade channels than it does to make it. Selling, as I do, the entire product of my factory direct to smokers, I can and do give the greater part of these profits to the purchaser.

I will, upon request, send to a subscriber of THE LITERARY DIGEST one hundred of SHIVERS' PANETELA cigars, express prepaid, *on approval.* Smoke ten of them; if you don't like them return the other ninety, at my expense—no harm done. If you like the cigars, and keep them, you, of course, agree to remit $5.00 for them within ten days.

The publishers of this periodical will not insert offers of this sort from bogus concerns, and its appearance here is an evidence of good faith on my part.

EXACT SIZE
Panetelas
EXACT SHAPE

Please bear in mind that I am selling you cigars at wholesale—and at wholesale prices. Ordinarily it costs more to sell than it does to make cigars. Figure it out a moment, and you will see that this must be so.

Would I dare to make this offer if I did not know the absolute truth of my statements? Think of the risk I take to make a customer, one-tenth of my cigars—all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me—and expressage both ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out poor stuff, cigars that would not stand the test?

Write me, if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers, 44 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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than thirteen stripes and forty-five stars for the money we ask."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Thespian Recollections.—"You do not take much interest in baseball?" "No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "I never could understand why it should be so hard to throw a ball straight when it is so easy to send an egg straight to the mark."—*Washington Star.*

Seasonable Punishment.—"That boy of mine," said the country editor, "is a little wild, I admit, but he's young yet. He needs a little seasoning —" "Seasonin's what he'll git," interrupted Farmer Hardgrane, "ef he don't keep outer my orchard. I'll pepper him with rock salt."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Already Astonished.—MR. CITIMAN: "Never been to New York, eh? Well it would surprise you to see the business that's done there."

FARMER ELDERBERRY: "Yes; and it surprises me to see some of the folks that helps to do it."—*Puck.*

Bound to Succeed.—"Father, when I graduate I am going to follow my literary bent and write for money."

"Humph! My son you ought to be successful. That's all you did the four years you spent at college."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Difference.—The Frenchman did not know all about the English language.

"I vould like to come see you ver' much. In fact, I vould have came, only I thought you vere ver' busy. I do not like to cockroach upon your time."

"Not '*cock*roach,' that's not right. You should say '*en*croach, *en*croach.'"

"Aha, that is it, '*hen*croach, *hen*croach.' I see, I have got de gender of de verb wrong."

—C. STRATTON in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Quite of Her Opinion.—GUSHING YOUNG WOMAN (to famous actor): "Oh, do you know, Mr. Starleigh, I'm simply *mad* to go on the stage!"

FAMOUS ACTOR: "Yes, I should think you *would* be, my dear young lady!"—*Punch.*

As Defined.—"Say mamma," queried little Mary Ellen, "what's a dead letter?"

"Any letter that is given to your father to mail, my dear," replied the wise mother.—*Chicago News.*

Dangerous Examples.—MRS. LONG (who recommended a servant): "Yes, she was an excellent girl in every way, except she would imitate me in dress, and things like that."

MISS SHORT: "Ah, yes. I noticed she began doing it when she came to me; but she's given it up now."

MRS. LONG: "I'm glad to hear it. I expect she saw she was making herself ridiculous."—*Punch.*

Logical.—An Irishman entered a country inn and called for a glass of the best Irish whisky. After being supplied he drank it, and was about

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to walk out when the following conversation took place:

LANDLORD: "Here, sir, you haven't paid for that whisky you ordered."

IRISHMAN: "What's that you say?"

LANDLORD: "I said you haven't paid for that whisky you ordered."

IRISHMAN: "Did you pay for it?"

LANDLORD: "Of course I did."

IRISHMAN: "Well, thin, what's the good of both of us paying for it?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A State of Nature—Our English cousins use "left off" for our "cast off" as applied to second-hand garments. The following advertisement recently appeared in a London paper: "Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have left off clothing of all kinds. They can be seen any day from 3 to 6 P.M."—JULIA I. PATTON in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Evening Up.—BRIGGS: "How can Stickney cut up so, with his wife in a sanitarium?"

GRIGGS: "He considers himself and wife as one, and he is having just as much fun as possible, to make up for her lack of it."—*Life.*

Lacked Experience.—MAMMA: "Don't let me catch you in a lie again, you naughty boy!"

JOHNNY: "I won't if I can help it; but I haven't had the experience that pa has had."—Boston *Transcript.*

The Real Thing Wanted.—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MAMMA: "He must imagine he has the colic."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PAPA: "I wish he'd imagine I'm walking the floor with him."—*Puck.*

Current Events.

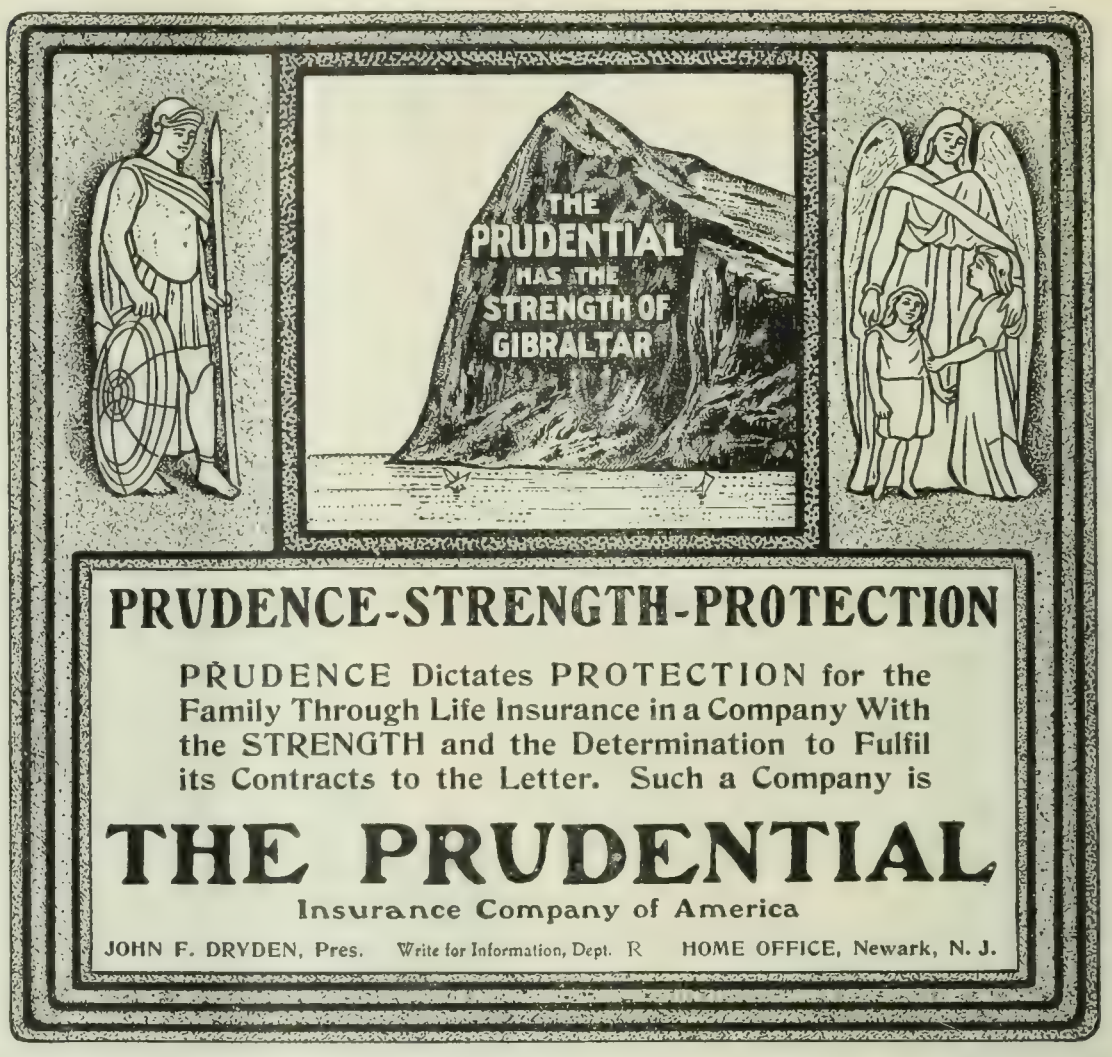
Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 24.—The Turks are again in control in the vilayet of Monastir; massacres by Turkish troops occur at Armensko, Krushevo, and other places. Bulgarians capture Vasiliko and slay 100 inhabitants and 50 Turkish soldiers.

August 25.—Twelve Bulgarian villages in Monastir and three near Adrianople are burned and the inhabitants are massacred by Turks.

August 26.—A mass-meeting of Macedonian sympathizers is held at Sofia and resolutions



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urging for intervention by the Powers are adopted. Turkey calls out all her European reserves to suppress the Macedonian revolt.

August 27.—Insurgents wreck an express train near Adrianople and seven persons are killed.

August 29.—The town of Adrianople is reported to be in flames; Turks are committing wholesale massacres.

August 30.—One thousand Bulgarians are killed by Turkish troops at Smilovo. Insurgents capture the town of Klissura.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria starts from Budapest for Sofia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 24.—The British Government, through the Zionist Congress, offers a colony in East Africa for settlement by the Jews.

August 25.—Professor Matzen, of Copenhagen, declines to serve as an arbitrator in the Venezuelan cases, on account of Denmark's claims.

The British Royal Commission's report on the Boer war strongly condemns the organization and the lack of preparation in 1900.

The Russian Minister von Plehve declares, in a letter read before the Zionist Congress at Basle, that the Zionist movement could only be encouraged by the Russian Government on condition that the Jews were taken out of Russia.

August 26.—The Zionist Congress appoints a committee to investigate the colony for Jews offered by England.

A new eruption of Vesuvius, 1,000 feet below the central crater, takes place, creating a panic among the inhabitants of villages near the volcano.

August 27.—Persian Mohammedans threaten revolution unless the Shah excludes foreign religious and commercial influences.

Mgr. Herrero y Espinosa is created a cardinal at the Vatican.

August 28.—The report of the assassination of Vice-Consul Magelssen at Beirut turns out to be untrue; he was shot at, but was unharmed. The United States European Squadron is ordered to continue on its way to Beirut.

August 29.—Thirty thousand Welsh tinplate workers strike, owing to dissatisfaction with the wage schedule.

M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, is promoted to be President of the Committee of Ministers, and M. Pleske is made Minister of Finance.

A body of imperial Moroccan troops are ambushed and almost annihilated by insurgents; 1,000 of them are killed or wounded.

August 30.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission for the United States arrive at London.

Advices from Panama announce that the spirit of revolution has grown stronger as a result of the rejection of the canal treaty by the Colombian Congress.

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THE YACHT RACES.

August 25.—The *Reliance* wins the second of the America's cup races by 1 minute and 19 seconds; the *Shamrock* makes a fine showing.

August 27.—The third race is declared off because of light winds which prevent a finish within the time limit. The *Reliance* was a mile and a half ahead when no race was declared.

Augnst 29.—The race between *Reliance* and *Shamrock* is postponed on account of stormy weather.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 24.—The Pan-American Railroad Company, to build a line connecting Hudson's Bay with Buenos Ayres, is incorporated in Oklahoma.

Lou Dillon trots a mile in two minutes at the Readville track, Mass., beating Cresceus's previous world's record by two and one-quarter seconds.

August 25.—It is officially announced that Secretary Root would resign next January, and that Governor Taft would succeed him; Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright is named for Judge Taft's place.

Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-General Knox order investigations into the Indian lands scandals.

August 26.—The Public Printer issues an order requiring all employees of the Government Printing-office to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Tom L. Johnson is nominated for governor by the Ohio Democratic state convention. The Kansas City platform is indorsed.

Sam Parks, the walking-delegate, convicted of extortion, is sentenced to Sing Sing prison, N. Y., for not more than two and one-half years.

August 27.—William C. Magelssen, United States vice-consul at Beirut, Syria, is reported assassinated, and President Roosevelt immediately orders the European squadron to Beirut.

Secretary Hitchcock denies rumors involving him in certain land transactions, and issues a statement outlining the Interior Department's action and policy in the Indian Territory affairs.

Secretary Shaw sets aside $40,000,000 to meet any financial stringency that may develop during the coming crop-moving period.

W. A. Larned loses the American championship in tennis singles to H. L. Doherty, of England.

In a letter to Secretary Root, before his retirement, General Miles recommends the replacing of cavalry with armed automobiles.

August 29.—General Robert Shaw Oliver assumes his duties as Assistant Secretary of War.

Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State in Kentucky, is convicted and sentenced to death for complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

The war maneuvers at Portland, Me., end; General Chaffee declares that the chief benefit was the instruction furnished to the young officers and volunteers.

August 30.—The Department of Commerce issues a report showing a substantial increase in trade on the Great Lakes, and large gains in receipts of grain and tobacco during the past seven months.

Popping of lamp-chimneys is music to grocers.

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CHESS.

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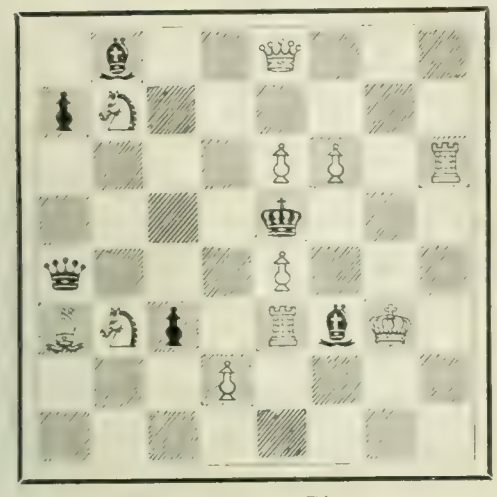
Problem 859.

By J. HOSTAN.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

1 b 2 Q 3; p S 6; 4 P P 1 R; 4 k 3; q 3 P 3; B S p 1 R b K 1; 3 P 4; 8.

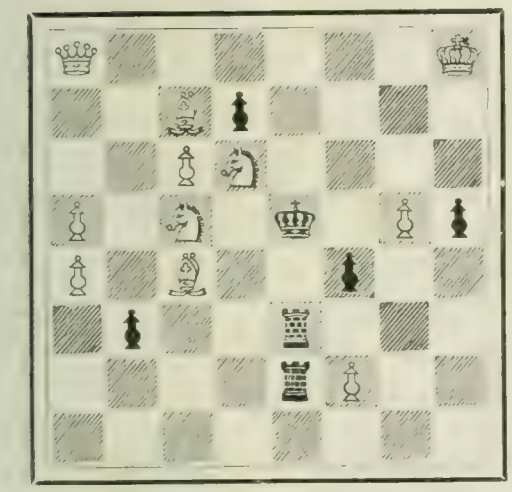
White mates in two moves.

Problem 860.

By Konrad Erlin.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

Q 6 K; 2 B p 4; 2 P S 4; P 1 S 1 k 1 P p; P 1 B 2 p 2; 1 p 2 r 3; 4 r P 2; 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 847,	Key-move:	Q—Kt 8.
No. 848.	"	Q—B sq.
No. 849,	"	B—K 5
No. 850,	"	Q—B 2
No. 851,	"	Q—K 2
No. 852,	"	B—B 7

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A. Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; "Mack," Parsons, Kan.

849, 850: G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; Kewauna, Ind.

849, 851: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco.

851: Dr. R. W. Parsons, Ossining, N. Y.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.

852: The Rev. H. W. Powell, Santa Clara, Cal.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (849): "Shrewd, but lacks variety and economy"—G. D.; "A great key"—F. S. F.; "A masterpiece"—E. B. K.

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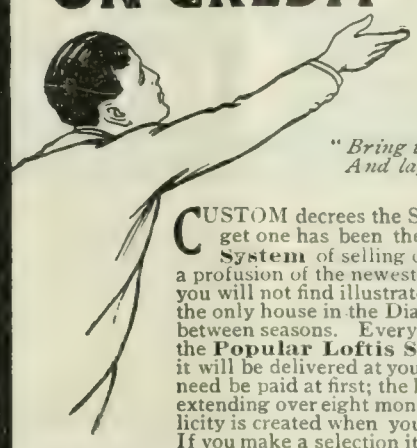

"Bring therefore all the forces that ye may,
And lay incessant battery to her heart."
—SPENCER.

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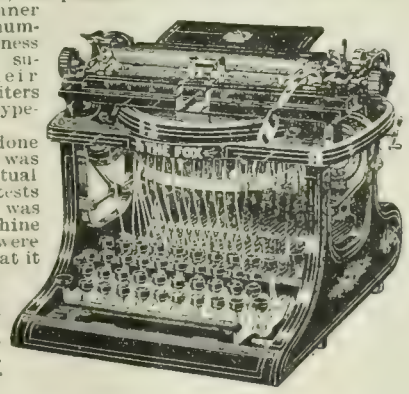

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Comment (851): "More difficult than 852"—M. W. H.; "Ranks with Mackenzie's best"—F. S. F.

In addition to those reported, E. A. K. got 843; Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Aintab, Turkey, 836.

The Muzio Gambit.

The following game was played on May 21, 1903, in the recent Vienna Gambit Tourney. Score and notes from *The Morning Post*, London.

MIESES. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	MIESES. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 B—Q 2	Q Kt—Q 2
2 P—K B 4	P x P	13 B—B 3	Q—Kt 3
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	14 Q-R 6 (b)	K R-Kt sq(c)
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	15 B x Kt	R—Kt 3
5 Castles	P—Q 4	16 Q x P	Kt x B
6 B x P	P x Kt	17 Q-R 8 ch(d)	R—Kt sq
7 Q x P	P—Q B 3	18 Q—R 6	Kt—Kt 5
8 Q x P	Kt—B 3	19 Q—B 4	B—Q 3
9 B—Kt 3	Q—Q 5 ch (a)	20 Q—Q 2	Kt x P
10 K—R sq	B—K 2	21 R—B 6	Kt—B 8
11 P—Q 3	B—K 3	Resigns.	

Notes.

(a) No exception can be taken to Black's novel method of defense. White can hardly afford to give up a second piece by B x P ch and P—K 5, for which there might be a possibility later on.

(b) This move seems to offer chances of winning a piece, but it had only the effect of enabling Black to consolidate his position by very clever play.

(c) A very clever move, the full extent of which was hardly realized by White. Of course, if White play 15 Kt—Q 2, to avoid the approaching danger of Kt—Kt 5, etc., Black can simply Castle, with a won game.

(d) White no doubt foresaw that if 17 R x Kt, R x R; 18 Q R 8 ch, K—Q 2 and Black wins, as he threatens mate.

The following is an old game showing the usual defense.

TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*	TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	11 Q-Kt 3 (c)	Q—Kt 3
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	12 B x Q P	P x B (d)
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	13 B x P ch	Q x B
5 Castles	P x Kt	14 R x Q	K x R
6 Q x P	Q—B 3	15 R-B sq ch	Kt—B 3
7 P—Q 3 (a)	Kt—Q B 3(b)	16 Q x P	B—Q 5
8 B x P	B—B 4 ch	17 Kt—Q 5	Resigns.
9 K—R sq	P Q 3		

(a) Stronger than P—K 5.

(b) The only move, here, for Black to retain his advantage, is P—Q 4.

(c) Beautiful and artistic.

(d) Best.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1903.

Chess Editor of DIGEST.—

DEAR SIR: Some of the "two-move" problems are fine. The farmer with nine children, J. Van Dyk, is a prolific genius. How to provide for the "Sacred Nine" must be a problem as tough as some of his "two-movers." If his children are as fine as his problems, he must have a "happy family" that beats Barnum's. No. 855 is very slick indeed. I knew Morphy well. No such Chess in these times. The games nowadays are all dull. No genius is displayed. I played a game at same odds, and same opening, the only Evans, and the attack was very similar. It was published forty-three years ago in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. I did not know that THE DIGEST had a Chess department until recently. I shall "keep an eye" on it hereafter. Memory recalls my game referred to, after the lapse of all these years,

Yours truly,

"VERITAS."

The Rice Gambit.

The series of six games played by Lasker and Tschigorin on the lines of the Rice Gambit are slightly adverse to the attack. The score gives: Lasker 1; Tschigorin 2; drawn 3. As Lasker played the attack in every game it does not argue well for the soundness of the Gambit. It would be very interesting to see what Lasker would do with the defense.

Walter St Ivins, 625 N, Broad street, Philadelphia, desires to play by correspondence.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GOVERNMENT SCANDALS AS AN ISSUE.

FEW imagined, when President Roosevelt took the oath of office, that one of the slogans of the next campaign might be, "Turn the rascals out!" Yet that is precisely the cry that is being raised by the Democratic press as scandal after scandal is disclosed in the government service. First came the postal scandals, whose investigation is not yet done; then the Indian Territory scandals, which are reaching unexpected proportions, and which affect the Interior Department and the Department of Justice; now complaints are beginning to be heard in regard to inaccurate crop reports by the Department of Agriculture, and we read in the Manila papers that there are "numerous embezzlements and shortages of American disbursing officers" there. The revelation of an agreement between the two Delaware senators by which the Administration divided the "patronage" of the State to suit their wishes has also been seized upon by the opposition newspapers as a discreditable piece of "spoils" and "machine" politics.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the Republicans are so deeply involved in the scandals that they can not be trusted to investigate them: there must be a change in party control. It says:

"Not for twenty-five years has the federal public service been so honeycombed with crookedness as it is at the present time. The Administration would like to cleanse its Augean stable, but it can not. How did the multifarious Post-Office Department scandals, the army contract scandals, the Indian land frauds—not only the lately disclosed frauds in Oklahoma, but the older frauds in Utah—occur? Entirely through political influence. The men who exerted that influence are as strong as ever. If the present and the late Administration could not prevent the mischief, the present Administration can still less undo it. If it should make a genuine effort to do so, it would split the Republican party from top to bottom. . . . . .

"In fact, there is no use in an investigation. These scandals in three departments affect so many leading Republicans that the party can not execute a reform. It can not turn itself wrong-side out. Half of it can not expose the other half. This is a case where the clean sweep is the only remedy adequate to the extent of the disease. If the Republican party shall remain in possession of the Government for another four years, corruption will be intrenched in every department."

A congressional investigation is demanded by the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) in the following editorial:

"Each day's developments in the cursory investigation being made into postal and Indian bureau affairs demonstrates more clearly that the Republican party stands for official dishonesty and corruption. There are many evidences that the past six years and more of Republican rule have resulted in the development of an army of crooks and grafters whose operations equal anything shown up in the Star Route and whisky-ring scandals. Rottenness everywhere—that has come to be the natural result, apparently, of Republican control of the affairs of the Government. . . . . .

"A pretty mess it is from beginning to end. The Interior Department and the Department of Justice are both engaged in investigating, but the disclosures concerning these important officials will necessarily discount any investigation the Republican administration can make. When Congress assembles, its first act should be to provide for a non-partisan investigation, an investigation which will develop all the facts without fear or favor. The people demand this, and it is their right. When this is had, the necessity of turning the rascals out will impress itself upon the American people, and they will further see that the only way to do this is to begin at the top.

"Republican rule means dishonesty and scandal."

President Roosevelt's chief anxiety, in the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), is to be elected President next year, and everything else is sacrificed to this ambition. To quote:

"The people are benumbed into indifference by the spectacular feats of a Chief Magistrate who does not hesitate to use every agency at his command to strengthen his political machine and promote his reelection next year. Cabinet officers are subservient, public prosecutors are blind, and the riot in plunder goes on under the cover of the fear lest if the putrid mass of corruption is stirred by the finger of public exposure and prosecution it should smell to heaven and lead to a cleaning out of the Augean stables. Instead of purifying the public service, the departments at Washington have been converted into great political machines, their heads generally chosen more with reference to their ability to manipulate state and federal conventions than to administer their official duties."

In reply to these attacks, the Republican papers declare that the scandals are the legacy of previous years, and that the Roosevelt administration is showing its aggressive honesty by unearthing the frauds. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep). says:

"One of the things which will figure in the platform framed by the party next year will be the vigor and success which it has had in dealing with governmental offenders of all sorts who have been revealed during Republican days. The party has had some experience in dealing with wrongdoers, Democratic and Republican, and the way which it has ousted and punished them makes a very creditable chapter in the long and illustrious history of Republican management of the Government of the United States. The Democrats who were imagining a few weeks ago that they could make political capital out of the postal scandal forget the name of the party which was doing the exposing and the punishing in this affair."

And the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), after remarks of a similar tenor casts doubt on the ability or inclination of the Democratic party to purify politics. It observes:

"Of course the friends of the present Administration say, and can say truthfully, that the scandals, whether in the Post-Office Department, in the Indian lands, or in the abuse of the homestead

law, are inherited from past administrations. Some of them, like Machenism, crept in under Cleveland, whose intentions unquestionably were those of vigorous civil-service reform. Some of them crept in under McKinley, whose intentions have never been

LO! THE POOR G. O. P.!
—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

questioned, even by the opposition. When a family moves into new apartments and finds that the previous occupant, in consequence either of inadvertence or of blameworthy love of dirt, failed to leave the premises in proper condition for the new occupant, we do not criticize the newcomer when he orders the scrub-brush and the cleaning delegation into active operation. This is what President Roosevelt is now doing.

"Had these scandals arisen through mistakes of the present occupant of the White House, nobody would have raised a ques-

MOVE ON, INDIANS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

tion against the President on that account, as he does not claim infinite knowledge of men, while all accord him the utmost sincerity and intelligence of intention. But the places which Roosevelt is cleaning were soiled by tenants whom he did not call in.

"No doubt the opposition will ring the changes upon scandals such as those of the Post-Office Department and of the Indian land frauds as reasons for putting in power the Democratic party. Wherever the Democratic party has been in power, it has not distinguished itself either by intelligence in constructive legislation or by exceptional purity in public service."

MORE THRUSTS AT THE COAL OPERATORS.

THE report that coal is coming from the mines faster than the consumer will buy it; and that the companies' yards are choked with it, while the prices of anthracite are still above the average, cause renewed attacks upon the methods of the "coal trust" by some of our papers. The coal companies "have had by long odds the most prosperous period in their history during the past eight months," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser;* "all of them have recovered within that interval all their losses during the strike, and most of them have been able to report besides a handsome gain for the fiscal year." The Erie Railroad shows an increase of nearly $3,000,000 in its net earnings, and the Reading Company records a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 for the month of July, when last year there was a deficit of $500,000. "It begins to look as if, from the coal operators' standpoint, the great strike of 1902 was a blessing in disguise," is how the New York daily concludes its editorial.

The retail price of anthracite last month ranged from $6 a ton in New York to $7.50 in Chicago. On September 1 the scheduled advance of ten cents a ton went into effect, at the very time that the despatches told of the shutting-down of collieries because of an overstocked market. One reason for curtailing the output is the fact that since January 1 40,000,000 tons of coal have been mined. This is 10,000,000 tons more than the average for those eight months in previous years. Then, too, many manufacturers, during the strike, substituted bituminous coal for anthracite, and the hard-coal operators say that they can not get the market back.

President Baer, of the Reading Railroad, declares that the textile strike in Philadelphia is the cause of the overstocking of the coal companies with steam coal. "Troubles like the textile strike in Philadelphia," he says, "compel an accumulation of this class of coal, in which event it must be stored." Mr. Baer goes on to say that this is the first summer in years that the collieries have not been closed. He says that the plan of making a reduction of fifty cents a ton in April, and then advancing the price ten cents a month until the figures again reached normal by September 1, has worked satisfactorily, and has enabled the company to keep its collieries going. The miners, on the other hand, say that the closing of the mines is to keep the supply down to the demand, so as not to give any of the big companies an excuse to cut prices.

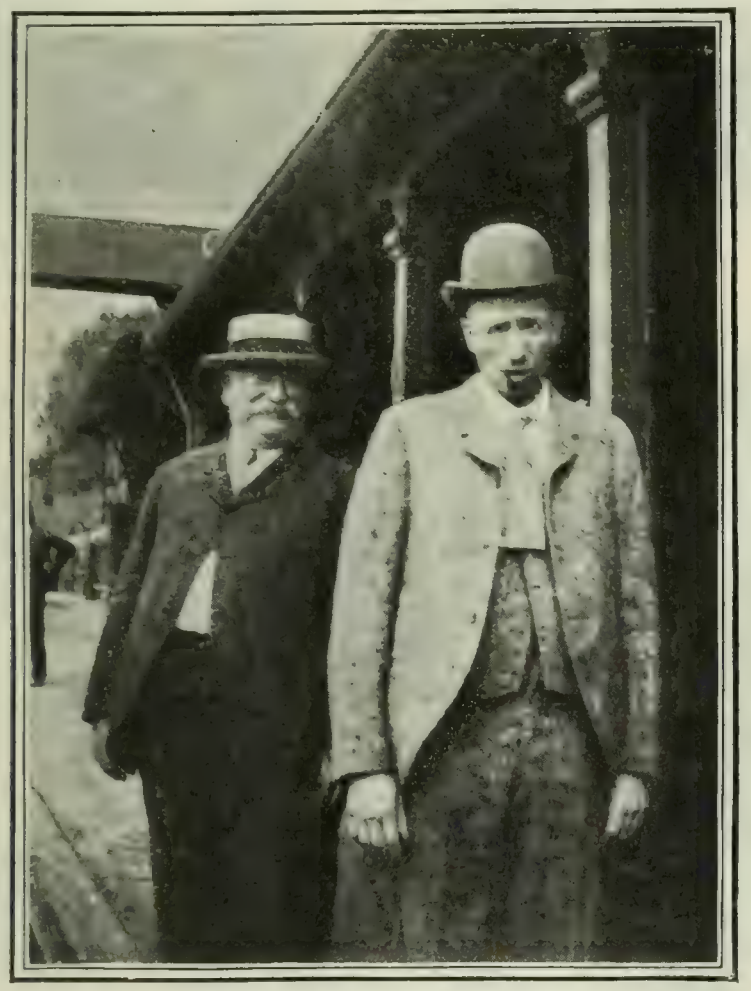
The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in an editorial in which it declares that the Bureau of Corporations of the new Department of Commerce and Labor "should get to work in the coal-fields and crush the monopoly by the strong hand of the law," says regarding the advanced price of coal:

"Coal operators do not deign as a usual thing to tell why prices of coal are high, but in a general way the public finds out that the operators have a policy of making the consumers pay for strikes. After the 1900 strike coal was advanced 50 cents a ton. Two or three months of this extraordinary additional profit would pay for any losses connected with any strike. The months wore on, and the consumer found that the 50 cents extra was a fixture. The annual production of anthracite was then from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons, and the consumers began to contribute an added profit of anywhere from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year. The 1902 strike followed, and altho the operators were collecting an exorbitant price for coal from the public an additional 50 cents went on top of the former 'penalty,' which the public must pay. The production is now 60,000,000 tons. There was a ten-per-cent. increase in miners' wages and other slight increases, which make the cost of production a little higher—a few cents a ton, perhaps—and the coal trust is exacting annually a dollar a ton on 60,000,000

tons from the American public more than was paid previous to the two strikes. What would the consumer do if there should be another strike or two?"

LABOR VIEWS OF DELEGATE PARKS.

WALKING-DELEGATE PARKS (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 5), who was released from Sing Sing Prison on a "certificate of reasonable doubt" before he had been there a week, who was welcomed back to New York city by cheering crowds of his fellow unionists, and who rode at the head of the Labor Day parade in New York last Monday, is not indorsed by the labor-unionists in general throughout the country. Only 10,000 men were in the parade, in place of the 25,000 who paraded last year, and the labor press either treat him with silence or condemn



EX-CHIEF OF POLICE DEVERY AND DELEGATE PARKS.

him. Eugene V. Debs, who led the ill-starred Chicago railroad strike of 1893, writes in the Milwaukee *Social Democratic Herald:*

"The disclosures in the extortion and blackmail proceedings against the New York walking-delegates are disgraceful and revolting to the last degree, and every union man with an atom of decency must repudiate such base scoundrels and abhor their nefarious practises.

"The capitalist contractors who were in cahoots with the labor leeches are on a moral level with them and merit the same unqualified execration.

"Totally destitute of honor, these 'leaders' betrayed and robbed the ignorant workingmen who elevated them to power, waxing fat upon the boodle wrung from the labor of their unsuspecting victims. . . . . .

Let it be noted that every one of these labor boodlers is a union man of the 'pure and simple' variety. 'WE DON'T WANT NO POLITICS IN THE UNION' is the motto of this gang and, to a bandit, they are opposed to Socialism. They attend to the political end and this is where they get in their graft.

"When once union men as a class go into politics the blackmailers and grafters will go out. This is the lesson taught by the exposure of the boodle brigands with the union label on them."

And the New York *Worker*, while imputing unworthy political motives to the district-attorney who sent Parks to jail, does not excuse the walking-delegate. It says:

"If Parks is guilty, or if any union officer is guilty of the practises for which he has been convicted, then it is the interest of the rank and file of the unions to put a stop to such practises, by whatever severity may be necessary. And they will learn this if they have to learn it by bitter experience. It is all very well to say, as some are saying: 'Well, what if he did "hold up" the bosses? He did good work for the union at the same time.' That sounds plausible but it is false. No man can long continue to serve two masters. The union official who begins by extorting blackmail from bosses while serving the union will very soon end by accepting bribes from bosses to betray the union. It is all very well to say: 'Well, what if he did get "graft"? Don't the business men get all the "graft" they can? Isn't business a great system of "graft" from top to bottom?' As an accusation against his accusers, that is true. But if the charges against him are true, the fact that his accusers are also 'grafters' does not justify him. The labor movement has no room for that sort of 'business ability.' Dishonesty is the breath of life to the capitalist class; to the working class it is a corroding poison. Only on itself can the working class depend for its emancipation. To achieve that task the first requisite is that workingmen should be able to trust and respect each other, as men, not as money-makers."

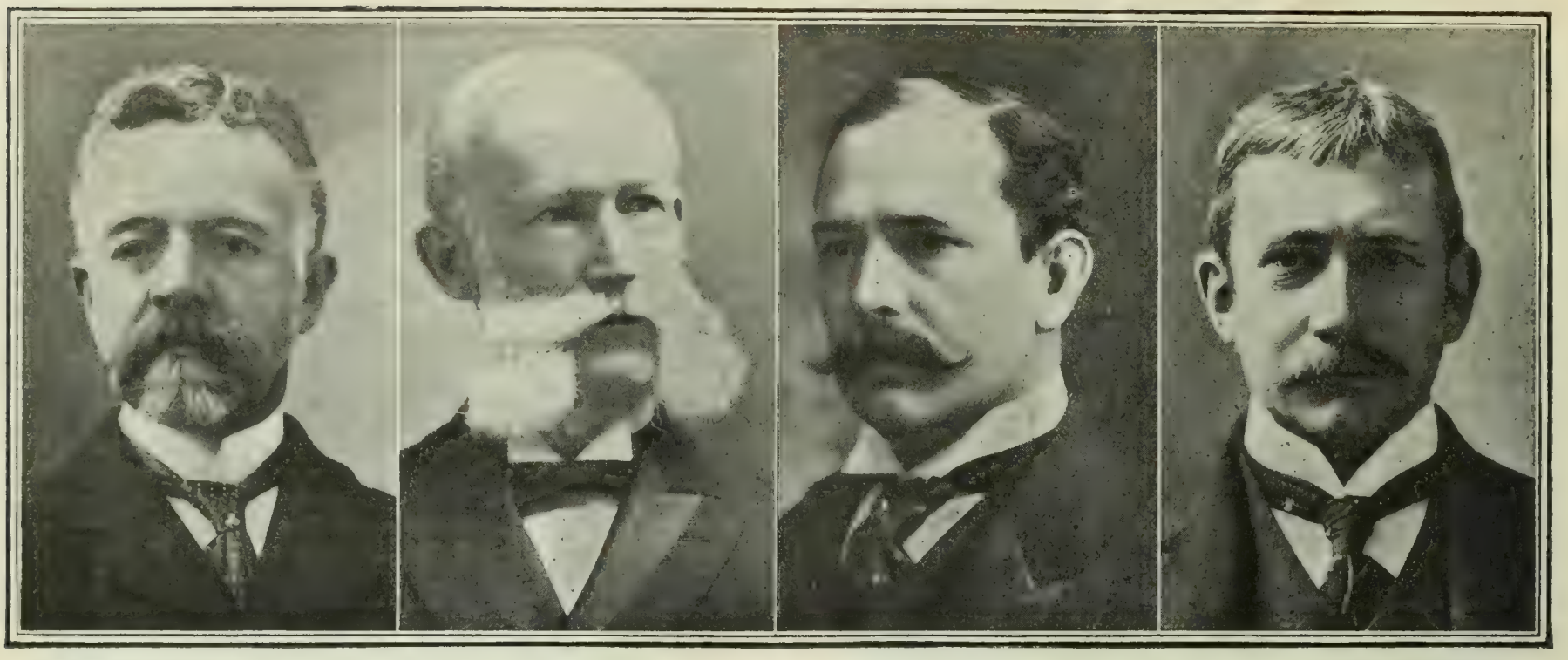
MILLIONAIRES ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

THE trial of A. J. Cassatt, John D. Crimmins, Leslie D. Ward, E. F. C. Young, and other managing directors and officers of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, in Newark, N. J., last week, was watched with considerable interest by the papers, in the hope that it would throw some new light on the responsibility of the directors and high officials of transportation companies for what are ordinarily termed accidents. Last winter, it will be remembered, nine school children were killed in a collision between a trolley-car and a passenger-train in Newark, and the eleven managing directors and officers of the trolley-road were indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury, on the ground that they had not provided sufficient safeguards against such an accident. The ill-fated trolley-car, it seems, was approaching the railroad crossing on a steep down-grade, and altho the motorman applied his brake, the wheels slid along the rails, which were covered with ice, and the car ran through the gate at the crossing and was struck by the train. The prosecution set up the claim that the officers and directors were criminally negligent in not installing a derailing-device which had been in contemplation; but the defense argued that the accident would have been prevented by the use of sand on the rails, a safeguard provided by the company's rules, but neglected by the employees on this occasion. Three of the highest judges in New Jersey were on the bench, and they took the latter view and instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that the officers and directors had made sufficient provision against accident, if properly observed. The jury brought in the verdict as directed, and the foreman said later that he had talked with all the members of the jury and found that they would have brought in such a verdict without direction.

Some of the press remarked during the trial that the conviction of these magnates would result in more care and a higher degree of efficiency on other roads throughout the country, and the New York *Herald* believes that by the freeing of everybody from responsibility "there is a premium put upon indifference and neglect."

The Brooklyn *Times*, however, regards the indictment and trial of these men as "an excellent example of twentieth-century millionaire baiting," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* observes similarly:

"The indictment of these men upon a criminal charge was a flagrant piece of demagogy that deserved and has received the sternest possible rebuke. . . . The directors of this road were rich and influential, and it was thought a fine thing to 'make them smart,' and at least to subject them to inconvenience and humiliation by arraigning them upon a criminal charge, however preposterous it might be. There was nothing of the spirit of law or of



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EX-SECRETARY FOSTER,
Counsel for the American side.

SENATOR TURNER.

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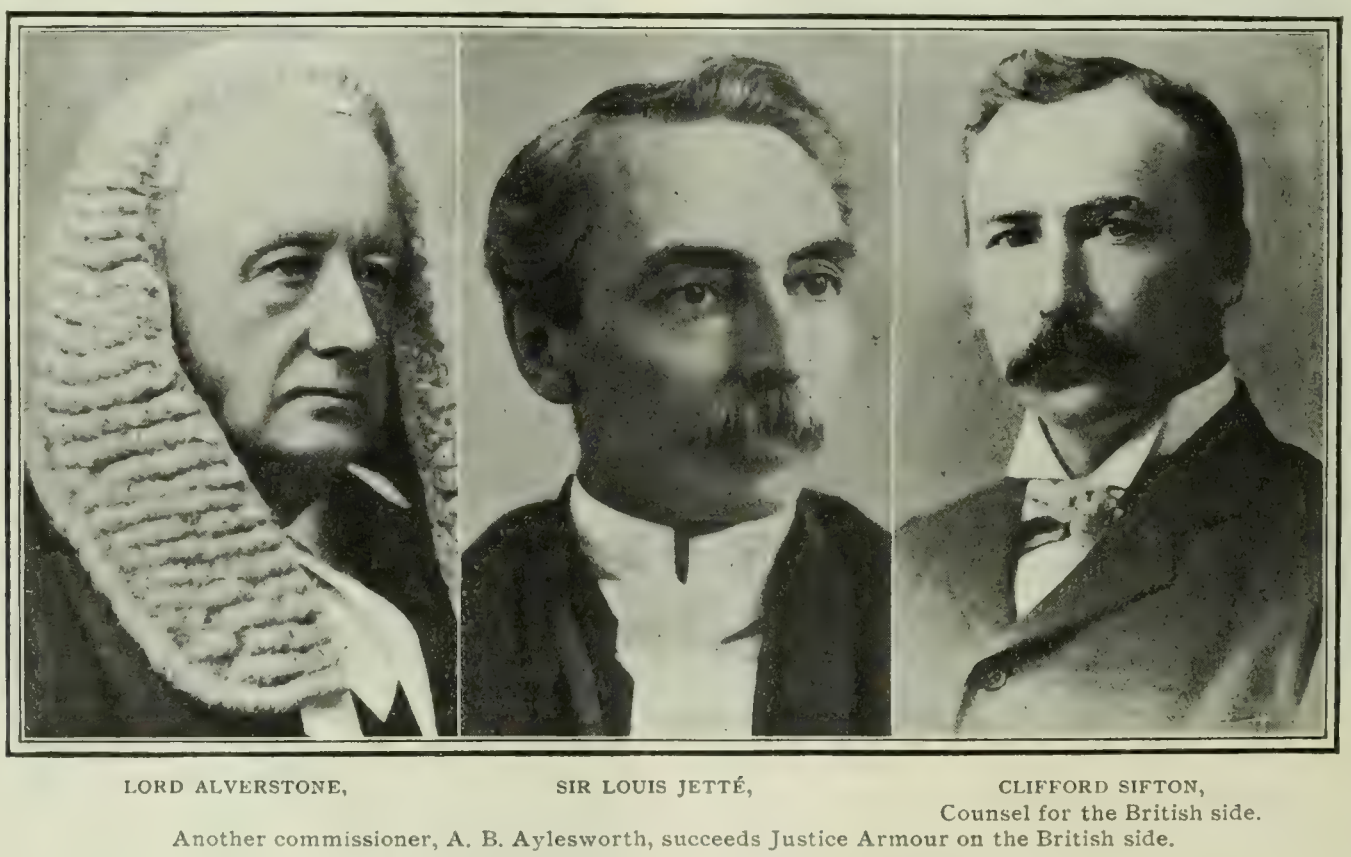
SECRETARY ROOT.



LORD ALVERSTONE,

SIR LOUIS JETTÉ,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Counsel for the British side.

Another commissioner, A. B. Aylesworth, succeeds Justice Armour on the British side.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

justice in this proceeding. It was an appeal to the spirit of anarchy, the spirit of the mob that seeks vengeance on those who have prospered in the world."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

THE expectation appears to prevail, not only in this country, but in Canada and England, that when the Alaskan boundary commission completes its labors, the boundary will be precisely where it is now. This expectation is based upon the supposition that the commissioners, three American and three British, will split evenly upon the final vote, and the disputed territory, which is now under our flag, will remain ours until some further method of settlement is agreed upon. The history of the case, from the American standpoint, is sketched as follows by the New York *Tribune:*

"That is a valid and significant point which the American commissioners make in the Alaska case, that the British or Canadian contention has been variable, while that of the United States, as of Russia before it, has been constant and unchanging and known to all the world. Canada has at times stood by one interpretation of the treaty of 1825 and at times by another, and at yet other times has sought to discredit and all but repudiate that instrument. The United States, on the contrary, 'has from the time of the cession of Alaska to the present day maintained but one interpretation of the treaty of 1825.' That circumstance, upon the face of it, is most suggestive in favor of the American contention.

It may be added that in that circumstance history repeats itself. Canada and the United States have been doing just what Great Britain and the United States did from 1822 to 1825, when Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Sir Charles Bagot on the one side and Count Nesselrode and M. de Poletica on the other were conducting the Anglo-Russian negotiations which led to the making of the treaty in question. At that time Great Britain feared the United States would insist upon retaining possession of the whole Oregon territory up to the Russian line at the historic parallel of 54° 40′. That would have shut British North America away from the Pacific coast altogether, and therefore the British made strenuous, not to say desperate, efforts to get an outlet through the Russian coast strip. In so doing, the British negotiators made various propositions, one after the other. These the Russians rejected one after the other, stubbornly sticking to their own original proposition, which in the end prevailed.

"The British first asked to have the boundary line drawn straight down the 141st meridian to the sea at Mount St. Elias, thus depriving Russia of the entire 'panhandle' of Alaska and

causing her to relinquish her colonial capital, Sitka, itself. This was peremptorily rejected by Russia, without serious consideration. The British next proposed Christian Sound, Chatham Strait, and Lynn Canal as the boundary, leaving Baranoff Island to Russia, but giving to the British Juneau, Admiralty Island, and everything to the south and east thereof. This the Russians also rejected. Then Clarence Strait and the Stickeen River were proposed, leaving Prince of Wales Island to Russia, but giving to Great Britain the islands of Wrangell and Revilla-Gigedo. This, also, the Russians rejected. Finally, the British commissioners conceded to Russia the whole strip down to 54° 40′, but sought as a last resort to have the coast line drawn straight across such arms of the sea as Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal, from headland to head land, so as to give the British access to tidewater. This, too, the inexorable Russians refused to grant, and in the end they won on this point, as on all the others. From first to last the constant and inflexible Russian contention was for Russian possession of an unbroken strip of coast from Mount St. Elias to Portland Canal, and in the treaty of 1825 that contention was explicitly upheld and confirmed.

"That Russian title was transferred to the United States in 1867, and from that time to the present the United States has inflexibly stood for precisely what Russia stood for in 1822-25. We have entire confidence that that reasonable and consistent contention will prevail now, just as it did seventy-eight years ago."

PRESIDENTIAL TRAINS AND YACHTS.

THE opposition press, led by the New York *Sun*, have found an "issue" upon which to attack the President, in the fact that he used a special train at the expense of the railroads during his tour of the country last spring, and in the further fact that he employs a naval yacht for his personal use. This is the President, exclaim these papers, who would wreck the great corporations, and yet here he is accepting transportation, meals, wine, cigars, and all the expenses of a 13,000-mile trip for himself and party from the great railroads that he is urging Congress to attack! This is the President who poses as the apostle of civic righteousness, and here he is appropriating public property from the navy for his personal use and pleasure! *The Sun* even goes so far as to declare that the railroads, in carrying this party free, have violated the law of February 19 last, which prohibits them from carrying "passengers or freight traffic between given points at less than the published rates on file," and avers that the President has been a party to the violation of the law. And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) argues that the example of the President can be quoted by every petty official in the government service in defense of the acceptance of favors and perquisites of every sort. Says *The Republican:*

"In no event and under no circumstances, in short, should a railroad corporation, or a group of railroad corporations, pay the cost of these tours in whole or in part. No President of the United States should ever have relations of that doubtful character with the great transportation companies. For it is clear that while the President remains personally incorruptible in his policies, the pernicious influence of his example percolates down through the entire structure of government, demoralizing smaller and weaker officials and affording every state legislator in the country a plausible defense for accepting the free passes and special favors of the corporations."

The naval review at Oyster Bay and the President's use of the yacht *Mayflower* are condemned by the New York *American* (Dem.) in the following editorial:

"Mr. Roosevelt ordered the entire American navy to gather and shoot off guns in front of his summer cottage on Monday.

"No other President had ever done that. But, after all, it was only a harmless imitation of Emperor William, and did not cost the people more than fifty thousand dollars for powder and perhaps ten thousand for coal. As Mr. Roosevelt is said to have been 'happy and excited all day long,' the price is reasonable.

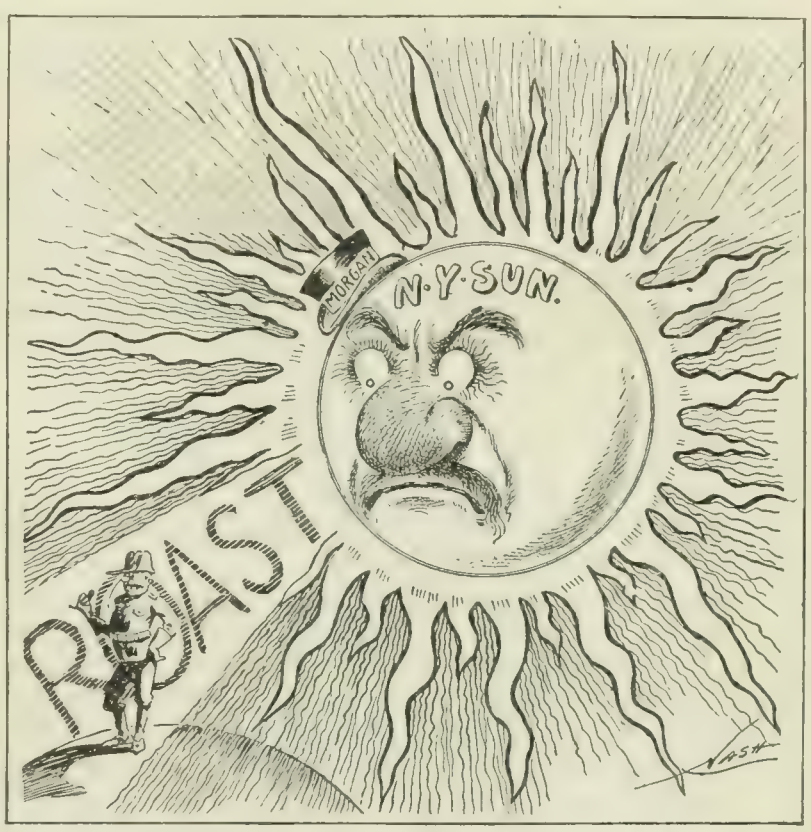
"Mr. Roosevelt, talking to the navy which he had gathered for his amusement and excitement, addressed them as follows:

"'Officers and enlisted men, I wish to say a word of thanks to you on behalf of the people of the United States. There are many public servants whom I hold in high esteem, but there are no others whom I hold in quite the esteem I do the officers and enlisted men of the navy and army of the United States.'

"The WORDS sound well, but how about the DEEDS?

"If Mr. Roosevelt has so high an opinion of the American naval officer and enlisted man, he should not compel that officer or enlisted man to play the part of a DOMESTIC SERVANT in his own family.

"Mr. Roosevelt keeps three government boats for his own amusement and pleasure. One of these, the *Mayflower*, is fitted



ROOSEVELT "Talk about heat! This reminds me of Cuba."
—Nash in the Detroit *News*.

up in so extravagant a way that the navy officials—from a becoming sense of shame—forbid the boat being photographed. This extravagant boat—nominally a government vessel, but really a private yacht paid for by the people, without their consent—is used by the President's family.

"The officers and enlisted men of the United States navy that work on that yacht are simply domestic servants.

"They take the commands, not of the admiral of the navy, but of some nursemaid seeking a cool breeze for her charges.

"If the officers and enlisted men are all that Roosevelt says they are, they are too good to be domestic servants and dry nurses—even for the most noble children of the greatest man in the world.

"'The jackals should be proud to amuse the lion's cubs,' you may say. True. But Roosevelt himself says the officers and enlisted men of the navy are most estimable and NOT jackals or flunkies."

Most of the Republican papers pay no attention to all this. The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), however, makes the following remarks on the free train "issue":

"The fact that when President Roosevelt was at Harvard and dined there, he did not pay for his dinner, is still open to his critics.

"They have already made a good deal of public fuss over the charge that the expenses of the President's western trip last fall were met by the railroads which carried the party. That arrangement was the result of an understanding with President McKinley, who had planned the trip away back in 1902, when the anarchist assassin's bullet so abruptly ended all those plans. President Roosevelt was really carrying out arrangements which had been pretty definitely settled a year before. He agreed, so far as possible, to make the trip which his predecessor had agreed to. He was a guest of railroads, of cities, of colleges, and universities.

In accepting these invitations, President Roosevelt did so as the President, whom any State, city, railroad, or other big institution in the country is honored to entertain. The St. Louis fair wants the President, entirely independent of any personal feeling in the matter, because it is indispensable to the business success of such a show that the President should open it. A college wants the

President at its commencement, because it knows that this means unusual éclat and success. A railroad, merely as a business investment, can get no better advertisement (not to mention the tremendous excursion business done along its lines) than to carry a president.

"There is no question that in all such cases where invitations are issued it is the custom for the inviter to assume the expenses of the invited. In this, the custom of furnishing to the President a special train without expense to him is so long established by custom that it seems pretty late in the day to comment on it. If the President is criticized for accepting a courtesy from the Pennsylvania road, why not for accepting a dinner from Harvard? Why not for accepting a carriage ride from the city of Boston? This city is constantly asking for more or less Federal favors of the United States Government.

"So far, the only reason given for singling out the Pennsylvania road in this matter of the President's trips is that it is contrary to the interstate commerce law. It might be, to carry the President on a regular train, free. But this point was thrashed out long ago. On a special train, on special schedule, with special cars, it is not contrary to the law to carry the president of a railroad, the bishop of a church, or the President of the United States, or any other guests that a railroad is willing to carry. This is a point which our contemporaries, the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Sun*, seem to have overlooked. It is not, in the accepted construction of law, a part of the regular business of the road."

"A friend of the President" is quoted as saying, on the subject of trains and yachts:

"The first special train made use of by Mr. Roosevelt was the late President McKinley's funeral train, from Washington to Canton, Ohio. On taking oath of office President Roosevelt was at pains to inquire of his secretary, George B. Cortelyou, whether it was customary for a President to permit various railroad companies to provide gratuitously special trains. He was assured that special trains had been furnished free of charge to his predecessors, not in their personal capacity, but as Presidents of the United States. The President is aware that special trains are emphatically not furnished to Theodore Roosevelt as Theodore Roosevelt, but to the personage who happens at the present time to occupy the position as President of the United States. President Roosevelt was informed at the time of his original inquiry that the various railroads vied with one another in furnishing such special trains, not only by reason of the publicity accruing to the carrying company, but because such company had found that, because special trains carrying a President of the United States attracted potential and actual passengers to the trains' various destinations and points of call, their free purveyance constituted a sound business investment.

"Moreover, President Roosevelt considers that in his recent Western trips he was merely completing or doubling the circuit broken perforce by his predecessor at San Francisco, on account of Mrs. McKinley's illness. Apart from this President Roosevelt also realizes that in such a trip, for instance, as that recently completed, a President could scarcely be expected to defray the cost of a special train out of his own private purse. In his use as President of the United States of the steam yacht *Sylph* President Roosevelt also finds a precedent in the employment for similar purposes of the *Dolphin* by his predecessors, Presidents McKinley, Cleveland, and Harrison."

RIGHT AND WRONG OF THE COTTON CORNER.

PEOPLE who think that operations in "Wall Street" and in the various exchanges are carried on without much regard for the moral law will be interested to know that the moral aspects of the great corner in cotton are the subject of much serious discussion in the financial and commercial reviews. On the one side Mr. W. P. Brown, leader of the "bull clique" which is credibly reported to have made $7,000,000 by the corner, says that the clique has not advanced the price of cotton higher than it would have been carried naturally by the scarcity of supply and the great demand; but says that he and his friends merely were far-sighted enough to see the coming rise in price and took advantage of it. He is firmly convinced, he declares, that the current prices are more than justified by the trade situation. On the other side the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the recent high prices for cotton were not legitimate prices, but "were artificial monopoly prices, which interfered seriously with the natural course of trade and manufacture, and did immense injury to business and industrial interests, that a piratical band of speculators might profit from the necessities of others." "No part of this profit," adds the same journal, "ever reaches the producers, but on the contrary they are deprived of some of the gain they might have derived from a legitimate advance in the price." One firm caught in the "squeeze" suspended last week—the senior member of the firm committed suicide a few months ago.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* avers that the combination "stands condemned by the moral law." It says:

"A question of morals and of legitimate business enterprise has been raised this week by the continued serious effects of the corner in cotton on the price of that staple and on the spinning industry of the world. In our view nothing can be said that will justify the 'squeeze' which has been in progress during the greater portion of the current season, growing in intensity as the months have passed. Without following in detail the ethical side of the discussion, it is sufficient to say that every combination for the purchase of the marketable supply of a commodity with the purpose of forcing other parties, who must have the article, to suffer great losses and make serious sacrifices in the effort to meet this necessity, stands condemned by the moral law."

A number of Southern papers quoted in these columns August 22 seemed to hold the opinion that the corner would increase Southern prosperity. The Savannah *News* disputes that opinion as follows:

"The producers have not benefited as yet by the price to which cotton has been raised by the corners of this summer, and it is not certain that they will be. Only those who have been interested in the corners have made money. If there had been no corners it is probable that the price would not be quite so high as it is at present, but the chances are that there will be a fall in the price to what it would have been by the time cotton begins to come to market in quantities. Indeed, the chances are that the price will be lower than it would have been because the corners have cut off the consumption of cotton by the mills, so that there is a great deal more cotton than there would have been if the price had been so the mills could have been operated at a profit. There is a good deal of cotton in the hands of speculators which will be thrown upon the market just as soon as the corner is terminated. This cotton will help to depress the market. If there had been no corners the price would be high, because of the scarcity of cotton, and the probability is that it would continue high through the greater part of, if not the entire, season.

"There is no doubt that there is going to be a great increase in the cotton acreage in Egypt, owing to the irrigation system that has been inaugurated there. In Egypt the wages of a laborer in the cotton-field is only 15 cents a day. And labor is equally as cheap in Africa, where Germany and England are striving to make the cultivation of cotton successful. If they should succeed this country would have a formidable rival in the cultivation of cotton. There would be no such thing as a twelve-cent cotton where laborers were paid only 15 cents a day. And American speculators, without benefiting cotton-growers, have stimulated other nations in their efforts to grow cotton in their colonies. It is a safe proposition that cotton corners do not benefit cotton producers."

The government crop report of Thursday of last week showed the cotton crop to be in a surprisingly fine condition, and cotton prices tumbled precipitously. Mr. Brown, however, remains calm, and denies all rumors that he has closed his deal. He is quoted as saying:

"It is not true that I have changed my position in the least, or abandoned the cotton deal. I am a bull on the near-by positions, but as for the winter options I do not know what may happen, for I am not wise enough to predict what the situation will be when the new crop comes into the market. I believe in the near-by options, and why shouldn't I, when spot cotton in the South is

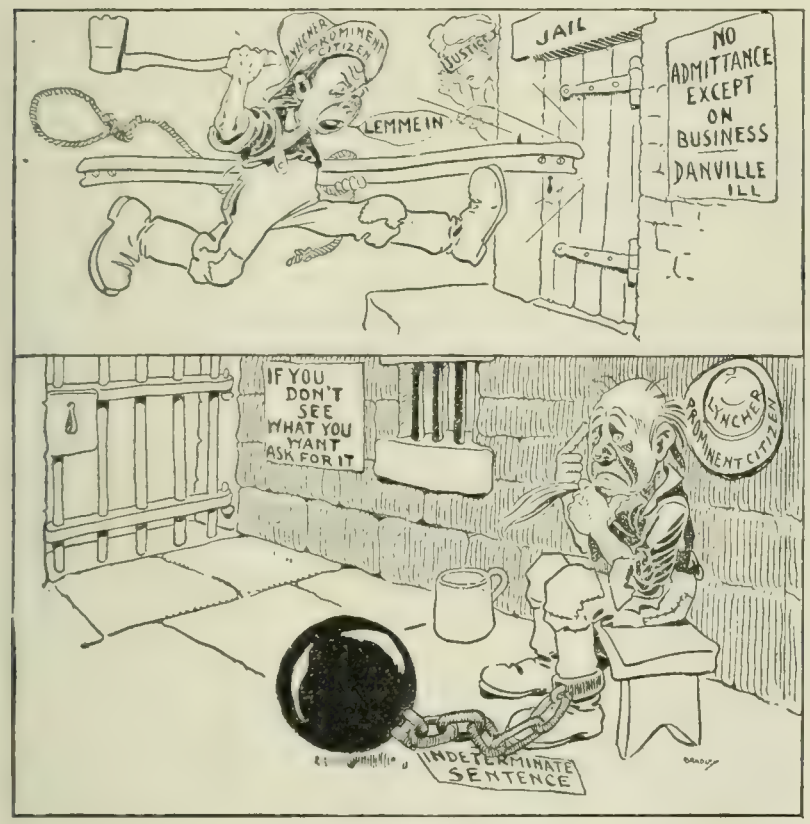
selling from $5 to $10 a bale above the September option in New York? In other words, actual cotton in the South is selling at a price which, if the cotton were bought there and brought to New York to be delivered on September option, would show a loss of from $7 to $10 a bale.

"Concerning the report that we need money, it is absurd. We have handled 300,000 bales, and we have sold all but 90,000 bales, so that it would seem we are in a position to care for ourselves as well in the future as in the past. We are selling to the mills, and they are buying. As a matter of fact, the cotton sold by us is delivered with the understanding that it is not to be retendered on contract. It is easy to borrow on cotton—easier than on anything else, because you can always get sterling loans on it.

"As for the government crop report, it doesn't interest me, especially as I am concerned only in the near-by months. In discussing this government report, it is necessary, in order to make a fair comparison, to compare the September figures with an earlier date in other years (say August 1), as the present crop is very backward."

ANARCHIST VIEWS OF LYNCHING.

THE "best citizens" who make up the lynching parties seem to be encountering either too much hospitality or not enough these days. In Danville, Ill., the lynchers who tried to break into



TRIUMPH!

He wanted to break into the Danville jail—and he has succeeded.
Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

the jail are now being sent there by the court; and the lynchers who were classed with the anarchists by the President, in his letter to Governor Durbin, are being kicked out of the anarchist camp by that much-assailed sect. *The Demonstrator*, an anarchist paper published at Home, Wash., instead of welcoming the lynchers, brands them as "cowardly murderers." And *Liberty* (an anarchist monthly published in New York city which carries its disbelief in "justification" even to typography) declares that the lynchers resemble the anarchists less than they resemble President Roosevelt himself. It says:

"Theodore Roosevelt, whom Tom Reed admired chiefly because of his rediscovery of the Ten Commandments, has also discovered that 'Anarchy is now, as it always has been, the forerunner of tyranny.' Of course, as long as Congress is affected, as for a long time it must be, by a series of reactions between liberty and authority, it will be true that Anarchy is the forerunner of tyranny, and that tyranny is equally the forerunner of Anarchy. Anarchy is the forerunner of tyranny in precisely the same sense that the liberty acquired by the negro in 1863 has proved the forerunner of peonage and lynching. But Roosevelt has rather damaged his reputation as a Columbus by discovering further that 'mob violence is simply one form of Anarchy.' This is just the reverse of the truth. Mob violence is simply one form of Archy, and the army violence for which Roosevelt stands is simply another form of Archy. The two are very close relations, whereas Anarchy belongs to quite another family. The only Anarchistic form of cooperative violence is that of voluntary cooperation for defense. Mob violence is voluntary cooperation for offense, and army violence is compulsory cooperation for offense and defense."

Free Society (anarchist, Chicago) explains that the anarchists do not believe in punishment, by lynching, hanging, imprisonment, or any other method, so that lynching "is as far from being anarchistic as the east is from being the west." To quote:

"Instead of thinking of the punishment of criminals, anarchists think of means to cure and prevent crime. Anarchism's lawlessness is the lawlessness of those who would abolish force and authority in the interest of universal weal, not wo; in the interests of well-being, not misery; in the interest of solidarity and individuality. 'Justice,' anarchists leave to the metaphysicians, who can be trusted to never find its origin in those lusts of blood from which it rose in the older days of the race.

"Anarchists, as such, condemn the 'machinery of justice' altogether; alleging that circumstance plays a chief part in determining the character, and therefore the conduct, of the individual. They think too, that even if this were not so, 'justice' would not result through any amount of deliberation, because the evidence to be considered would be subject to doubt, no matter what its character or source, and because of its confusion. As to preventing crime, they say that punishment does but increase and foster crime's every form and manifestation, and that what is needed as a remedy is a change in social conditions which will encourage all that is best in men into vigorous growth and fruition. Lynching, therefore, is as far from being anarchistic as the east is from being the west.

"One by one the expedients which they adopt who would obscure the real nature of anarchism must fall as others have already fallen. It is now in order for the mouthers of prejudice to make proof of their statements as to the nature of lynching. When they confess the truth, as they must finally, they will not be punished, however, but will be given the hand of fellowship by those who deny all punishment, and who hope the best of man: the anarchists."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT'S too bad that Rockefeller doesn't want Turkey for some reason or other.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT will not do for the new school of journalism to make its pupils too wise, or they will keep out of journalism altogether.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WE are making a great noise about stealing land from the Indians nowadays. Perhaps it is because we do it by retail now.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN the next national Democratic convention, give some poor man a chance. See what it has done for Colonel Bryan.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

EVERYTHING is the other way around in China. In that country they behead their reformers. In this country it is the reformers that are out after the heads of the office-holders.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ATLANTA negroes have formed a league pledged to seeing that the lawbreakers of their race are punished. A similar organization among the whites in Illinois and Indiana would help some.—*The Washington Post.*

SPEAKING about Southern barbarism, we observe that there are 27,000 saloons in the South and 34,000 in the State of New York alone, and there are three and a half times as many people in the South as in New York. Wonder if we can't do something to reform that benighted state?—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S announcement that he will write a history of Texas when he retires from the Presidency has led some uninformed people to remark that Texas will object to it. Texas will not object, and will show by its vote next year that it will be willing for him to begin work on the history as early as March 5, 1905.—*The Dallas News.*

THE Manila *American* has discovered "the champion circulation liar." He is acting as editor of *The Thundering Dawn*, a Buddhist organ just started in Tokyo. Here is his greeting to the public: "This paper has come from eternity. It starts its circulation with millions and millions of numbers. The rays of the sun, the beams of the stars, the leaves of the trees, the blades of grass, the grains of sand, the hearts of tigers, elephants, lions, ants, men and women are its subscribers. This journal will henceforth flow in the universe as the rivers flow and the oceans surge."

LETTERS AND ART.

THE PASSING OF OUR GREATEST LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

"BY the death of Frederick Law Olmsted," says the Boston *Transcript*, "the country loses a man who in a quiet yet strong way has done more to develop its esthetic possibilities than any other of his generation or in the nation's history." Nor is the general verdict of the press discordant with *The Transcript's* strong note of appreciation. The Boston *Herald*, referring to Mr. Olmsted as "a great figure in American life," comments that "comparatively few of us begin to appreciate how profoundly he has affected that life." And again, in the same pages, we read: "It was a great heart and a great soul that made Frederick Law Olmsted one of the greatest of Americans." The Chicago *Record-Herald*, no less enthusiastic in its estimate of the man's significance, says that "it is impossible to measure the influence of such a life upon the people and upon the times," and further expresses the opinion that "no work of painter or poet is comparable in this respect to the work of Frederick Law Olmsted."

The death of this veteran landscape architect occurred at Waverly, Mass., August 28, after more than eighty years had passed over his head. In the public mind Mr. Olmsted's name is perhaps chiefly associated with the creation of Central Park, New York, and with the landscape features of Jackson Park, Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair. Among the eighty or more public parks which remain as an expression of his art may be mentioned Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the Back Bay Fens, Boston; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; and Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. He has left his impress also on the landscape of Mount Royal, Montreal, and on the scenery surrounding Niagara Falls; and the grounds of the Capitol at Washington, with the marble terrace andgrand staircase, are from his design. In the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"It is seldom that the death of one man removes a whole profession; but, except for a few associates personally inspired by him, this is really what has happened in the case of the death of Frederick Law Olmsted. Parmentier and Downing before him, as well as a host of contemporaries, called themselves 'landscape gardeners,' but their practise was seldom professional; they worked as contractors do rather than as artists or physicians; and secured their pay from commissions on labor or materials furnished rather than from fees for designs or consultations. After his resignation from the superintendency of the New York Central Park, Mr. Olmsted's methods, on the other hand, were always strictly professional; while the works with which he had to do were so numerous, so important, and so broadly and soundly conceived that it is no exaggeration to speak of him as a world's leader in a profession revived and enlarged, if not actually founded, by himself. . . . . .

"That Mr. Olmsted revived the serious professional study and practise of the art of arranging land for use and the accompanying landscape for enjoyment is doubtless his most important achievement. The cry of Plato, 'Oh that our youth might dwell in a land of health amid fair sights and sounds,' is raised anew by individuals and by communities here in America to-day, and because this is the case, the national importance of Mr. Olmsted's works as illustrations of what trained feeling, thought, and skill can do toward satisfying this honorable desire of the race can hardly be overestimated.

"Now that his plans, reports, and executed works are on the way to become American classics, it is fortunate that his schemes were so invariably adapted to meet present and future requirements directly, naturally, and logically. Altho he had peculiar pleasure in picturesque details of scenery, and delighted in devising almost Japanese intricacies, no fad or fashion of design, construction, or gardening ever really possessed him. Happily free from preconceptions to which unfavorable conditions must be forcibly conformed, as well as from that one-sidedness which the specialized training of an architect, an engineer, or a gardener would almost inevitably have fastened on him, he attacked each problem as it was set before him with clear eyes and an unbiased mind, and solved it by a process of reasoning as straightforward as that which guided the work of the men who wrought the landscape of the Connecticut meadows and villages which he knew so well. His work has been praised as remarkably imaginative and original, but it was original only in the sense that it was reasoned, whereas most work in the same field merely follows the pattern of whatever happens to be considered the usual, fashionable, or proper thing. . . .

"The same irrefutable kind of logic is found in Mr. Olmsted's plans for whole neighborhoods, for public avenues and squares, for parkways and parks, and for the necessary means of access to wilder scenery, as on Goat Island at Niagara. An ordinary man would have made the Back Bay Park of Boston the usual combination of lawns, flower beds, and groves, but by searching out and meeting every engineering requirement of the half-tidal site exactly, there was evolved out of the very difficulties of the problem one of the most peculiarly interesting public domains in the country. The serviceable, and at the same time charming commingling of land, buildings, verdure, and water at the World's Fair was another case in point, the dredging of swamps having created at one blow both building sites and waterways. Moreover, in the details of work the same principles always guided him. The lines of his roads were never determined fancifully, but always by consideration for convenience of direction and suitability of grade; where banks were too steep or rough for grass or for the mowing machine, thickets of bushes were suggested, and so on. His appeal, even in verbal discussions, was always to fundamental principles, and so firm was his grasp upon them that he could not be shaken from the conclusions to which they led him. . . . . .

"On the whole, the most valuable legacy which he has left to his revived profession and all fellow artists is his new demonstration of the old truth that reasoned adaptation to circumstance and purpose is the natural and surest foundation of beauty and that when this foundation is well laid elaborate decoration, which he never resorted to, is as unnecessary as it is impertinent."

All over America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, says the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Olmsted practised his profession, and wherever he labored he left beautifully developed landscapes. Of the characteristics of his art, as developed by himself, the same paper says:

"From the start he realized that the genius of America, its climate and topography, its sylva and its flora, are ill adapted to the working out of such almost architectural schemes as befit the sunny hillsides of Italy and France—at least in works on an heroic scale. In the public parks which will chiefly perpetuate his name he shunned the purely formal style of the South as he shunned the whimsicalities of the English topiarist. Those things he felt were legitimate in private gardens, and might even be adapted, if judiciously handled, to some such occasion as that provided by the Chicago fair ten years ago. Nevertheless, he believed that the public park should be in America what he and Mr. Vaux made our own delightful domain and what he made the Fens in Boston—a place put in such shape as to be of practical use to pedestrians and loungers as well as to riders and drivers, but left with as much of wild nature about it as possible. If he knew the value of velvet lawns and ordered shrubbery, he knew also the value of undisturbed trees and tangled thickets. This blending of system and untutored grace is the secret of the old flower-gardens of our Colonial ancestors, and it is good to have it kept alive through one generation after another."

The Boston *Herald* describes Central Park, the first and perhaps the most famous expression of Mr. Olmsted's genius, as "distinctively a work of American art," and adds that "it was the beginning of tendencies in landscape design that stand for what is the only truly and specifically American development in art, in a great sense, that our country has yet seen, outside of certain phases of architectural practise." In the same paper we read:

"Fame, indeed, came with the recognition of the transcendent ability that shaped his work. But his nature was so unassuming, so retiring, that his personality never became conspicuous before the great public, altho widely known and honored among men whose honor counts in fullest measure. He was far more than the great artist that his calling made him. He was a statesman of high degree, as proved by services of immense national importance. His activities and his associations give him a high place in the

annals of American letters. And in the field of landscape design his work was inspired by nothing less than genius. In that field he was indisputably the foremost artist of his age; not only has he vastly enhanced the beauty of the world, but the influences he exerted will continue to inspire lovers of the beautiful in nature so long as civilization shall continue. Millions of men will unconsciously bless his memory in lives made better, healthier, and completer because he was. Nothing that promised service to man in God's beautiful world was too large for his comprehensive grasp or too insignificant to merit conscientious attention at his hands. Yosemite and Niagara are as they are to-day because of him; a playground for little children would receive his most painstaking care in the shaping of every detail."

It appears that, either as designer or adviser, this one man has made his influence felt in connection with nearly every important park system in the United States. Yet we read that as a landscape artist he was self-taught. In his youth he was, successively, a clerk, a sailor before the mast, and a farmer.

Mr. Olmsted's published writings, in addition to numerous papers and reports, are: "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England" (1852), "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (1856), "A Journey in Texas" (1857), and "A Journey in the Back Country" (1861).

MARES' NESTS IN PLAGIARISM.

TO be charged with plagiarism, according to Mr. Robert H. Sherard, is an experience which has come the way of most writers. Every one remembers a recent conspicuous case, in which a Mr. Gross, of Chicago, challenged the originality of M. Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac"; and we are reminded that some fifteen years ago a similar accusation was brought against M. Victorien Sardou by an American playwright. Mr. Sherard believes that this charge, which is leveled in turn against every prominent writer, is much too lightly brought. "The sources from which poets, novelists, and playwrights, all imaginative writers in short, draw their inspiration," he urges, "should be admitted to be common property." Most writers, he states, have borrowed at times, consciously or unconsciously, from the work of others; "yet it is possible to incur the charge, altho of the best of good faith." We read further (in *T. P.'s Weekly*, London) as follows:

"Incidents, even phrases, are often supplied to imaginative writers, not by imagination, but by memory. There are at least two lines in two of Tennyson's poems which are almost literally translated, the one from Schiller, the other from Horace, and which are given as original, both in thought and expression. Indeed, there is not one prominent writer who has not borrowed from his predecessors. Has any malevolent critic ever charged Charles Dickens with plagiarism? It would be no very difficult task to back up such a charge with a fair semblance of proof. He himself has admitted how filled was his head with the novels of the eighteenth century. It might be established that he not only went to them for construction, but for characters. Smike, in his fidelity and attachment, might be shown to be the replica of Strap. As to the immortal Micawber, it could be asked how much, in this creation, Dickens owed to Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.' Micawber says things which Dr. Johnson had said before him in similar words. 'Let your imports exceed your exports and all be well with you,' is a piece of advice which he gave to Boswell when preaching frugality. It suggests itself also to one that Micawber's craze for letter-writing was inspired by the abundant proofs which Boswell gives of his eminent friend's epistolary itch. Some of Johnson's most stately compositions have, if we read them by the light of a Dickensonian appreciation, a decided Micawberian flavor, especially in the point of pompous peroration. . . . . .

"And what answer to a charge of deliberate plagiarism could be made when before the eyes of the reader of 'The Pickwick Papers' is laid the following passage from Boswell's Life (Chapter XLIX.): 'Mr. Beauclerk said "No; for that very wise man who intended to shoot himself took two pistols, that he might be sure of doing it at once. Lord ——'s cook shot himself with one pistol and lived ten days in great agony. Mr. ——, who loved buttered muffins, but durst not eat them because they disagreed with his stomach, resolved to shoot himself; and then he ate three buttered muffins for breakfast before shooting himself, knowing that he should not be troubled with indigestion, etc."'

"'Why, that is one of Sam Weller's good stories' would be the cry of the reader of 'Pickwick.'

"Of course, the right answer to make here, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred charges of plagiarism, would be that Dickens had read the story, forgotten its source, and that when he put it into Sam Weller's mouth he had no idea that it was standing elsewhere in cold print."

THE HEROINE IN RECENT FICTION.

WE were informed not long since by the pen of a brilliant young journalist that the hero in literature has suffered a constant process of deterioration. To the heroine, it appears, has fallen a somewhat different fate. At least this seems to be the suggestion offered by Mrs. L. H. Harris, when (in the New York *Independent*, September 3) she writes:

"The hero antedates the heroine in life and in fiction. For a long time she was simply the reward for his vainglorious achievements, a sweet baggage that a knight might bear away across his saddle-bow, so to speak. But by degrees she learned to outwit destiny and to do a few things for herself. Now no man would think of keeping her immured in his castle, lest she should have a little hairpin of dynamite concealed somewhere with which to wreck his estate; and in fiction she holds a position of almost equal importance with the hero. The only appreciable change in her personality during the last quarter of a century is an increase in her age limit and a decrease in her sense of marital proprieties. Both are bad signs, so far as they indicate that writers of fiction are discarding the idea of feminine innocence as being uninteresting to the average reader. But at least they prove an increase in the ability of literary artists to develop characters more illusive and difficult to portray than the simple, pretty young lady who once played automatically the part of heroine in nearly all the novels we read."

Of the heroine as represented in recent American fiction Mrs. Harris makes the criticism that "while she is often well groomed, she rarely ever is well bred." We read further:

"There is a climatic as well as a spiritual difference between her vital, charming personality and the women we occasionally meet in novels of English life. She is a new oxygen compound of femininity, fresh, vigorous, magnetic, but she lacks the poise, that sense of totality which makes some women of the old countries in literature the most perfect and satisfying types of the 'eternally feminine.' It may be claimed that we do sometimes have such a dowager heroine in Southern fiction, but I doubt it. These Colonial dames have a too demonstrative way of indicating their cavalier prestige. They can not move along the carpeted highways of the old Southern mansion in the story without hinting with their petticoat trains of a genealogical halo. Now the real distinction of the thoroughbred is not mental, but it is temperamental; so that some of the dullest people show the quality and have a unique perfection quite beyond the power of any smart American to acquire. The only two women I know in recent fiction who suggest this completeness of personality are the elder Mrs. Norman, in 'A Modern Obstacle,' and Mrs. Meredith, the mother of Rowan, in Mr. Allen's new novel. The latter is the one woman in an American novel who bears a striking resemblance in nature and spirit to Lady Calmady, the lovely mother of 'Sir Richard Calmady.'

"But with the exception of a few dialect stories, nearly all our novels are supplied with the well-groomed woman, a lady whose mind generally has a financial basis upon which Cupid is obliged to stand if he stands at all in her regions. Illustrations of the type are to be found in 'The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton,' in the heroine of 'The Spenders,' and more recently in the character of Pauline in 'The Modern Obstacle.' All are capable, and none of them are commonplace, but they simply lack the instinct for the part they wish to play. They are not the *real* thing. With them refinement is not so much a matter of *being* as it is of externals, household

decorations, and clothes. No other women show such courage, taste, and originality in the things they wear. (It is only when a Western novelist furnishes the heroine's toilet out of the abundance of his own red Indian imagination that she gives the impression of being a sort of cross between the bird of paradise and a milkmaid!) But I doubt if any other women are so dependent upon the effect produced by clothes, if the truth were known. These are often the only mitigating circumstance in the conduct and point of view held by American women in fiction or out of it. The fact is, when a woman's figure proves her the mistress of the art of symmetry, and past-mistress at reconciling a too vivid personality with the subduing harmony of clothes, she wins an appearance and a sort of liberty of expression denied her less facile but better bred sisters. She has a genius for looking well, and a constitutional vivacity which Mr. Zangwill calls the 'accent' of American beauty. And these constitute her national charm as a heroine in fiction."

Mrs. Harris notes with surprise that two types of women have been neglected by writers of fiction this year. These she specifies as "the mothers of young children and the young widows of deceased husbands." "No one seems interested," she comments, "in the psychology of the child-bearing woman, altho it is dramatic enough to satisfy the demands of the sensationalist even."

INDEBTEDNESS OF FRENCH TO RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

IN dedicating an authorized Russian translation of his successful drama, "Les Affaires sont les Affaires" (to be produced at Moscow) to Count Tolstoy, Octave Mirbeau acknowledges his debt to the great Russian novelist, and makes some original observations concerning the fundamental peculiarities of French and Russian letters respectively. He attributes superior merit and worth to the work of Russian artists. His letter follows in translation:

"Please accept this dedication as, alas! a too inadequate sign of my genuinely filial reverence of your great soul and of my ardent worship of your art—the embodiment of love, justice, and truth.

"To you I owe more than to any French writer. You have been my master—you and Dostoyevsky. I remember that those mighty epics: 'War and Peace,' 'Anna Karenina,' 'The Death of Ivan Ilich,' 'Crime and Punishment,' and 'The Idiot,' were to me the revelation of a hitherto unknown art. I had never before experienced such an overwhelming impression of a new and majestic beauty.

"Some supercilious writers of my country (who have already been forgotten, or who soon will be) have pretended that you are under heavy indebtedness to France. They have wished to see in you a disciple of the French Revolution and of Stendhal. But I contend that it is France who owes much to you.

"You have imparted new life to her perennial spirit and made it, as it were, more impressionable. You were the first to teach us to seek life in life, not in books, however excellent they might be. You have taught us to divine, beneath a stolid exterior, the storm and stress raging in the dark recesses of the human conscience, ever alive. You have solved the conflict of contradictions, inconsistencies, fateful virtues, sincere lies, innocent sin, cruelty, and sensibility. You have realized that the unhappy, comical, disgusting creature is yet our brother-man.

"The sense of proportion and logic even in passion—this is the characteristic quality of our—that is, Latin—art. This art glides over the surface of things; it finds the bottom of the bottomless unpleasant, and shrinks from it. Hence it is either not wholly true or entirely false. Calm and restrained propriety, despotic logic are seldom found in harmonious relationship with that living product of all extremes, insanities, and instability, whose name is —Man.

"It is for this reason that all the types created by our restricted art more or less resemble each other. They have passed, intact, from author to author, for many ages like a willed inheritance.

"Honor to you for marring this orderly, lineal sequence. You have enriched the future, having thrown the bright light of day on our art, and having revealed that which, it would seem, we can neither know nor speak of nor behold."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RÉJANE ON DRAMATIC SCHOOLING.

IN response to a request for an expression of her views on "The Dramatic Art," Madame Réjane has contributed an interesting article to the August number of *The National Review* of London. The famous French actress attributes the superiority of the French stage above that of all other countries to the better opportunities for systematic dramatic schooling afforded by the government institutions of France.

Yet the most interesting parts of her article are some caustic criticisms of this same government schooling. After explaining how the very best of the male actors of the Comédie Française are chosen to instruct the pupils at the Conservatoire she queries:

"Why are only male artists chosen for this work, when so many actresses would serve the purpose just as well, as is shown by the success of women in private schools of acting? That is a question to which the administration of the Beaux Arts could doubtless give an answer. But it is extremely doubtful that their answer would be satisfactory.

"Why, again, can only the company of the Comédie Française furnish the necessary contingent of professors. . . . We have among us some very good actors, who, for reasons of their own, do not belong to the Théâtre Français, who would none the less make admirable teachers."

The worst fault Madame Réjane has to find with the system of dramatic teaching, as it obtains in France, is its tendency to engender in the pupils a servile imitation of their masters. Of this she writes:

"Unfortunately, the farther a pupil is carried, the farther away it seems to lead from individual originality. What we are treated to every day are exhibitions of servile imitation, the sterile imitation of a master, who, good enough himself, and with good methods as applied to himself, since they are methods that respond to his own temperament, manifestly has deprived them of all value by applying them to pupils essentially different from him."

In Madame Réjane's opinion this constitutes the worst fault of subsidized dramatic instruction; still she thinks it is better than nothing:

"This dramatic school, such as it is, is none the less a thing to boast of, it is at least something. If it does not furnish our ranks with generals quite so grand as we should like to have them, it can always be relied on to help us out with good lieutenants and worthy privates, who prove most welcome reenforcements on the eve of battle."—*Translated and condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME OLD-WORLD NOTIONS ON AMERICAN CULTURE.

ONE of the most time-honored tenets of aristocratic communities is that culture is begotten by leisure. Inversely it is argued that lack of leisure, *i.e.*, industry, means lack of culture.

While there is nothing new in this contention, it does seem strange that it should be put forth anew in an organ of so democratic a country as Switzerland, and by an American correspondent at that. Writing from Bryn Mauw to *La Suisse Libérale*, Mr. Albert Schinz has felt impelled to give a new expression to the same old views in an article on "A National Theater in the United States," to which *La Suisse Libérale* (August 13) gives a prominent place on its front page. From this article we quote the following passages:

"The intention is praiseworthy, to be sure; but what of the attempt to combine two such different things as a national theater and a theater where art is practised for art's sake? It is surprising how far they are from a proper realization of these matters in America. The theater in America serves quite a different art from the theater in France. Art has nothing to do with it. All you see is a place for recreation.

"In other words, the French theater is for folks of leisure, the American theater for workers. One is an artistic theater, the other

is a place for amusement—two very different things. Let it be borne in mind how the classic stage of France was built up, or rather amid what surroundings. It was an institution kept apart primarily for the leisure class, who could bring to it a fresh mind and body disposed to enjoy products of art. It all comes back to a different conception of social ideals. Work, in the common sense of the term, in those days was despised. Nowadays, above all in America, where there is so little tradition, idleness has come to be despised. Work, from having been a means to an end, is regarded as an end of life. It may well be that this new ideal is a brave one; but you must accept the consequences. Leisure, directly or indirectly, favors art. Work pulls the other way. It is unjust to ask people who are spent from their day's work to enjoy Shakespeare. All you should by rights offer them, all they care for is light trash. It takes students hours of toil, with the help of a professor, to apprehend the beauties of 'Hamlet' or of 'Macbeth,' yet you would have tired folk, who have had no preparation whatever, be moved to admiration thereby. That goes plainly against common sense. And that is why we believe that a national theater in America would not be artistic, or, if it were artistic, would not be national."

In conclusion the writer metes out some grudging words of praise to the performances of the British "Elizabethan Stage Society" in the United States, notably to their production of "Everyman," and to the production of ancient classic plays by the dramatic societies of American colleges.—*Translated and condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LINGUISTIC LAZINESS.

"IT has long been recognized," writes Mr. Herbert W. Horwill, "that the laziness of human nature is an important factor in linguistic changes." Many instances of change, due in the past to this cause, have been recognized by students of the history of words. Mr. Horwill cites illustration of the same tendency from contemporary speech and literatures, and shows how again and again the desire to speak easily overcomes the ambition to speak correctly. From his paper in the September *Critic* (New York) we quote as follows:

"Our intellectual indolence is indeed so general that examples of it even permit of classification. One of the most frequent of the corruptions of the English language in our own day is due to a forgetfulness of the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs. Here are a few specimens: 'As this auditorium is lighted by the rays of the sun that sift through these rich glasses.' 'It is a great mistake to collapse the lovable little self-conceits of men.' 'It can be used without the slightest danger of fading the goods.' The transitive use of 'retire' has by this time established itself so securely as to be beyond the reach of protest.

"Sheer dislike of taking pains is again responsible for the practise of putting nouns to uses which ought to be reserved for verbs. Why does a man say, 'This is an era thresholding a more marvelous period'? Simply because life is too short to allow him time enough to hunt for a verb that is a verb. 'I have never had my articles featured,' 'I do not fellowship that idea,' 'He did not sense the situation,' are further instances. 'Motive,' 'list,' 'loan,' 'grade,' and 'voice,' are other words whose use as verbs indicates that our civilization is in the hustling stage.

"But the laziest of all laziness is the practise of coining unnecessary new words. It might have been supposed that, when there is already in existence a word which exactly denotes the idea to be expressed, it would be easier to fall back upon this word than to invent another. In fact, however, it often requires less effort to construct a linguistic monstrosity than to find the term that has been consecrated by good usage. Take, for instance, such words as 'extinguishment,' 'revealment,' 'withdrawment,' 'devotement,' 'denotement,' and 'startlement.' It is not difficult to trace the mental process. The word 'extinguish' was in the speaker's mind. He wanted a noun, and to stick 'ment' on to the verb was an expedient nearer to hand than the search for 'extinction.' Occasionally the quick change is from the noun to the verb. When a man says 'to administrate,' we may be sure that he first thought of 'administration,' and that he was then in too great a hurry to notice that the analogy with such pairs as 'celebrate' and 'celebration' would mislead him. If one were making a collection of linguistic curios, one might add to it such exhibits as 'propellation,' 'affirmance,' 'clientage,' 'reminiscential,' 'moveless,' 'traditionary,' 'leisuristic,' 'unsympathy,' and 'bishoply.' In the mind of the offender there seems almost to be lurking a kind of predatory false analogy which grabs at his expressions and distorts them before he can help himself.

"Is it too late to purify our speech from these mischievous tendencies, or must we be content to see a great language turned into shoddy? Certainly the effectiveness of English as an organ of thought is weakened by the careless use of its vocabulary. The creation of redundant words really adds nothing to the resources of a tongue, and the overworking of some words, combined with the underworking of others, means actual impoverishment. Only a pedant would object to the gradual expansion of the dictionary by means of the adoption of new idioms and terms. When our ancient metaphors have lost their edge, we may be pardoned if we turn even to colloquialisms for pointed expressions to take their place. But there is no progress through confusion."

NOTES.

AN intense love of music, according to Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, is one of the most hopeful elements in the character of the Filipinos. This taste is displayed in many ways, notably at their funerals, in their home entertainments, and in their theaters. "The Filipino voice, like the Filipino people," Mr. Fortune tells us, "is very small and thin; but what it lacks in force it makes up in shrillness, and can easily be heard in the vast flat bamboo theater, the roof of which is seldom more than ten feet high in the center."

WE read in *The Outlook*, London, that English opera and opera in English are arriving: "Their landing from the boat of time may be ungraceful and unskilful; but for all their discovering of meager ankles and dropping of fat bundles, the desirable creatures are getting their feet fairly set on British soil. In ten days Covent Garden will be open once more for five weeks of Wagner, Verdi, Balfe, Wallace, Gounod, Mozart, and Mr. Colin McAlpin in that language of librettists and translators which may be good-naturedly called a sort of English." In America also the production of grand opera in English is an enterprise which appears to be steadily gaining ground. It is announced that Mr. Henry W. Savage, whose name has been for some years identified with the movement on this side of the Atlantic, will put ten companies upon the road this season.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE, WHEN PHONOGRAPHS WILL REPLACE BOOKS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MUST OUR CHEMISTRIES BE REWRITTEN?

THAT the recent discoveries in radio-activity necessitate a revision of our ideas regarding the structure of matter and a restatement of our elementary principles of chemistry is the belief of many scientific men. In a leading editorial with the heading "The New Chemistry," *The Scientific American* (August 22) states the case thus:

"Just what shall be done with the newly discovered radio-active substances is a problem that perplexes every thinking physicist. They refuse to fit into our established and harmonious chemical system; they even threaten to undermine the venerable atomic theory, which we have accepted unquestioned for well-nigh a century. The profound mathematical deductions of the modern school of English physicists, based upon the startling phenomena presented by the Roentgen and Becquerel rays, as well as by the emanations of radium and polonium, may compel us to change our notions of ultimate units to such an extent that the old-time atom may be compelled to give place to something infinitely smaller. The elements, once conceived to be simple forms of primordial matter, are boldly proclaimed to be minute astronomical systems of whirling units of matter. This seems more like scientific moonshine than sober thought; and yet the new doctrines are accepted by Lodge, Crookes, and by Lord Kelvin himself.

"The abandonment of the atom, at first faintly advocated, is now seriously discussed. When it is considered that radium, despite its prodigious radio-activity, loses an inappreciable amount of its mass—an amount calculated by Becquerel to be one gram in a billion years per square centimeter of surface—the enormity of the atom and its utter inadequacy to account for the phenomena presented become manifest. Radium does emanate particles of some kind—this much at least is certain. These particles can not be atoms; for atoms are so large that the active substance would rapidly lose in weight. The necessity of abandoning the atomic theory was long ago discussed by Crookes. His study of the phenomena of the vacuum-tube at high exhaustions had led him to formulate his 'radiant-matter' theory, for which he was compelled to bear not a little ridicule. To him it seemed that the luminous, electric, or mechanic phenomena of the vacuum-tube could be accounted for only by assuming the existence of something much smaller than the atom—fragments of matter, ultra-atomic corpuscles, minute things very much lighter than atoms, and, indeed, the foundation-stones of which atoms are themselves composed. Prof. J. J. Thomson, Sir Norman Lockyer, and Lord Kelvin later adopted some of his views. The discovery of the radio-active substances has placed the radiant-matter theory on a firmer footing."

If we must discard the atom, what are we to accept in its place? The author of the article from which we are quoting goes on to say that two new conceptions have been found necessary—the "ion" as the unit of matter, the "electron" as the unit of force—and that the new chemistry "holds that matter and force are different manifestations of the same thing." Few physicists would agree with this statement. According to some recent hypotheses, indeed, matter and electricity are identical, but the physicist has never acknowledged that electricity is a form of force or even a mode of energy. Apparently the fact that engineers apply the term "electricity" to what physicists call "electric energy" is responsible here, as elsewhere, for a good deal of confusion. This confusion of terms, however, does not affect what follows. To quote further:

"Inertia is the characteristic, indeed the indispensable, property of both matter and electricity. What could be simpler than to assume that the ultimate particles of each are one and the same? Professor Fleming has declared that 'we can no more have anything which can be called electricity apart from corpuscles, than we can have momentum apart from matter.' And Sir Oliver Lodge has given it as his opinion that the Dalton atom, which was once an axiomatic conception of chemistry, may consist of a certain number of electrons rapidly moving in orbits.

"Vague tho many ideas of the modern chemist must necessarily be when his science is passing through an important transition stage, still he has calculated with no little nicety the masses of ions and electrons. Sir Oliver Lodge puts it thus: If we imagine an ordinary-sized church to be an atom of hydrogen, the electrons constituting it will be represented by about 700 grains of sand, each the size of an ordinary full stop, rotating, according to Lord Kelvin, with inconceivable velocity. Crookes puts it still more graphically. The sun's diameter is about one and a half million kilometers, and that of the smallest planetoid about twenty-four kilometers. If an atom of hydrogen be magnified to the size of the sun, an electron will be about two-thirds the diameter of the planetoid.

"If the electrons of all elements are exactly alike, or, in other words, if there is but one matter, just as there is but one force, and if the elements be but the various manifestations of that one matter, due to a different orbital arrangement of electrons, it would seem that we are fast returning to the conceptions of the middle-age alchemist. The transmutation of metals involves but the modification of the arrangement of electrons.

"Many an old chemist looks askance at these modern views on matter. Few indeed venture to accept them without qualification. Of one thing at least we are certain—the atomic theory, if it is not a theory of the past, must be satisfactorily modified to account for the phenomena of radio-activity."

HOW THE BLIND AVOID OBSTACLES.

DO the blind possess a special sense, or an unusual ability to utilize some ordinary sense, that enables them to steer clear of obstacles in their daily walks? This question is discussed in *Cosmos* by M. Laverune, who relates some interesting anecdotes of this peculiar faculty. He says:

"The senses of hearing and touch supply in great measure the place of the sense of sight in blind persons. One is often struck with the rapidity with which they decipher with their fingers characters in relief and with the way in which they recognize the voices and the steps of persons whom they know. By practise they finally become able, if not to sharpen their senses, at least to know how to utilize more completely than those who see, the impressions transmitted by those senses.

"It has been remarked that numbers of them possess a certain aptitude in guiding themselves and in avoiding obstacles without using the sense of touch or apparently that of hearing: this has been called by certain authors the sense of obstacles. Thus a blind person walking through a house will tell without hesitation whether a door is open or shut. Young blind persons may be seen moving about in a playground without striking against the trees.

"Some facts relating to this subject have been cited by Dr. Java in his book 'Among the Blind.' The first of these was observed by himself:

"'M. G——, professor of history in the National Institution of Paris, lost his sight about the age of four years by atrophy of the optic nerve. There is complete absence of odor. He can just distinguish light from darkness, and occasionally can vaguely perceive large objects. . . . M. G——, who is an observer of the first order, undoubtedly possesses the sense of obstacles, which enables him, for instance, when walking along a street to avoid with certainty the trees and the lamp-posts. He even avoids in the country great piles of stones on the roadside. He feels the presence of a wall at more than two yards' distance. In my presence he recognized in the middle of a room the existence of a large piece of furniture which he correctly guessed to be a billiard-table. We have proved that the mass of the obstacle influences his perception; a leaf of paper does not produce the same effect as a thick book of the same size. He affirms that his sense of obstacles is much more sharp in complete darkness; there is thus no possibility that his perception of objects is due to his sense of light. With him, as with many others, the sense of obstacles disappears almost entirely amid noisy surroundings.'"

Another anecdote of similar import runs as follows:

"I know in my neighborhood a young man of twenty-seven years, blind since the age of two years, very intelligent, who is just about to end his education and his apprenticeship to the trade of rope-making. He guides himself alone along the roads. His village is

four kilometers [2½ miles] from my home; when he comes to see me, he walks very quickly and without hesitation turns at a right angle when he reaches the road to my house. It is by the sense of hearing that he is able to avoid obstacles.

"When there is a strong wind that shakes the leaves of the trees along the road, it sometimes happens that he will run against an obstacle that he avoids in calm weather. The confused noise of the foliage masks the sound of his footsteps.

"In like manner, when snow is on the ground, he hears no longer the echoes against the trees by the roadside, and he is obliged to strike his thigh with his hand to make a noise whose echo will indicate the neighborhood of the obstacle."

This example, the writer notes, illustrates the part played by audition in many of these cases. But some seem to be altogether independent of it. The author next cites a case, quoted by Prof. William James, in which a blind man who possessed this "obstacle-sense" in an unusual degree states distinctly that hearing has nothing to do with it, because it is more distinct when snow is on the ground, and also when the ears are stopped. It disappears entirely, however, when the face is covered with a thick cloth, and hence the possessor of this sense believes that it resides in the skin, altho no part of the body but the face shows it. The author of the article goes on to say:

"Some blind people say that they detect obstacles by means of a peculiar sensation in the forehead. Can it be that the skin of this region is specially sensitive to the invisible radiations of the spectrum? It would be interesting, says Javal, to investigate whether obscure radiations do not play some part in the perception of obstacles by the blind. The experiments attempted in this direction are not conclusive."

The sense of obstacles is not, it appears, confined entirely to the blind. James relates that a friend of his can with closed eyes detect the presence of objects and describe their size and shape. He ascribes this to variations of pressure on the ear-drum, too slight to cause sound, but regards the sensation as rather tactile than acoustic. In concluding, M. Laverune says:

"We do not think that the blind have any special sense of orientation. It is probable that they utilize better than those who see impressions that are less useful to the latter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME QUEER USES OF THE GOAT.

WHAT is the use of a goat? asks a writer in *The Lancet* (August 1). It seems probable that the keeping of goats is in some degree a relic of very ancient superstition, which would have it that these animals brought good luck. Such a superstition dies hard. The writer notes that, according to press reports, some of the inhabitants of Cambridge, England, are trusting to the presence of a goat to protect them and their houses from the infection of smallpox. This, he remarks, is only another proof that primitive barbarism dies out very slowly even under the shadow of colleges and laboratories dedicated to the highest forms of scientific research. He goes on to say:

"The Cambridge dairyman who sends his goat into and round the dwellings of his neighbors in the area infected by smallpox along the Newmarket Road is said to be giving expression to a rooted local belief. Indeed, he has only extended to human beings the universally found rustic superstition that goats bring good luck and insure the health of cows and other animals. It is common in Lincolnshire, for instance, to keep a goat on the ground of its being 'healthy for cattle.' Among old-fashioned cattle-men in Virginia the goat is held to be a preventive of disease and a clear-away of noxious herbs. In Ulster a goat grazes among the cows of the small farmers in order to bring good luck and to eat poisonous weeds, and on many large dairy farms in the south of England a goat or donkey is sent out with the herd in order, as avowed, to prevent premature calving. Finally, in large London stables a goat is often kept either to lead the horses out in case of fire or for no reason at all. Why are goats kept, and what is their use? A writer in *Notes and Queries*, where the question of the 'Goat and Folk-lore' was discussed some years ago, was inclined to the belief that the goat's effluvium kills microbes. But he was met by the objection that *a fortiori* the pig would be the better antiseptic agent of the two. The argument was fallacious, yet the goat is not a microbe-killer. It is probable that his luckiness and health-giving properties have a pagan origin and that he remains symbolically a relic of the days of witchcraft. The witches of the Walpurgis-night rode on goats who were devils in disguise, and 'it is possible that goats are placed among other cattle because the witches will not hurt animals which are under the protection of their friends.' Whatever excuses and explanations are urged nowadays, the goat remains a creature of the black art, just as the cuckoo, who still figures in the oaths of German peasants, is properly the bird of (1) the Devil; (2) Woden; and (3) Indra. The goat, by the bye, appears in Scandinavian mythyology as the carriage-horse of Thor."

THE INTELLIGENCE OF PLANTS.

BETWEEN the older belief that the actions of all living creatures but man are entirely automatic, and the modern idea of certain popular writers on natural history that beasts think, feel, and reason precisely as man does, lies the scientific attitude that sees in the doings of the lower creatures a manifestation of many different grades of intellect, all lower than ours, and growing simpler and simpler as we get farther away from man. Where, then, shall we draw the line? In an article on "Plant and Animal Intelligence," in *Harper's Magazine*, Prof. N. S. Shaler asserts his belief that it is unnecessary to draw it anywhere. He follows the manifestations of intelligence down through the organic scale to the lowest forms of animal life, and is even of the opinion that we can trace them in the plant world—whence his title. Says Professor Shaler:

"To those who have not followed the studies of modern botanists which bear upon what we might term the animal-like habits of plants it will be difficult to convey an adequate idea of how like are the actions of these apparently remote creatures. Moreover, any effort to set forth the facts in illustrative detail would require space not here admissible. Taking, however, certain familiar instances, we may cite the growth of plants in darkness toward the light, and the movement of tendrils in the direction of a support which they seek. There is a host of similar actions which may conceivably be automatic if we are willing to introduce the conception of the automaton wherever it is needed, tho without proof that it is present, much as the ancient astronomers dealt with the notion of epicycles when they found their computations called for it. In effect, the automaton hypothesis, tho in a way legitimate, now appears to be in many instances more objectionable than that which accounts for the action of plants by the operation of some mode of intelligence. The question is one of great difficulty, for the means whereby critical tests may be made are not in our hands; the best we can do is to approach the problem with an open mind and with the conviction that on its solution may depend the view we are to hold as to the nature of the control which shapes the world.

"In approaching the question as to the existence of intelligence in plants the student has but one available resource. He must contrive to build a series, or a kind of a ladder, reaching from the clearly determinable, step by step, over the unknown to the point he is to determine. In this instance the first step of the ladder must rest on human nature, on the intelligence we know in ourselves, and thence the successive steps of the series lead by way of the animals downward until we attain to the grade of creatures not above the plants in complexity; then by comparison between the earlier animals and the plants we may obtain a basis for a judgment—as we shall see, a fairly well-affirmed foundation for belief.

"Even the automatonists have to acknowledge, apparently to their sorrow, that intelligence exists in man, but they hold this to be an eminent peculiarity of this aberrant species. Moreover, they hold that even in man the automaton is the greater, the basilar part, the intelligence being no more than a light upon the summit of the structure, which as a whole is essentially mechanical. This view as to the nature of man appears to be based on a confusion of the intelligence which is conscious of itself and that which is below

the plane of that peculiar mode of mental action. One of the most important results of modern psychology has been to establish the fact, long fairly evident, that a large part of our mental processes, as truly intellectual, save for the peculiar illumination of self-consciousness, as any of our mental work, goes on without our knowledge. . . . In a word, we may accept the statement that our higher intelligence is but the illuminated summit of man's nature as true, and extend it by the observation that intelligence is normally unconscious, and appears as conscious only after infancy, in our waking hours, and not always then."

Besides this, we are reminded by Professor Shaler, our knowledge of other men's intelligence is based only on inference from their actions—we have no such direct knowledge of it as each man has in his own case. Remembering then that intelligence is not necessarily conscious, and that its existence must be inferred from action, Professor Shaler sees no reason to limit it to man. Actions that imply it occur in the whole animal series from the higher forms to the lower. Even in the jelly-like amebæ and other protozoa, motion, feeding, choice of position, etc., are not essentially different from similar actions in the higher vertebrates. Even the fact that the so-called intelligence of insects is so radically different from that of vertebrate animals suggests that the two forms may have developed from a common foundation that "contained the germs of mind." Now, granting all this, have we any right to stop here? May we not carry our observations and conclusions down into the plant world? Professor Shaler thinks that we can. He says:

"If we may regard it as established that the animal series from the lowest to the highest forms are in some measure influenced by intelligence—the evidence seems to me to compel this opinion—the question arises whether there is any reason why we should limit the action of mind to this kingdom, allowing it no place in the vegetable. On this point it may be said that while the ancient views as to the strong demarcation between plants and animals have had to be revised, there remain certain physiological differences, which serve in a general way to separate the two groups. Thus the plants are so ordered that they are all able to obtain food d rectly from inorganic matter, while animals have that ability in very small measure. Plants have also the capacity to break up the compound of carbon and oxygen, commonly known as carbonic acid, which is not characteristic of animals. Yet when these differences are weighed they do not lead us to believe that the two groups are anything like as distinct as they are commonly supposed to be. The most reasonable view is that they both are derived from some common ancestral form which could not well be termed either animal or plant, but was merely organic, and from this primitive stage of life diverged the two series: the plants to keep a close relation to the mineral kingdom, and to develop toward structures not greatly affected by intelligence; the animals, to take their food from plants, and to push up toward structures destined to afford habitations for mind.

"Looking toward the organic world in the manner above suggested, seeing that an unprejudiced view of life affords no warrant for the notion that automata anywhere exist, tracing as we may down to the lowest grade of the animal series what is fair evidence of actions which we have to believe to be guided by some form of intelligence, seeing that there is reason to conclude that plants are derived from the same primitive stock as animals, we are in no condition to say that intelligence can not exist among them. In fact, all that we can discern supports the view that throughout the organic realm the intelligence that finds its fullest expression in man is everywhere at work."

Tobacco in Japan.—It is not generally known that tobacco is both cultivated and consumed on a large scale in Japan. In *La Nature* (Paris) M. Jean Lebon gives us the following information on the subject:

"The plant is, of course, an importation; it was, in fact, introduced at the beginning of the seventeenth century by the Portuguese. The habit of smoking extended rapidly, in spite of the efforts and edicts of a sovereign who lived in 1612. A pipe with a very small bowl, which must be filled at frequent intervals, is universally used. In imitation of some European countries, the Japanese Government has reserved to itself a monopoly in this matter, having alone the right to introduce foreign tobaccos, purchasing the entire product of the native planters and selling the leaf tobacco to manufacturers and merchants. There is a first crop of tobacco in August and a second in September. The best quality, which comes from Kin-sin, is yellow and light and is adapted for making cigarettes, whose use is beginning to be common among the Japanese. According to the latest figures that we have been able to find, the area devoted to the culture of tobacco was 37,000 hectares [about 75,000 acres], giving 36 to 38 million kilograms [about 400,000 tons] of leaves. These figures may easily vary, because the Government has the right to order the diminution of the area used for growing tobacco, when a large food-supply is necessary. A curious fact is that the Japanese have established important manufactories for the making of cigarettes, which they export in great quantities; the Murai factory, for instance, has installed the best American machinery, and has agencies in all the important cities of the empire, and in the Philippines, India, Australia, etc."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Value of Inaccessibility.—A curious light on a certain class of mining enterprises is shown by a letter quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (August 22). Among other recommendations of a mine the writer states that "it is in a rough, wild country where inquisitive stockholders would never go." This naive recognition of the value of inaccessibility, written in good faith by a man who evidently considers the public at large merely fair game, moves the editor of the paper mentioned above to sarcasm. He writes:

"In the past we have known various surroundings of a mine quoted in behalf of its value, and among these good dumping facilities, fine scenery, and a salubrious climate have had undoubted merits; but a locality 'where inquisitive stockholders would never go' has even more obvious attractions. The gentleman who states the case so frankly evidently presupposes that the poor stockholders will be deprived of the right of sending a mining engineer to examine this hole-in-the-wall, eagle's nest of a proposition, and we have had our feelings touched with visions of stockholders floundering with the unfamiliar snow-shoe over desolate wastes or trying vainly to pull themselves up steep cliffs in the face of falling débris, which, likely as not, is being kicked carelessly over the edge by the promoter himself, annoyed by such inquisitive people. It takes but little of that kindly touch of nature to evoke our keen sympathy for the inquiring or irate stockholders who are balked in their desire to visit the mine to which they are not expected to go. But we warn the ingenious originator of this new departure that we know mining engineers who are accustomed to skip from the Malay peninsula to the Klondike, who climb mountains for fun and ride across creation for exercise. There are all the materials ready for a startling climax when any one of these athletic searchers after truth invades the distant fastnesses of that lonely cañon and swoops down upon that vein of conglomerate which was to yield $6 to a ton amid the seclusion of that dreadful spot."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE propagation of certain species of caoutchouc-trees," says *La Nature*, "has been prevented hitherto by the provoking property possessed by their seeds of rapidly losing their germinative properties. It would appear that this phenomenon is due to the formation of numerous fungi on the surface of the seeds. Soaking the seeds in an eight-per-cent. solution of formalin for ten seconds destroys these parasitic growths and preserves the germinative powers for seventeen days."

THE power-plant of the St. Louis Exposition will include a 3,000 horse-power gas-engine from Belgium, the largest gas-engine in service. The World's Fair power-plant will embrace more than 40,000 horse-power, "but by far the most interesting feature of this power-plant to Americans," says *The Scientific American*, "must be the gas-engine display. The 3,000 horse-power gas-engine, above referred to, has two cylinders, each having a diameter of 51 inches. The length of stroke is 55 inches and the revolutions per minute when developing 3,000 horse-power will be 85. The length over all of the engine is 67 feet 1⅜ inches. The bed-plate or foundation proper will have a length of 77 feet 6 inches."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A GREEK PATRIARCH'S PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

THE Greek or Orthodox Church of the East is divided into two independent bodies, one in Russia, controlled by the "Holy Synod," and the other in the Levant, under the direction of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople. The former of these has been practically uninfluenced by Western religious thought, and still claims to be the sole Apostolic church on earth; but the latter, as may be judged from the excellent theological researches of modern Greek scholars and the vigorous scholastic life in the University of Athens and elsewhere, has kept in close touch with the progressive thought of Occidental Christianity. Just now there is some talk of union between the two bodies, occasioned by an appeal addressed by the Patriarch Joachim of Constantinople and his colleagues in the patriarchal synod to the officials of the Russian Church. This appeal, together with the reply of the Holy Synod, is published in the *Zerkow. Viedomosti*, the official organ of the latter body, to which we are indebted for the substance of both documents. The patriarch's appeal is practically the following:

It must first of all be the object of the officials of the Orthodox church to fortify Christianity against the destructive tendencies of the times. One of the best methods of strengthening Christianity would be to effect a union and cooperation between the various branches of the church. It should certainly be a leading object of the Holy Synod to bring about a closer union between the different sections of the Orthodox church, and it is desirable that the representatives of the various independent churches be invited to meet and discuss ways and means of accomplishing this purpose. This is in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel. But there are also two other great Christian churches, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, and an understanding with these also should be made possible. It is true that the doctrines of these churches are distinct from the creed of the Orthodox church, but an exchange of views would certainly lead to good results, for that which is impossible for man is possible with God. Especially should efforts be made to bring the Old Catholics into better relations with the Orthodox church, and it is time that this matter was seriously discussed. In addition, it would be the part of wisdom to reform the calendar of the Orthodox church in accordance with the revision now in common use by Western Christians, thus exchanging the old Julian almanac for the Gregorian, as the latter certainly has the best claim to scientific correctness.

Upon the publication of the appeal, the continental church papers, especially those of Germany, predicted that cold water would be thrown upon this union project by the representatives of the Russian church. And so it happened. The reply came, signed by the Metropolitan bishops of Moscow and St. Petersburg and four other high ecclesiastics, and was substantially as follows:

The Holy Synod certainly recognizes it as desirable that the various branches of the church should unite. But conditions do not seem favorable. Even between the different branches of the Orthodox church it is scarcely possible to arrange conventions or conferences, on account of national and territorial divisions, and at present it would seem that the project can be furthered only by an exchange of views through the medium of the public press. In reference to our relations to the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches, it can only be repeated that the Holy Synod will in the future, as in the past, pray that these branches of Christendom may be reunited to the original church, and that they may repent of their heresy and return; for the Orthodox church is the one Catholic and Apostolic church from which the others have in their error departed. It is only in this way that better relations can be established between the Orthodox church and the Western churches. Neither of these churches has shown any friendly feeling toward the Orthodox church. Roman Catholics have for centuries declared it to be their fixed purpose to bring the Orthodox church into subjection to the Pope; and Protestants, thoroughly misunderstanding the spiritual life of Christianity, have charged the Orthodox church with being spiritually dead and unproductive of vital Christianity, and have in addition been engaged in proselyting enterprises among the adherents of the Orthodox church. Their spiritual pride has been unendurable, and offers but little hope for reunion. Nor is the Old Catholic Church in much better condition, since the present leaders of that section of the church are almost entirely under the influence of Protestant theological thought. The only part of Western Christianity with which a closer communion seems possible is the ritualistic branch of the Anglican church, altho here, too, the influence of Calvinism is still too strong. We are of the opinion that it is not wise to attempt any change in the Julian almanac, the more so as it is rather the business of savants and scholars to investigate the claims of the two calendars, and many Russian investigators decidedly prefer the one now in use in the Orthodox church.

Rather severe comment on this peculiar document is evoked in Western church papers. Among these, the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung*, No. 28, closes a review of the subject with the statement that as long as the Russian Church officials push the persecution of Protestants and Dissenters as they have been doing, there is no reason to trust their desire for a union with the other churches.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JEWISH COMMENT ON AN EAST AFRICAN ZION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S proposal to the Zionists to set apart a portion of British East Africa as a Jewish colony presents a new and picturesque phase of the Zionist movement; and there is much speculation as to whether the offer will be accepted or rejected. At the Basle convention, where the plan was made public by Dr. Theodor Herzl, marked differences of opinion developed. It was decided to appoint a commission of nine to look into details and decide upon the advisability of sending an expedition to investigate the proposed site, but even this preliminary action was opposed by the Russian delegates, who left the hall in protest.

DR. THEODOR HERZL,
The leader of the Zionists.

The American Jewish papers are not at all enthusiastic in regard to the new proposal. "The politics of Great Britain," remarks *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), "may be in accord and perfect conformity with this unexpected tender. Perhaps the immigration question will thus be solved more satisfactorily than if it proceeded as it has been doing, to the discomfiture of the element which occasioned the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the question of immigration into the empire." And *The Jewish American* (Detroit) says:

"The establishment of a Jewish colony in Africa under the suzerainty of England may offer some hope for the relief of a portion of our brethren who suffer under the yoke of tyranny, but it is not the original Zionism of Nordau and Herzl, which contemplated the return of the Jews to their original home, and the establishment there of an independent government, with Judaism as the state religion.

"If Zionism is a mere colonization scheme, and will admit itself to be such, it will gain the ready support of all Jews, reform and orthodox. This much has been urged from the beginning. But whether Zionism does not know itself, or whether for some par-

ticular reason its leaders are seeking to hide its true identity we can not tell."

Jewish Comment (Baltimore) is squarely opposed to the plan:

"There can be no enthusiasm for East Africa. It is a cold business proposition, and must be figured out in profit and loss categories. It may mean something more. Lord Rothschild is quoted in its favor. If the Zionists take it up, we may be sure that the ICA [Jewish Colonization Association] will be with them, for that association could not withstand the combined pressure of the Zionists and Lord Rothschild. Once together, they may get to understand and trust each other enough to join hands in the Holy Land. The dangers of accepting East Africa to the Zionists are serious. If the colony manages to get along, it will be hard to move. If it meets with reverses, Jewish colonization will be at a discount everywhere. Prudence raises a voice against the East African experiment. Zionism can afford to wait. It would be a sorry spectacle, after years of heroic agitation, to find a grave for Jewish hopes in the wilds of Africa."

The American Hebrew (New York) says:

"An offer from England was not unexpected, for it had been known that a settlement in Egypt under British rule was being contemplated. The effect of this opening to the Zionist movement, whether it accepts it or rejects it, can not but be serious. Should it accept the offer, the question arises, Can the organization still retain its Palestinean ideal as a solution of the Jewish question, will not a diversion be a dissipation of its energies, a loss of its orthodox adherents, and, moreover, the greater loss of all basis for arguments formerly advanced with much enthusiasm? It will surely require a strong force to accept East Africa and still not forget Palestine. A falling off in the number of adherents from certain quarters may almost certainly be expected, tho a corresponding increase in other directions is not improbable.

"But, accepting the offer, the Zionist Congress becomes the representative of the Jewish people in political negotiations; it will stand as the one great institution, with whom other organizations will be compelled to act. An enormous power will be placed at its disposal. From a movement treated indifferently by the well-to-do and prosperous among us, it may become the rallying center for forces now spent in diverse colonizing works.

"Again, the organization, keeping the Palestine solution still in view, will be able to test the working capacity of its administrative force and the loyalty of its constituency, by engaging in a free colonization scheme without the miserable entanglements of a Mohammedan's caprice. Governed as it is by a democratic congress, it can test the intelligence of its followers in indorsing or refusing to indorse the plans of the executive; in short, the movement will be enabled to prove that should Zion come true, there will be no dreamers to kill it with impractical or conflicting schemes.

"The movement has come to a turning-point in its existence. It is to be hoped that it will act with deliberation, clearness, and the welfare of the entire Jewish people at heart. The statesmanship of Dr. Herzl will be called into play as never before, for if he succeeds in holding his supporters strongly behind him, abiding by a majority decision, whatever it may be, the organization will rise much strengthened from this important crisis."

The territory that Great Britain offers is an elevated tract 200 miles long on the Uganda Railway, between Mau and Nairobi. It is said to be admirably watered, fertile, cool, covered with noble forests, almost uninhabited, and as healthy for Europeans as Great Britain.

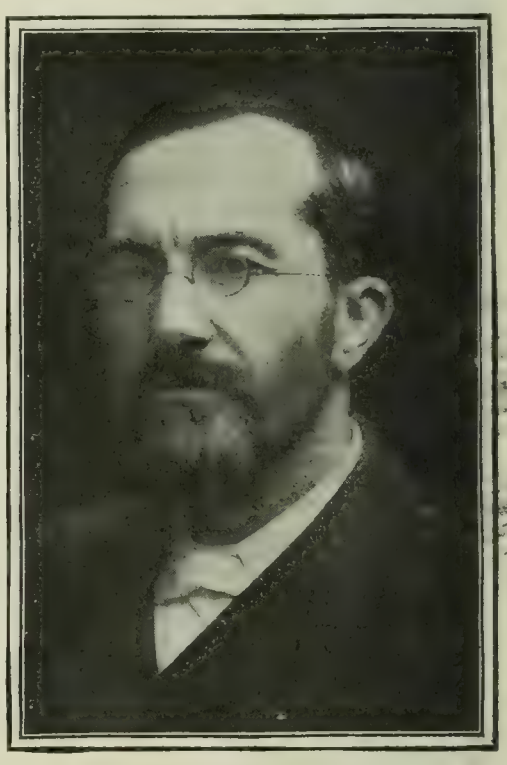
The Associated Press and the Vatican.—The great amount of space devoted by the daily papers to events connected with the death of Pope Leo and the election of his successor has led in some quarters to the charge that the Associated Press is unduly dominated by Roman Catholic influences. "The Baptist and Methodist churches of the United States," remarks *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), "together outnumber the Roman Catholics, and these churches do not receive one-tenth the notice given to Roman Catholic events, while they furnish a far larger proportion of readers of the daily papers." The same paper continues:

"A few weeks ago two Methodist bishops, Foster and Hurst, died. Of the death of one not a line was sent out by the Associated Press, and scarcely a dozen lines concerning the other. Yet both were greater scholars than Leo XIII. One, Bishop Foster, was one of the most eminent preachers and eloquent orators America has produced, and both represented ecclesiastically a larger number of native Americans than does the Pope at Rome.

"We do not believe that the Associated Press is controlled by the Roman Catholic Church, but it does seem at times to show far more consideration for that church and its representatives than it does for Protestants and non-Catholics. This may be due to the fact that Roman Catholics are more aggressive in their demands and in their efforts to secure the publication of information relating to their church and its work. The Associated Press does a great service for the community, greater than the community realizes or appreciates, but it will be a sad day for the Associated Press and for the daily papers it serves if the American people should become convinced that that great news-gathering agency is a tool of the Roman Catholic Church or of any sectarian or class body. Powerful as is the influence of that press and the daily papers which compose it, its power would be lost as quickly as was Samson's when shorn of his locks."

THE ATONEMENT AND THE MODERN MIND.

IN an article on the "Decay of the Consciousness of Sin," which recently appeared in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 22), was presented the point of view of one who thinks that the sense of sin is an unimportant factor in Christian experience. An exactly opposite view is taken by the Rev. Dr. James Denney, of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, whose new book on "The Death of Christ" has been widely reviewed on both sides of the Atlantic. Writing in the August issue of *The Expositor* (London), Dr. Denney declares his belief that we lose the very heart of Christianity, "unless it becomes true to us that *Christ died for our sins.*" He says further:



JAMES DENNEY, D.D.,
Professor of New Testament Language, Literature and Theology, at the United Free Church College, Glasgow.

"It is the presence of a mediator, as Westcott says in one of his letters, which makes the Christian religion what it is; and the forgiveness of sins is mediated to us through Christ, just as the knowledge of God as the Father is mediated, or the assurance of a life beyond death. But there is something *specific* about the mediation of forgiveness; the gift and the certainty of it come to us, not simply through Christ, but through the blood of his cross. The sum of his relation to sin is that he died for it. God forgives, but this is the way in which His forgiveness comes. He forgives freely, but it is at this cost to Himself and to the Son of His love."

There is a tendency on the part of the modern mind, continues Dr. Denney, to attempt to reduce the higher realities of life and religion to a merely physical level. He cites the attitude toward sin as an example, and goes on to say:

"The atonement becomes incredible if the consciousness of sin is extinguished or explained away. There is nothing for the atonement to do; there is nothing to relate it to; it is as unreal as a rock in the sky. But many minds at the present time, under the influence of current conceptions in biology, do explain it away. All life is one, they argue. It rises from the same spring, it runs the

same course, it comes to the same end. The life of man is rooted in nature, and that which beats in my veins is an inheritance from an immeasurable past. It is absurd to speak of my responsibility for it, or of my guilt because it manifests itself in me, as it inevitably does, in such and such forms. There is no doubt that this mode of thought is widely prevalent, and that it is one of the most serious hindrances to the acceptance of the Gospel, and especially of the atonement. How are we to appreciate it? We must point out, I think, the consequence to which it leads. If a man denies that he is responsible for the nature which he has inherited—denies responsibility for it on the ground that it *is* inherited—it is a fair question to ask him for what he *does* accept responsibility. When he has divested himself of the inherited nature, what is left? The real meaning of such disowning of responsibility is that a man asserts that his life is a part of the physical phenomena of the universe, and nothing else; and he forgets, in the very act of making the assertion, that if it were true, it could not be so much as made. The merely physical is transcended in every such assertion; and the man who has transcended it, rooted tho his life be in nature, and one with the life of the whole and of all the past, must take the responsibility of living that life out on the high level of self-consciousness and morality which his very disclaimer involves. The sense of sin, which wakes spontaneously with the perception that he is not what he ought to have been, must not be explained away; at the level which life has reached in him, this is unscientific, as well as immoral: his sin—for I do not know another word for it—must be realized as all that it is in the moral world, if he is ever to welcome the atonement and leave his sin behind. We have no need of words like sin and atonement—we could not have the experiences which they designate—unless we had a higher than merely natural life; and one of the tendencies of the modern mind, which has to be counteracted by the evangelist, is the tendency induced by physical and especially by biological science to explain the realities of personal experience by sub-personal categories. In conscience, in this sense of personal dignity, in the ultimate inability of man to deny the self which he is, we have always an appeal against such tendencies which can not fail; but it needs to be made resolutely, when conscience is lethargic and the whole bias of the mind is to the other side."

If the atonement is anything to the mind, it is everything, maintains Dr. Denney. "It is the most profound of all truths, and the most recreative." We quote, in conclusion:

"The atonement determines more than anything else our conceptions of God, of man, of history, and even of nature; it determines them, for we must bring them all in some way into accord with it. It is the inspiration of all thought, the impulse and the law of all action—the key, in the last resort, to all suffering. Whether we call it a fact or a truth, a power or a doctrine, it is that in which the *differentia* of Christianity, its peculiar and exclusive character, is specifically shown; it is the focus of revelation, the point at which we see deepest into the truth of God, and come most completely under its power. For those who recognize it at all it is Christianity in brief; it concentrates in itself, as in a germ of infinite potency, all that the wisdom, power, and love of God mean in relation to sinful men."

How Ministers' Sons Turn Out.—It has often been said that "ministers' children turn out worse than other people's children," but in the opinion of *The Pacific Churchman* (San Francisco), this saying will have to be revised. The paper named has been investigating the subject, and reports:

"Think for a moment of Emerson, whose ancestors had been ministers for five generations. James Russell Lowell started from a minister's home. Oliver Wendell Holmes learned to tune his lyre in his father's parsonage. Henry Ward Beecher sprang from the loins of a grand old minister of brain and brawn.

"Looking at the records of literature in England, we find the same thing. Addison, Thomson, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Young, Cowper, Montgomery, Heber, and Tennyson were 'sons of the prophets,' and withal hymn-writers and great poets. Turning to philosophy, you have the same story. Dugald Stewart, Reid, Abercrombie, and Bentham were parsons' sons.

"In general literature we find multitudes of ministers' sons. Swift, Macaulay, Thackeray, Kingsley, and Matthew Arnold were clergymen's sons.

"Of the more recent past or still living are such men as Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Curzon, Cecil Rhodes, W. T. Stead, Anthony Hope, R. D. Blackmore, Henry James, Marcus Dods, and Grant Allen. Such names as these, supplemented by thousands less conspicuous, but none the less useful, that can be found in any American or English work of national biography, will stand as an abiding witness that ministers' sons turn out—and they turn out well."

"As a generality," adds *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), "we believe that, contrary to the popular aphorism, the ordinary run of ministers' children are, in virtue, as one might expect them to be, up to if not above the average of the children of our best citizens."

THE NEW MOVEMENT FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THE "Religious Education Association" was organized in Chicago in February, 1903. Its object is "to render such general assistance as shall increase the efficiency of all individuals and organizations now engaged in religious and moral instruction, serving as a clearing-house for ideas and activities, unifying, stimulating, and developing all those forces which together can secure to religion and morality their true place and their proper influence." It has already enrolled more than fifteen hundred members, and the number is rapidly increasing. Prof. Frank Knight Sanders, the president of the association, says in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (September):

PROF. FRANK KNIGHT SANDERS,

Dean of the Theological Faculty of Yale University, and President of the Religious Education Association.

"A perusal of the list of members conclusively shows that the religious and educational strength of the country is already centering in the association. This gives ample reason to anticipate steady and important progress as a result of the movement. It is noteworthy that this association, within three months after its organization, had nearly one-half as many active members (with the same annual fee of two dollars) as the National Educational Association after its thirty years of illustrious history and unparalleled service to general education."

Since the organization of the association, its executive board has appointed two executive officers, thirty-nine state or provincial directors, and one hundred and thirty-three committeemen to be in executive charge of the sixteen departments of religious education at present organized: universities and colleges, theological seminaries, churches and pastors, Sunday-schools, secondary public schools, elementary public schools, private schools, teacher training, Christian associations, young people's societies, the home, libraries, the press, correspondence instruction, summer assemblies, religious art and music. We quote further:

"The association plans to make each annual convention the occasion for a noteworthy permanent contribution to the working literature of religious education. No pains will be spared to insure that the next convention, in March, 1904, will afford such a treatment of 'The Bible in its Practical Application to Life.' The association will do its constructive work through its departments, and

should not anticipate their action. Each one of the sixteen is in charge of an important field, altho public interest seems to be particularly centered upon the religious education of the young in the Sunday-school, the day school, and the home. A great and puzzling problem is that of the elementary and secondary public schools. These departments are under the wise guidance of well-known men who are fully identified with public-school interests, and yet are in complete sympathy with an effort to reasonably promote religious growth side by side with mental training. These and other departments have organized, initiated investigations, and will be heard from as soon as there can be a judicious publication of results. An organization so far-reaching must make haste slowly, notwithstanding the natural desire on the part of the public for immediate reforms of all abuses.

"A factor of no inconsiderable value in the promotion of these interests will be the Council of Religious Education, as yet unorganized. It will be composed of sixty active members of the organization, each one chosen as an expert, on the basis of his actual contributions to the cause of religious education. This body will give itself to the initiation, conduct, discussion, and completion of investigations, on the basis of which it will make authoritative recommendations."

The Religious Education Association, we are told in conclusion, "welcomes to membership not only those who are actively engaged in the work of religious education, such as ministers, professional men, secretaries, or teachers, but every one who desires to make his or her influence felt in promoting a wise progress in religious and moral education."

WANTED: A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL POPE.

THAT the principle embodied in the papacy is winning favor among other branches of the Christian church than the Roman Catholic is evident from a recent editorial appearing in the New York *Churchman*. This leading organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church has come to the conclusion that "a chief executive is as necessary for the church as for the nation." It says: "The past few weeks have shown how wide the interest is in the Roman effort to unify the voice of Christendom by giving it expression in a personal head. Christendom should be unified, and it could have a head, not only without damage to itself, but to its incalculable help, provided that head should be a constitutional and representative one." *The Churchman* continues:

"As a national church we have no such representative, tho the history of Christianity justifies it and the experience of every organization demonstrates its necessity. The time is passed to point complacently to the papacy as a warning against such a development. The history of the papacy furnishes all the evidence needed against a false use of authority and against its unreal, unnatural, and unrighteous manipulation; but it also furnishes the most masterful testimony in history to the power of organization. It would be unwisdom amounting almost to madness to forfeit the priceless privileges of organization because the power which they gave was abused in the past and is fraught with danger for the future. If it be dangerous for the church to have a constitutional and representative head, it is more dangerous for it not to have one. We churchmen stand, and have stood, in a great and growing nation, unable to express the mind or to interpret the conscience of the church except at intervals of three years. And having nursed timidity for three years, we are ever ready, with accumulated timidity, to avoid corporate action on any question unless it is circumscribed by what we are pleased to call ecclesiastical limitations. As a necessary consequence our communion has not been, and is not felt to be, a corporate national force to be counted on and dealt with as such by industrial, social, or political organizations. Existing in and having our immediate mission to a nation that has grown up from a group of isolated States into a compact body, developing greater and greater powers in its national legislature and in its Chief Executive, and yet always retaining and emphasizing its representative character, we still linger in the days of 'State's rights,' with isolated dioceses existing largely as independent units and resisting all efforts to develop an organic national life. As a national church we seem to have forfeited, while the nation has adopted and absorbed, the church idea. The country has accepted the corporate principle and acted it out courageously. It has passed from an aggregation of isolated States to the realization of itself as a nation. And yet that nation, with all the dangerous machinery of a strong government (as some churchmen would say), is more democratic than the church. Its heads of States, its national representatives, and its President himself, are held to a stricter account and are kept in closer touch with the people than the bishops of dioceses or the rectors of parishes. If the church is to realize herself as a national church, and if the members of the church in the United States are to grow up to the full consciousness of their obligations as citizens of the kingdom of God, there must be some expression of the national ideal in her organization. It is as necessary to free the church from the evils of diocesanism as from the kindred evils of parochialism and individualism. Some additional and more effective form of organization, therefore, whether it be provinces or some similar system, with an executive head for the national church, has become a necessity."

The Living Church (Milwaukee), another prominent Protestant Episcopal organ, expresses its "cordial agreement" with *The Churchman's* argument. It says further:

"We even go so far as to believe that the progress of the church will remain almost at a standstill until such organization shall be effected.

"We sadly need an executive head to be, after a constitutional manner, the administrator of the church; and we also need most imperatively a system whereby groups of perhaps a dozen neighboring bishops in any immediate locality may have the power quickly to investigate and quietly to adjust any ordinary difficulties that may arise. Few who are not in touch with the actual life of the church realize how frequently this urgent necessity is felt, and how unfortunate it is, very frequently, that we have no way of meeting an emergency. . . . . .

"It is a pleasure to know that *The Churchman* is alive to the urgent necessity."

The Sacred Heart Review (Boston, Rom. Cath.) does not regard *The Churchman's* suggestion in a very serious light, but concedes that it has a certain significance. We quote:

"*The Churchman* comes out boldly for a Protestant Episcopal pope! It does not say pope, but it mentions the papacy as an example of a truly representative executive system.

"'As a national church we have no such representative,' says *The Churchman*, 'tho the history of Christianity justifies it, and the experience of every organization demonstrates its necessity.' The claim to be a 'national church' on the part of a communion which is among the smallest numerically of the chief sects in the United States will cause a passing smile; but the importance of such an utterance with regard to the papacy from the chief organ of the Episcopalians is very great indeed and shows how things have changed."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN a paper read before the American Federation of Catholic Societies at Atlantic City, recently, the Rev. H. G. Gantz stated that out of two hundred and seventy thousand Indians in the United States one hundred and six thousand are Catholics.

A "BIBLE LEAGUE" has been organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church with the avowed purpose of "driving out destructive higher criticism." Its president is Bishop Mallalieu, and the promoters hope to establish branches in every Methodist conference in the country.

THE principal addresses delivered at the Northfield conferences in Massachusetts this summer are collected in the current issue of *Northfield Echoes*. Among the speakers represented are the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Prof. E. I. Bosworth, John R. Mott, and Robert E. Speer.

"CONSIDERABLE sport," says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "is made of our preacher President by some thoughtless people, some of whom it would seem ought to know better. It certainly can not be a bad thing for the Chief Executive of this great nation to go about preaching so fundamental and good a thing as personal righteousness; and it does seem strange that there are those whose profession should make them ever ready and eager to welcome the support of any one in their own peculiar work, who would minimize such a contribution as the President is seeking to make. . . Every Christian minister, whatever his politics, should be glad when President Roosevelt proclaims Christian principles to those whom the minister can not reach. And it would not be a bad idea for some of our ministers to study the homiletic method of the President; it might introduce an element of efficiency into some inefficient pulpits."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ALLEGED ISTHMIAN CANAL CORRUPTION FUNDS.

CORRUPTION funds, employed on a gigantic scale by United States railroad interests, brought about the rejection of the isthmian canal treaty by the Colombian senate, according to charges set forth in the editorial columns of *The South American Journal* (London), an organ of the British investing public. Millions of dollars were expended by the corporations of this country in their efforts to destroy the prospects of the undertaking upon which President Roosevelt has set his heart, if we may accept statements quoted by the English paper, which sees reason to fear that they may have partial foundation in fact, adding:

"It [the canal treaty] was strongly opposed by important vested and speculative interests in the United States, and in the Colombian republic by an antagonistic feeling, actuated in part by patriotic motives and in part by a desire to make a more favorable pecuniary bargain for Colombia than that secured by the terms of the agreement. During the discussion of the treaty in the Colombian senate the hostile influences were untiring, and not, it is suggested, particularly scrupulous in their efforts to prevent its acceptance. That the means adopted were of a somewhat questionable character, tho, in such cases, perhaps, not unusual, may be presumed without much difficulty. The American transcontinental railways naturally regard the construction of an interoceanic canal with no favor, and have doubtless done what they could to defeat the treaty. To them the execution of this stupendous work would probably result in a very serious diversion of freight traffic, or at least injure its carrying value by bringing about, as the consequence of competition, a great reduction in the existing rates. Under these circumstances it was not likely that those who control and administer the affairs of the colossal transcontinental network of railways would submit to this without making a big fight for their own hand, with at least good hope of postponing the evil day. The ultimate realization of an interoceanic canal between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans may be inevitable, but the time of its coming may be delayed, and we are now face to face with the fact that another obstacle has been placed in the path of progress as regards the consummation of this grandiose conception. But this has not been effected at a cheap price, if it be true, as is asserted, that it has cost the transcontinental railways something like five million dollars to procure the rejection of the Panama Canal. From their point of view, it may be that this large sum of money has been well spent. How has it been expended? The New York correspondent of a London contemporary, referring to this matter, observes: 'The Colombian senate is controlled by the railroads, which at Washington side-tracked the Nicaraguan proposition, substituting Panama for it. It is asserted now that the United States will not be allowed to build either canal, the railroads being strong enough to defeat both projects by holding them up indefinitely in the South American legislative assemblies. The millions of dollars which have already been spent in defeating the canal will be supplemented by other millions to preserve the traffic monopoly of the American railways.' The policy pursued is simple, but apparently efficacious. At Washington it is to play at battledore between the Panama and Nicaragua Canal projects, and in South America it is obviously to have recourse to sinister influences inimical to the purity of political life. To say that the 'Colombian senate is controlled by the railroads' is a grave impeachment. We can not deny that in every part of the world individuals may be found who are capable of being corrupted, and it is of course possible that in Colombia there may have been isolated instances of senators having 'itching palms,' ready to sell their conscience and their country for a base consideration. But the rejection of the treaty was unanimous, and not even the most credulous could entertain the idea that the Colombian senate does not contain a single member in its midst with integrity beyond the reach of bribery. The insinuation against the honor and patriotism of the Colombian senate is, in fact, a gross and clumsy libel. It may or may not have acted wisely in rejecting the treaty, but that the motives for doing so were high-minded we do not for a moment dispute."

In its review of the situation, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) makes no mention of corruption funds, having, evidently, not heard of them, or else deeming the reports unworthy of belief. It observes:

"The despatches announcing the decision of the Colombian congress are rather confused. Some of them give the impression that the matter has merely been postponed. A law similar to the Spooner act will have to be voted in order to give the President authority to sign such a treaty as is necessary without exceeding his constitutional authority. Others say the Hay-Herrian treaty has definitively failed, and American newspapers are making mention of the Nicaragua route. We are not so disposed to conclude with these pessimists—perhaps interested—that the acquisition of Panama by the United States has been brought to nought at the last moment. The Americans have no desire to dig the canal by the ruinous Nicaragua route, and the Colombians have every motive to wish that the canal shall be constructed through their territory, a thing they are not in a position to accomplish themselves. An agreement, therefore, is probable, especially as the Americans are just the ones to settle the financial objections, public and private, that may have cropped up, and to bring to bear upon Colombia a pressure of which no third Power has the least disposition in the world to diminish the effect. The suggestion has already been made that a movement for independence be inaugurated in the state of Panama, which is furious at the vote of the senate in Bogota. Independence would enable the state of Panama to deal directly with the United States. Colombia has every inducement to reflect, and those who look on have reason to form in advance some idea of the direction in which the second thoughts of the Colombian Government will lead it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNREST THROUGHOUT SPAIN.

DISCONTENT in the army amounting almost to insubordination, an epidemic of strikes, and an aggressive republican agitation, have combined to impart to the internal situation of Spain a character that elicits as much pessimistic comment as ever in Europe. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) repeats its frequent expressions of doubt as to whether there is any hope left for Spain, while the Paris *Times*, tho not without hope, thinks matters are going from bad to worse. The London *Times*, which has devoted considerable space recently to the condition of affairs in the Iberian peninsula, says, in the course of an elaborate editorial:

"That Republican stalwart, Señor Salmeron, whose name carries one back to the turbulent days before and just after the Alfonsist restoration, has sent a circular all over the country bidding his followers to organize meetings which shall 'criticize, censure, and attack the monarchical *régime*, while showing its incompatibility with the national spirit craving for justice.' Simultaneously, the army and the remnant of the navy, irregularly paid and deprived of their chances of work and promotion by the results of the war with America, are giving ominous signs of trouble. After that war retrenchment became a political necessity; and this retrenchment, following upon defeat, has greatly exasperated the officers. The same feeling which led Admiral Cervera to resign his position as head of the navy general staff is leading his angry juniors in both services to say outrageous things in their professional papers, and to talk openly of 'employing the force of force rather than the force of reason.'

"Everybody will feel sympathy with the young King, thrust into this disagreeable situation at an age when he can hardly be expected to cope with it. Everybody, too, will regret that the queen-mother, who ruled Spain as Regent with so much ability and tact during her son's minority, should by the nature of the case be unable to give much help. As to the statesmen of Spain, who are they? For years, politics were a game played according to well-known rules—a perpetual cricket match betwen the elevens of Señor Canovas, the Conservative, and Señor Sagasta, the Liberal. But these clever captains are dead, and they have left, it would seem, no successors capable of attracting the country's attention or of persuading it that the same old game should be allowed to proceed indefinitely. The world will learn, not without a certain grim amusement, that the Liberal party believes itself strong enough to deal with the Socialists and the military difficul-

ties, and that its new leader is probably to be General Weyler. It will be interesting to know how the pacifier of Cuba will bring his record into harmony with Liberal principles, or how far his program for the future will depart from his practises in the past. The army may very likely welcome him, and the Republicans may possibly regard him as a Prim, who may at the favorable moment give them what they want. Foreign observers will be content to hope that this kind of solution may be avoided. The years that followed the deposition of Queen Isabella were not such as any rational people ought to wish to go through again."

LOCALIZING THE BALKAN DISTURBANCE.

AUSTRIA and Russia are one in desiring a localization of Balkan disturbances within a comparatively limited area. This explains the situation as it exists to-day, or to this effect every leading English newspaper expresses itself. But there is some disagreement between the two Powers, resulting primarily from the presence of the Russian squadron in Turkish waters for a length of time that has caused the Austrian Government keen anxiety. So the incident is interpreted. Austria and Russia, we are assured by *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "conceive themselves to

SULTAN AND BALKANITES.

BALKAN AGITATORS—"We will make you free us, tyrant!"
SULTAN—"I wish I could free myself."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

have the best of reasons for keeping the Turk where he is for the present and postponing any more definite solution than the reform of his government. This we can see in the extreme anxiety of Count Lamsdorff [Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs] to persuade the Bulgarian Government that Russia, in seeking satisfaction for the murder of her consuls, means no encouragement whatever to the Christian insurgents." Russia is alarming Europe by her proceedings, however, unless the London *Standard* is much mistaken. It declares:

"So nervous have the Powers who are closely interested in the Balkans become that if Russian vessels were to remain much longer in Turkish moorings, one or more of them would inevitably be tempted to send up ships in something like equivalent strength by way of counterpoise. In Vienna, indeed, a most interesting, if somewhat visionary, set of speculations seems to have already gained currency. If Russian and British vessels alone were to concentrate within view of the Turkish capital, would it not mean that ancient antagonisms were about to be revived? If, again, French and Italian squadrons were to join them, would not the reasonable interpretation be that the Powers were unanimously resolved to apply coercion to the Sultan? The air has been so charged with electricity that political listeners may well have deceived themselves into thinking that they heard the rumble of the thunder. Meanwhile, the Russian Government can congratulate itself upon having secured the prompt acceptance of its immediate demands—the punishment of all concerned in the murder of M. Rostkovsky—with a promptitude that goes far to justify the summary methods of persuasion adopted. Moreover, a certain amount of progress has been made in the accomplishment of those reforms in administration for which it has assumed responsibility conjointly with Austria, and which were sternly recalled to the Porte's recollection on the occasion of that outrage."

But the London *Saturday Review* issues a warning against too much faith in stories of "Turkish misrule." Russia, moreover, it adds, "has sufficient domestic troubles to deter her from reckless adventures." *The Speaker* (London) is less convinced. "We are incapable of guessing," it asserts, "what Russia's policy in Macedonia can be, nor have we the clue to the movements of her fleet. But in the long run—if not now, then it may be next year—if the crisis follows the usual course of events in the East, the Power which begins by insisting on reform, and plays the part of protector to a resolute race in revolt, will find itself compelled to think of occupying the country itself, to prevent recurring massacres. That Austria should hold the west and Russia the east of Macedonia would for a moment be a welcome relief." But the condition of the people of the Balkans would be made worse in the end by such a proceeding, we are told. "Their independence would be no better than a name." Further:

"If England holds aloof, the moment will come when it will be too late to protest against such a consummation as this. France is hampered by her Russian ties, and Italy is an unwilling ally of Austria. In this matter we are the diplomatic pivot. With us France and Italy might act. Without us they will do more than they did in the Armenian crisis, when Signor Crispi mobilized an army which waited only for the signal from London. Public opinion in France is already restless at what M. de Pressensé [the distinguished member of the French Chamber] calls the 'abdication of the Western Powers,' and Italy is assembling a fleet in Sicilian waters. We could find no nobler way of consecrating our new friendships than by reviving the tradition of duty and humanity in the Near East. The only solution worthy of civilization is a mixed occupation of Macedonia, not by two Powers, but by the whole concert, with a program which would ultimately work out the same liberation which Crete enjoys to-day."

Russia's action in sending her fleet to Turkish waters is a grave feature of the complications, according to the London *Times*. It regards the irritation expressed in Vienna at Russia's course as a warning of troubles yet to come. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has editorials which bear out this London opinion. The Austrian organ says Russia's conduct will create suspicion and anxiety. In Germany there is more reserve. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"A war between Bulgaria and Turkey would be a misfortune for Europe. No matter how it went, the real difficulties of the crisis would only begin. Bulgaria's craving for expansion is insatiable. With the simplicity of the self-seeking natural man, the Bulgarian regards it as a matter of course that he should have his way, and everybody is expected to act accordingly. The Bulgarian can not comprehend why all Europe and America as well do not support him in his longing to be great. Roumanians, Greeks, Servians, Turks, and, if possible, Albanians too, must be constrained, enslaved, exterminated, in order that Bulgaria may have room in which to attain her civilizing aim. Should the Bulgarians triumph (against probability) in a war with Turkey, there would be no way of handling them. From Russia they received their independence as a gift, Servian incompetence subsequently helped them to cheap laurels, and the result is that while they are unable to lift their country out of the slough in which it is wallowing, they are for that very reason laying about them in all directions. Bulgarian victory over Turkey in war would bring no peace to the Balkans. On the contrary, the war-dance would be only at the commencement of its frenzies. Until the Bulgarians have been thoroughly unified, until they have been brought to understand clearly that human beings live on the other side of the mountains as well as on their side, it is idle to expect any sort of peace from them.

"Turkey, too, would make a bad victor. It is always difficult to deal with the Sultan and the Sublime Porte. Seldom have relations with the Sultan been so tortuous as during the period of the Greco-Turkish war. The most energetic methods had to be employed by diplomatists in order to hold Turkish feeling in check. A new war of victory would fire Mohammedan fury in the most perilous fashion. The relations of the Powers with Turkey would

be more difficult rather than more manageable. In short, whether Turkey or Bulgaria gained the upper hand in a war, it would probably become essential to keep the victor in check by a strong demonstration of military force. The European concert would have a thankless and tremendous task on its hands."

The plans of Austria and Russia for the pacification of the Balkans have practically failed, declares the Paris *Temps*, which speaks at times almost with the authority of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The paper adds:

"Turkey has evidently not taken the agreement between Russia and Austria too seriously. That agreement did not impress Turkey as any too substantial and sincere. It is, nevertheless, certain that Russia acted throughout in most perfect good faith and with all the disinterestedness that could be expected in a diplomatic agreement. With perfect preciseness and perfect candor the Czar sent to the Balkan nationalities, through Count Lamsdorff, counsels of prudence and moderation. But now Ottoman promises remain a dead letter. What is the position of Russia in the face of the Slav peoples of the Balkans, and, above all, in the face of her own people? The very prestige of Russia is damaged in the Balkan peninsula. Two Russian consuls have been killed. It has not been stated—notwithstanding the agreement which makes Austria and Russia one—that a hair has fallen from the head of an Austrian consular agent. Is Mohammedan fanaticism subtle? The truth is that the Ottoman Government need exercise no excessive perspicacity to detect the secret and original defect of the Austro-Russian agreement. Austria and Russia promised each other not to intervene. But the most serious peril would not have been in their direct action. Turkey herself is intervening. And when she decimates the Christian populations of Macedonia, when she creates a desolation and a solitude, with fire and sword, from Novi-Bazar to Salonica, do her proceedings displease Austria and Russia equally? Turkey is exterminating Slavs. Now there can never be Slavs enough to suit Russia. There are always too many to suit Austria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NATIVE CHINESE PRESS ON RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

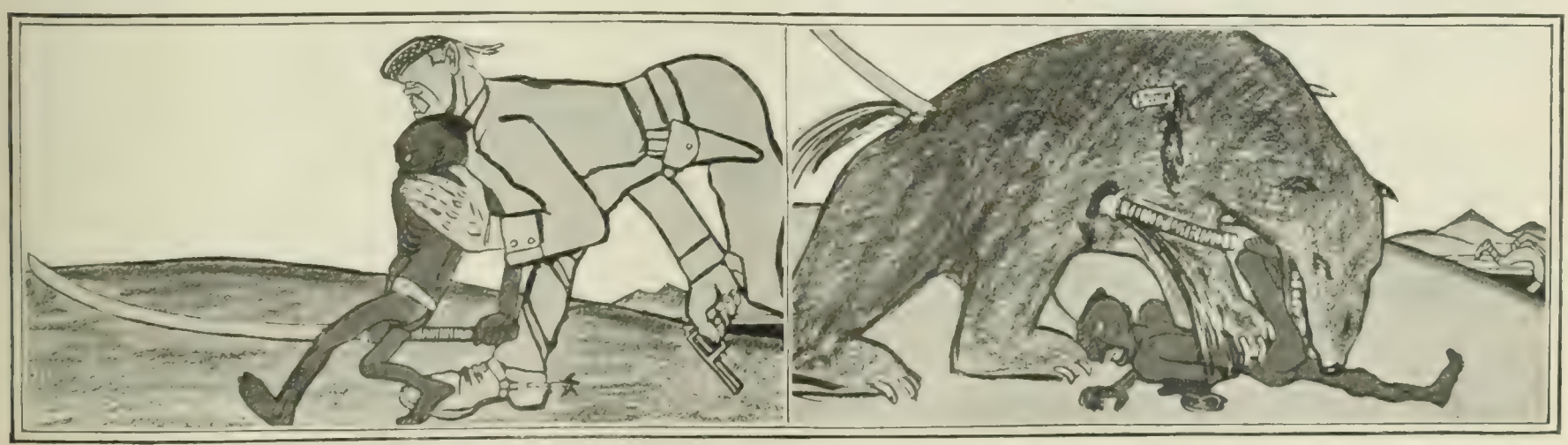
NATIVE newspapers throughout China are doing their best to stir the population to discontent, if not revolt, in the opinion of competent observers in Peking and Shanghai. Russia is singled out as an object of attack, a fact which, according to some European papers, has won for the Empress-Dowager the support of St. Petersburg in her crusade against native journals and journalists. The native journals are usually printed in Shanghai or elsewhere within the limits of foreign jurisdiction, and then smuggled into the most remote viceroyalties. *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published in Shanghai, prints its usual instalment of quotations from this native press, among them the following attack upon Russian methods, which appeared in the *Tung Wen Hu Pao* (Shanghai):

"The Chinese authorities are many, and the ways of sending in bribes by the Russians are also many. Our Government depends upon a certain prince to solve all difficulties in the diplomatic circle. Ti Lien Ying, the eunuch, has great influence in the palace, and a certain princess, having been very friendly with the legation ladies, can speak to her superiors with good result. They are the authorities of China. In reality the viceroys and governors of different provinces have no influence whatever, and are under the control of the Peking authorities. The Russians being aware of this, put all their strength to bribe the above-mentioned people, for the result obtained from them will be good and perfect. The Russians must have told the Chinese authorities that they are unsafe personally, and as they believe this, then Russia assumes the responsibility for their protection. As the bribes are heavy and the words sweet, it is no wonder that they should have fallen into her trap. The eunuch, being unable to know the general affairs of the country, would serve those who have presented him with bribes and do his best for them. We do not believe that the prince and princess actually received bribes at all, but Russia would have presented them with valuables or other precious articles, altho they are not monetary bribes. She understands which officials have strong influence and which have not, and she aims at the former in sending bribes to them. Consequently, Russia is always successful in doing her work. No matter whether the secret treaty is signed or not, Manchuria is as good as gone."

Russia's methods of negotiating a treaty with China are dwelt upon at length in another leading native paper, the *Shu Pao* (Shanghai), a publication which has become familiar by name to the whole civilized world because of the Empress-Dowager's efforts to have its editors beaten to death. Says the native organ:

"We published some news the other day regarding the [proposed Russo-Chinese] treaty, from which we may know that Russia has forced China to accept her demand. The Russian Minister at Peking says that he has asked the representatives of England, Japan, and the United States about this matter, and the reply was that they would not interfere with it at all; he hopes China will not believe the words of others, so that friendly intercourse may not be cut off. We understand that the Japanese and the United States ministers at Peking have sent in five articles to the Chinese and Russian authorities there, demanding a reply within five days, and the Russian Government has returned four articles in their reply. How could it be possible that the three Powers would not interfere with Russian demands on China? Is Russia going to cheat others? The Russian Minister has said that no interference will be made by England, Japan, or the United States. Then China believed what was told to her and acted accordingly. If China did not act according to the advice of others, then how could the friendly intercourse be cut off through the influence of others? This is proved to be contrary to what the Russian Minister has said. Manchuria belongs to China, and she ought not to wait for outside interference before she is bold enough not to allow Russia to take possession of Manchuria, no matter whether other countries interfere with it or not.

"On the first occasion Russia declared that she did not fear at all if she were in conflict with the three Powers. This was done in order to frighten us. On the second occasion Russia had notified China that both should maintain mutual friendship, so that



THE RUNAWAY ALLY

I. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance——

II. Becomes Operative for the First Time in Manchuria.

Simplicissimus (Munich).

she may help us in case of need; that she may entice us to fall into her trap by means of sweet words. Lastly, she advised China not to depend upon England, Japan, and the United States for her protection. China knows that England and Japan did everything for the benefit of others, while Russia wants to seek interest in China for herself only. Therefore she stops others from similar interests. We do not know how the Russian Minister would answer us. He says that Russia is very friendly with China, and as great difficulty has arisen in the diplomatic service, why does she still raise so much trouble against China, instead of helping her in case other Powers would make fresh demands? On the contrary, Russia has tried her best to deprive us of our sovereign rights, and sent in claims which China can never be able to accept.

"The Russian Minister has said that Russia would not fear if she were in conflict with the three Powers, and if so, why did she notify them asking whether they would interfere? If they do, is Russia ready to begin the war? Prince Ching [of the Foreign Office] is aware that Russia only threatens us and entices us with sweet words."

THE PROMOTION OF M. DE WITTE.

EUROPEAN journals are endeavoring to explain just what it is that has happened to Sergei Yulievitch de Witte, for ten brilliant years Russian Minister of Finance, and now the beneficiary of a promotion that seems difficult of explanation. For M. de Witte, "Atlas of the Autocracy," as one British organ has termed him, was provided with a successor on the eve of the long-heralded celebration of his tenth year in office. St. Petersburg witnessed recently a gathering of men prominent in Russian finance, this conference having been called solely to arrange for some becoming tribute to the man who, like Alexander Hamilton, had touched the corpse of his country's credit and caused it to spring to life. Now M. de Witte finds himself a promoted man, to the mystification of many. His new post details upon him the duty of giving his opinion when it is asked. He is now a member, and may even become President, of the Council of the Empire. "The chief function of the Council of the Empire," notes *The Statesman's Year-Book*, "is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation." Such is the "promotion" meted out to the "Atlas of the Autocracy," of whom R. E. C. Long wrote last January in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"It is now ten years since M. Witte succeeded to the discredited Ministry of M. Vishnegradsky, and gained his first opportunities for doing in the name of the state everything that he had formerly denounced in the name of the people. During these ten years he has appeared in innumerable *rôles*. He has been responsible for an increase in the revenue unparalleled in any other European or American State. He has been the builder of railways; the Father Matthew of a demoralized population; the friend of peace; the creator of industries; the humanizer of taxation; the monopolizer of everything; the friend of the prosperous oppressed; the speaking-tube of Russia to Europe; and all these parts he has played with an assiduity and resolution worthy of the illustrious mother-race which has produced De Witts, De Wittes, and De Wets to astonish all the world. There is no apparent link between any two of his achievements. But piecing them very carefully together, acute critics see in the picture produced the traits of an unmistakable ambition. The purpose of every measure undertaken by the Minister of Finance during the last ten years, they allege, is the same: the creation of an omnipotent state, owner or sole disposer of all sources of wealth in the empire; a state with the civil inhabitants merged in officialdom, dependent on the Government for their daily bread, and servants of an autocracy henceforth safe forever."

This man is, in a word, to quote our authority once more, "the greatest finance minister of modern times," who "has transformed the supposed bankrupt empire into a modern state, rapidly advancing in material prosperity."

Even before the recent promotion of Russia's brilliant Minister of Finance to membership in the Council of the Empire, with the prospect of his becoming its President, the London *Public Opinion* noted the interesting fact that "each of the four great Powers with whom the future of the world is said by the political horoscopist to lie, has one peculiarly commanding personality among those who control its affairs." In America it is President Roosevelt, in Germany the Kaiser, in Great Britain Mr. Chamberlain, in Russia M. de Witte. To quote further:

"Ten years ago the Russian Minister of Finance was practically unknown; to-day there are few who take an intelligent interest in industrial and political progress to whom Sergei Yulevitch Witte is not a good deal more than a name. In that brief space Russia has undergone something tantamount to a revolution. Industries have been fostered, gigantic state monopolies have been created, huge surpluses have taken the place of deficits in the national budget. And all this is the work of one man, and that man is M. de Witte. That his work has been an unalloyed boon to the Russian people it would need some courage to assert. He has his detractors, of course; the greater his achievements the more certain is it that they will not escape sweeping condemnation. In the process of the most peaceful revolution vested interests must be effected, personal predilections must be rudely shocked, and some inconvenience and injury occasioned to individuals and localities. . . . M. de Witte's greatest achievement during his decade as Finance Minister has been to double the Russian revenue. How it is that Russia has permitted herself to be fleeced as he has fleeced her by new taxation during years when larger and larger surpluses have been created it passes the wit of the average Western mind to understand. The Russian taxpayer is a patient beast. What has been done with these surpluses is no secret. M. de Witte has used them to buy up various concerns, such as the liquor trade, and has gradually turned the state into a gigantic trading corporation, the profits of which go, not in relief of taxation, but in buying up other concerns. He is making the most remarkable experiment in monopoly known in the whole world's history. The De Witte trusts, as they might be called, are a more astounding development than anything to be found in America."

There is another report of the former Finance Minister's promotion which makes him President of the Council of Ministers, as well as member of the Council of the Empire. Such is the version accepted in France, where the leading organs insist, according to cabled reports, that he has been "side-tracked." However, as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says, M. de Witte has before now snatched glory from humiliation, to the discomfiture of his enemies. We quote:

"It goes without saying that a minister who has been ten years in office acquires a collection of implacable hatreds which, as likely as not, are the best evidence of his capacity. This is extremely likely to be the case in Russia, where criticism is primarily directed toward those functions which come under the authority of a finance minister."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

IRRECONCILABLE IRELAND.—"The Land Bill has passed the English House of Lords," says *The United Irishman* (Dublin). "Not a single improvement has been effected in it. On the contrary, its provisions, wretched as they were as to shooting rights and as to the laborers, have been made more wretched still."

THE BOLD BOY OF THE BALKANS.—"The personality of Boris Sarafov is interesting and typical of the movement he directs," says the London *Saturday Review*. "He possesses abundant courage, but when we have said that, we have exhausted his virtues. He doubtless believes in his cause, but that may be said of many miscreants. A master of disguises, an expert in bribery, and a born leader of men, he seems to be at once ubiquitous, invulnerable, and irresistible. He has established a reign of terror throughout three vilayets, the majority of whose population desire only to be let alone; he flouts pashas, outwits kaimakams, and eludes flying squadrons of zapties; none ever knows where he is until an outrage is committed, and then, before the authorities have recovered from their surprise, he is probably a hundred miles away. When the bank was blown up at Salonica, he stood by disguised as a policeman. He has never ordered a crime which he was not ready to commit himself. He would make an ideal hero for a penny novelette."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

NOONDAY SHAFTS OF CUPID.

MIDDLE-AGED LOVE-STORIES. By Josephine Daskam. Cloth, 4½ x 7½ in., 29 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISS DASKAM has trained the public what to expect from her pen, and the present volume of seven short stories will not disappoint her admirers. The title is rather heavy-footed, and the captious critic might object to its grammar. Stories about the loves of middle-aged people will not appeal overpoweringly even to the middle-aged. Romantic love, which is the brand preferred by the literary gourmets, is a rare visitant to the fourth or fifth decade. Happily for the interest of the reader, Miss Daskam has invested her middle-aged persons, who succumb to the tender sentiment, with all the ardor of those in the spring-time of life. They blush, they throb, they become agitated, and, like the Gentiles, "devise vain things."

JOSEPHINE DASKAM.

They are charming stories, whether she is telling of the man who falls in love with the nurse who has come to look after his married sister, preparatory to an operation; or of the elegant gentleman who marries the lady who is bent on reforming the village; or of the woman teacher in the woman's college, who yearned back seven years to the lusty young German who had asked her to marry him, and who wrote him that she would, which brought him across the ocean as fast as modern steam could speed him; or of the "old maid" (that is a harsh word, and really never suggests itself, no matter what age Miss Daskam's feminine converts to love may be!) who sends the old French professor back to the fishing-village he was pining for, with the legacy which she had meant "to do" Europe on; or of the really dreadful case of the silver-haired gentleman who thought it was the daughter he was in love with, and then found out it was her mamma, which was far more *convenable*, or of the country aunt who married the rich widower, also a countryman in heart, despite the deleterious influences of the mining (or undermining) West; or of the society gentleman who falls in love unctuously with the well-fleshed rustic sister of the extremely fashionable and wealthy Mrs. Dud.

There is not much complicity in these love-affairs; they all have a happy ending. As for the literary dressing, that is the salvation of the book. Miss Daskam is extremely up-to-date, she knows the foibles of human nature, her style is sparkling and her humor delicious. A graduate of Smith College, she has assimilated the world well and her touch is sure. She has not done anything great, but she has done things not very great most extremely well. The How is almost as important as the What, as far as interest goes.

Americans dearly love writing that is seasoned with clever, witty remarks. Miss Daskam's tale certainly is seasoned. "Mrs. Ranger—you mean the woman who smokes?" says Aunt Julia Trueman to her up-to-date niece. "For heaven's sake, Aunt Jude, do not speak of her as if she smoked for a living," retorted Carolyn.

AGAIN A ZENDA STORY.

THE TRAITORS. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 344 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

EVERY conspicuously successful book serves as a prototype for many others. Long ago "Robinson Crusoe" was imitated so many times that "Robinsonades" became a term applied to an entire class of books. In those days the number of books published was comparatively small, and the imitation of any was conspicuous. To-day the compiling of book statistics is not so simple, and it would be difficult to ascertain just how many books are the progeny of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Certainly a large number of books owe their inspiration to Mr. Hawkins's tale. The writers have fairly covered the map of Europe with tiny principalities and duelings, and then set the poor heir to the throne to fighting to keep the trivial kingdom which the author gave him.

The structure of these stories is very simple. In a mountainous country, snugly tucked in between the boundaries of two or three European Powers, lies the little realm of Who-knows-where. Its legitimate ruler is a brave young man; but he has enemies. Usually his country harbors one or more dangerous adventuresses, and there is too often a treacherous minister of state. Moreover, the Powers are casting greedy eyes upon the tiny kingdom, and it becomes speedily evident that this monarch, so sore beset, needs friends. He finds one in the brave young Anglo-Saxon who knew and loved the king when he was traveling in Europe *incognito*. From Zenda down, it has been one of the strict rules of the game that the close companion of the king must be an Englishman or an American. He stays by the king until the latter is vanquished or is firmly settled on his throne again.

Such is the guileless plot of the Zenda books. Such, in broad lines, is the plot of "The Traitors," which is a very good Zenda book indeed. The story runs along swimmingly and does not give the reader time to suspect where he has read it all before. The detail is as new as the plot is old; and Americans can not but be pleased to have the king marry an American lady, and to have her father, a capitalist, open up the natural resources of this picturesque but backward country. So when we go to visit Theos (we had almost said Puritania), we may be sure that the railways will be all they should be, and that we will find all modern improvements in the hotels.

After all, because a thing has been done well once, that is no reason for not doing it again. "Prince Otto" did not keep Mr. Hawkins from writing "The Prisoner of Zenda," and simply because the latter is a better book than "The Traitor," one need not quarrel with Mr. Oppenheim. His book is a good one of its kind, and will serve to pass an idle hour or two amusingly.

A MODERN DUMAS.

THE GRAY CLOAK. By Harold MacGrath. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 463 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs, Merrill & Co.

WHOEVER loves a story for the story's sake must perforce read this book with delight, for Dumas himself has hardly outdone it in dash, movement, change of scene, and situation. The scene opens in Paris during the sway of Anne of Austria and Mazarin. The plot grows out of the gray cloak of the Chevalier Paul de Cévennes, son of the redoubtable Marquis de Périgny, which has been found or stolen by an enemy, who, disguised in it, impersonates Paul, enters the house of a nobleman, possesses himself of a paper of immense importance, especially to the young wife of the aged nobleman, and, while trying to escape with the precious paper, kills the nobleman. De Cévennes knows nothing of the encounter, but, owing to his cloak, pays the penalty and is condemned to banishment from Paris by order of Mazarin.

The plot seems simple enough, but the complications growing out of it are manifold. Paul is already in love with the newly made widow without knowing that she has ever been a wife. He has met her only *incognito*. The man who fraudulently wore his cloak is also a suitor for her hand. Court life, gambling, duelling, intriguing, unfold themselves galore. Scenes shift from Paris to the country and thence to America, or, rather, New France, where gay courtiers and high-born ladies mingle with and manipulate Indians and Jesuits alike.

HAROLD MACGRATH.

It is a book that takes one altogether out of the ruts of every-day life, dispenses with reality, and plunges into a life such as in all probability never did exist, a life where valor seems almost a drug in the market, where human life counts for naught, where devil-may-care conduct and hair-breadth escapes abound, and where a rapier point is the most fitting reply to every opponent—a mad world, where religion and immorality went hand in hand, where women were game to be hunted, and where intrigue and finesse were the best weapons. Yet, withal, it is a merry, invigorating world in which to live for a couple of hours, in a book, provided the reader is not a stickler for strict accuracy concerning historic personages and does not insist upon verisimilitude to life.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS OF AMERICAN WAYS.

BUSINESS AND LOVE. Hugues Le Roux. Cloth, 5 x 7¼ in., 302 pp. Price, $1.20. Dodd, Mead & Co.

MR. HUGUES LE ROUX, who delivered a number of lectures here in French, tells us in this book what he thinks of our ways of making money and of making love. He writes with perfect candor, and a good deal of what he says will be indorsed by Americans who are thoughtful, broad, and intelligent. His frequent comparison of American conditions with French ones is needlessly reiterated; but it is undoubtedly true that if we could take a little from the French and they a little from us it would be for the improvement of each nation.

He says: "France is one of the countries where people flirt the least; for us, there are two domains, love and conversation. The exchange of ideas with a woman, *tête-à-tête*, is the greatest possible pleasure. . . . One meets in Parisian salons quantities of married men

whose wives are not present. What one never sees is the woman alone." Widows and divorced women are rarely seen in society, and one never meets "those who are no longer young girls and who are not yet old maids." "French society does not admit the existence of the unmarried woman; it is impossible for her to penetrate anywhere." Of course, therefore, the independence of American women, especially the unmarried ones, and more especially of "the girls," impressed him very strongly. At his first dinner-party, which was at a Fifth Avenue house, he remarks that "nothing, either in appearance or manner, was an indication whether the fine-looking creatures who came into the American salon were young girls or married women." He addresses one of these doubtful ones as "Madame," thinking it more polite, and she sets him right. Then she adds: "In France, if you are over twenty-five, if you are not a monstrosity, if you look like a woman of the world, people can not accept the idea of your not being married. Is it so very improper to be unmarried in France?"

This led to M. Le Roux's writing her a letter later, in which he sets forth voluminously that woman's end is marriage and maternity. All of which will show how ready this Frenchman was to get impressions, and pretty strong ones, of American men and women, and notably in the important fields of "Business" and "Love." He does not like the individualism which pervades here, and a good many Americans will agree with him that it is pushed too far: that women and children are allowed too much prominence and domination. "This worship of self, raised to the standard of a moral principle, is the outcome of the absolute independence wherein the American girl is brought up by her family."

M. Le Roux thinks the women colleges are subversive of the proper end of woman, the aforesaid marriage and maternity. He speaks of "the third sex," here and elsewhere, as a "monstrosity." He is not enamored of "the business woman." He says: "I distinguished a variety of the human 'species' peculiar to America. This strange animal is known as 'the business woman.' She is not the offshoot of a new lineage, but a hybrid, sterile like the mule." Which shows that this lecturing Frenchman expresses himself candidly and feels strongly.

There is no special value to this work for Americans. M. Le Roux says nothing which is not well known by ourselves, tho Americans have become used to it, and he has brought a good deal of freshness to the consideration of our characteristics and national traits.

A DRAMATIC EPISODE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA. Vol. IV. Braddock's Road and Three Relative Papers. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Cloth, 12mo, 213 pp. Price, $2.50. With maps and illustrations.

"THE French were invariably defeated by the British on this continent," says Mr. Hulbert, "because the British overcame natural obstacles to which the French were content to trust as insurmountable." The French made a league with the Alleghenies; but Washington, Braddock, and Forbes conquered the Alleghenies. Few roads ever cost so much as Braddock's Road; few roads ever promised so little at first and later played so impressive a part in the development of any continent.

Braddock was a lieutenant-colonel of the line and a major in the Foot-Guards; tho born in Ireland not Irish, for neither Irish nor Scot nor Roman Catholic could aspire to the meanest rank in the Foot-Guards; on the field a dare-devil, in private life dissolute; in temper, "a very Iroquois" for brutality, according to Walpole; but "never insolent to his *inferiors*," according to himself. Nevertheless he was for forty-three years in the service of the famous Coldstream Guards, and was a survivor of bloody Dettingen, Culloden, Fontenoy, and Bergen-ap-Zoom; "and with all his brutality," wrote Walpole, "when he was stationed at Gibraltar in 1753, he made himself adored."

One has but to read the blind and bungling "instructions" with which Braddock was hampered at the outset by the King and the Duke of Cumberland to accept the pathetically indignant conclusion of this American historian, that few men have ever suffered more disastrously in reputation and in person because of the failures, misconceptions, and shortcomings of others than the man who received those orders and bravely tried to obey them. A friend of Braddock, writing of the General's last night in London, says: "He told me he should never see me again, for he was going with a handful of men to conquer whole nations, by cutting their way through unknown woods." It was the man who was sent to lay out a continuous graveyard who shaped it into an imperial highway; intrepid and capable, he did it with an insufficient and half-mutinous army, made up of drafts of the most worthless in some Irish regiments, "who, if they had not been in the army, would probably have been in Bridewell."

Tho lost in the Alleghenies, the old road and all its eventful days mirror impressively "the social advance of the western empire to which it led." Its first mission was to bind, as with a straggling cincture, the East and the West. There was not an hour throughout the Revolutionary struggle when the knowledge of the Great West which was to be theirs was not a potent inspiration to the faltering colonies. Braddock's Road broke the league the French had made with the Alleghenies; "it was the first important material structure in this New West, so soon to be filled with the sons of those who had hewn it out."

FRENCH HISTORY BY A REPUBLICAN PATRIOT.

CONTEMPORARY FRANCE. By Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated by John Charles Tarver, M.A. With portraits. Vol. I. (1870-1873). Cloth, 5¾ x 9 in. xv.-696 pp. Price, $3.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

STILL comparatively young in the great world of politics and letters, M. Hanotaux, chiefly known as the Minister of Foreign Affairs who smoothed the path of diplomacy in that troubled period which included hostilities between Turkey and Greece, and between Spain and the United States, and whose career as historian and biographer derived a luminous distinction from his "Life of Cardinal Richelieu," which won for him the Gobert prize, the highest honor in the gift of the French Academy—M. Hanotaux, by this signally important contribution to modern history, takes his place, justly, in the front rank of French historians, along with Guizot, De Tocqueville, and Thiers.

For the heart and mind of the author, his task and its formidable responsibilities begin with the war of 1870 and its immediate consequences—when he was but sixteen and his generation was barely emerging from childhood. He has *seen* what he describes. He came to Paris to begin his studies, some months after the Commune, his conscience matured and tutored by many cruel spectacles. The mind of the man has applied itself to the solution of the problems which had confronted the youth: Whence the greatness of France in the past? Whence her appalling disasters and defeat? Whence the forces that must stir her in her approaching resurrection? Every day the Democracy is required to solve the greatest problems, "not remembering that they have been raised a hundred times already, and that the answer was given, by itself, only yesterday." M. Hanotaux would call a halt, that the Democracy may have time for reflection, "to consider its own deeds and doings which, in proportion as they are left behind, become history." On the threshold of his great task, M. Hanotaux compels the respect and confidence of his reader by his impressive attitude of manliness, blended with that genuine modesty which is inseparable from literary conscientiousness and fidelity. "There could be no question of parting company with myself," he says; "my life says plainly enough that in political matters, which are the chief subject of history, I have taken sides; I am a Republican." But his exalted patriotic ideals are his safeguard against the snares of a partizan perversion, a disqualifying strabismus.

GABRIEL HANOTAUX.

In much of his historic portraiture, M. Hanotaux reveals happy strokes of epigrammatic characterization, which are often not less diverting by their wit than luminous by their fidelity; Louis Napoleon, for example, whose sallow face—to which the pointed beard and moustache imparted an air of artificial "make-up"—is impassive; the colorless glance defying interpretation; the deliberate calm of his whole person failing to conceal the dominant uneasiness." A reduced copy of his great prototype; . . . but the one had genius, the other ingenuity; the one had created the legend, the other followed in it. "And if the careers are to this extent alike, the reason is that the Napoleonic ideal has become a second nature for the son of the Queen of Holland"—Hortense, the Muse of the Beauharnais, "the fair Bonapartist"—a woman of action, a woman with a head. Already, in 1831, she foresaw 1848. Turning over a Napoleonic maxim with the happy confidence of an entirely feminine Machiavelli, she writes to her sons: "Be always on the watch! Be the friend of everybody! It is so easy to win the affections of the People; it has the simplicity of a child. If it sees that it is the object of our concern, it lets us do what we please. It is always Johnny Goodfellow."

Very picturesque, very vivid, is M. Hanotaux's panorama of the effects of the invasion in the Provinces: the coming of the Uhlans, with their long mantles, their lances, and carbines—little bands, furtive and inquisitorial; the trot of their horses on the deserted road, the demand for quarters, the smile of servility, the promiscuity, "fury in the heart, and the cup of shame." The mocking whistle of the fife, the dull roll of drums, spikes of helmets, and the *Wacht-am-Rhein!* "The men all gone; first the soldiers, then the reserves, the recruits, the francs-tireurs. . . ." Mothers brooding over their tall boys, wondering if they, too, must be taken to-morrow. And no news from Paris; nobody knew what had become of her.

The present volume comprises, along with the administration of Thiers, the end of the German war, the Peace Negotiations, the Commune, the Constitutional Crisis, the Debates in the National Assembly, and the Liberation of the Territory. There are to be four volumes in all, "to follow one another in quick succession."

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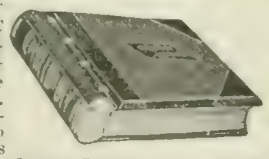
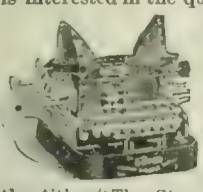


There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. Business and comfort were not partners. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. McCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. They give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs and shows the adjustment which fits the back.

"Right men for right places; right places for right men." This is the watchword of HAPGOOD'S, the incorporated company which has made a clearing house for brains one of the most notable features of modern business methods. If you are an employer of high-grade men and want to hire good American brains, write for Hapgood's Catalog 21a. If you are a capable man, desiring a high-grade position, write for Hapgood's Catalog 21b. Hapgood's eye looks everywhere and looks for *you* if you say so.

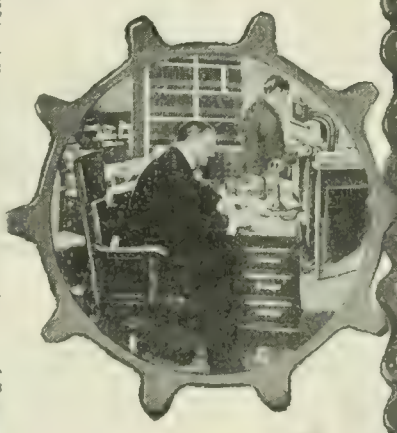
HAPGOOD'S · HELPFUL IN BUSINESS ·

Every man who conducts correspondence is interested in the question "Which is the best typewriter?" There are twenty-five substantial reasons why the OLIVER TYPEWRITER is the best machine the world has produced. So phenomenally successful has this machine become that it has proven its unqualified right to the title, "The Standard Visible Writer," and the business world has decided that its adoption increases quantity, improves quality and reduces expense. Strong claims—but easily proven. Catalog 2 explains in detail.

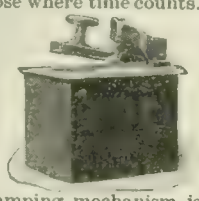


The ADDRESSOGRAPH is as necessary to the modern office as steam is to an engine. With it an office boy can do in one hour what it formerly took ten clerks two hours to do. It not only addresses envelopes in exact imitation of typewriting, but also fills in names on duplicate letters, prints names and addresses on shipping tags, pay envelopes, time tickets, monthly statements and loose leaf systems. Thousands of business houses now have their lists of names arranged for the Addressograph and kept by States or Territories so that printed matter can be speedily sent to any special list. Catalog 7 describes it, and illustrates its many uses. Write for it to-day.

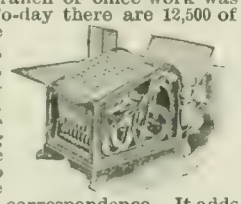
No office is considered complete without an EDISON MIMEOGRAPH. In these days of commercial competition there is no surer, quicker or cheaper way of quickening business than by employing the many means offered by this valuable machine. Perhaps you see no use for it in *your* office. You probably will after you read Catalog 6 and understand what a Mimeograph will do. Simply cut out and sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement or, better still, write us a letter stating your business, and we can suggest methods to meet your requirements.



Time is money. This is particularly true in the commercial world. BAIRD'S NO. 12 TIME STAMP makes an absolutely accurate record for every purpose where time counts. The receipt of correspondence, job time, the arrival and departure of employees and in countless other cases time is measured to the minute by this—the only durable time stamp. The clock movement, being in an entirely separate compartment from the stamping mechanism, is unaffected by the hammer action. Catalog 25 describes and illustrates the Baird Time Stamp.

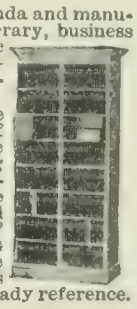


For many years methods of accounting did not change materially, but when the BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE was placed on the market this branch of office work was revolutionized. To-day there are 12,500 of these great time savers in banks, mercantile houses, factories, wholesale and retail stores, etc. The Burroughs Adding Machine bears the same relation to figures that the typewriter does to correspondence. It adds figures with ten times the speed of the quickest clerk and it is mechanically impossible for it to make a mistake. Described in Catalog 13.

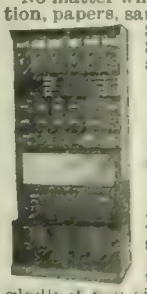


File your clippings, memoranda and manuscript. Every busy man—literary, business or professional—realizes the great necessity of properly filing and classifying memoranda, clippings, data, etc.

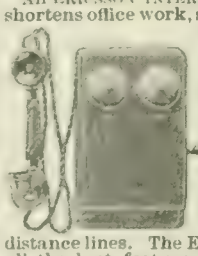
Any one who has spent time searching through a mass of papers for a paragraph once marked, a misplaced clipping or memorandum, will appreciate the tremendous advantage of having such data arranged in order and at his fingers' ends. The LIBRARY FILING CABINET is the solution of the problem of classification. It is the acme of simplicity and ready reference. Send to-day for Catalog 8.



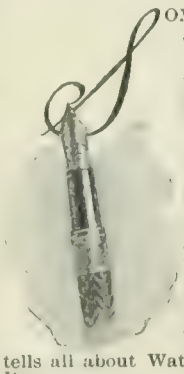
No matter what you want to file—information, papers, samples, documents—there is a Shaw-Walker way to do it. Shaw-Walker card systems are better than books—Shaw-Walker vertical letter files better than flat sheet cabinets—Shaw-Walker sectional bookcases better than solid ones. All are built in sections so they will grow as your business grows. Send to-day for Catalog 19. It tells all about SHAW-WALKER SYSTEMS. The book is concise, terse, yet complete. Costs the Shaw-Walker Company 38c. to send it, but they will do so gladly if you simply sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement.



AN ERICSSON INTERIOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM shortens office work, saves actual time, saves confusion. To some men such a system seems a luxury. All who have installed the system *know* it is an economy. Cheap interior 'phones soon get out of order. That's worse than no system at all. But the Ericsson is built to last—the same quality and style used on long distance lines. The Ericsson system contains all the best features of other 'phones and some features found in no other 'phones. Ask now for Catalog 4.



SOME business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman," else the bother and leaks and breaks might offset the saving. Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens.



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$1 Half Price Offer

If you want your business to run smoothly, read the helpful articles which are found each month in **System,** the 96-page magazine, devoted to the improvement of business methods. **System** is written and edited by successful business men. Its every page is practical, helpful, and brimful of bright ideas for your business. It is useful alike to business and professional men—to employers and employees.

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SYSTEM
Edited by
A. W. SHAW
Marquette Bldg.
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The Oldsmobile is always "on time." Its perfect engine (the heart and brains of the machine) responds to every demand Twenty-three years in gasoline engine construction gives us the experience essential to success.

The smooth, easy running motor supplies a steady, unfailing power varied at will by the "speeder" or spark lever so that appointments may be kept with certainty. Each part of the Oldsmobile works in perfect accord with the entire mechanism so there truly is *"Nothing to watch but the road."*

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Ask any of our Selling Agencies to show you how the Oldsmobile "goes"
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Olds Motor Works
DETROIT, U. S. A.
Members of the Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

Good Collars

There are just three points that distinguish good collars from bad. A good collar must be made of good materials, that will wear; it must be made to fit and keep its shape after repeated laundering; must be cut from a pattern that has distinct style. Minto shown above is a good example of a good collar, one of the Helmut Brand. Sold everywhere 2 for 25c. or from us by mail, if unable to procure them.

Send for our book of collar styles, mailed FREE

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Law of Life."—A novel by Anna McClure Sholl. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Washington Irving: His Life and Work."—A brochure. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"My Friend Annabel Lee."—Mary McLane. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.)

"The Irish in the Revolution and the Civil War."—J. C. O'Connell, Germantown, Pa., $1.)

"Bachelor Bigotries."—(Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1.)

"Practical Journalism."—E. L. Shuman. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Anthony Wayne."—John R. Spears. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"American Railway Transportation."—Emory R. Johnson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Shadow of Victory."—Myrtle Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"The Mysteries of Mithra."—Franz Cumont. (Open Court Publishing Company, $1.50 net.)

"A History of Arabic Literature."—Clement Huart. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Career Triumphant."—Henry B. Boone. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."—John Fox. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Central Europe."—Joseph Partsch. (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"History of Johnny Quae Genus."—A new edition. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Five Colonial Families."—By Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray E. Poole, in two volumes. (M. E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y., $20.)

CURRENT POETRY

Night Travel.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

O near lights, and far lights,
And every light a home!
And how they gladden, sadden us,
Who late and early roam!

But sad lights and glad lights,
By flash and gleam we speed
Across the darkness to a light
We love, and know, and need!

—In September *Smart Set.*

The Mother.

By EDWARD WRIGHT.

She sends her wild and noisy swarm
Of children out of sight to play,
Careless, it seems, of any harm
That might befall them on their way.

But she has weaker lives to rear—
Babes at her breast and at her knee—
And toiling on, unmoved by fear,
She lets her children wander free.

Secure at once from St. Paul, the Fur Center of America, the 1903-'04

INTERNATIONAL FUR AUTHORITY

An Exponent of Famous Albrecht Furs

This complete catalog thoroughly reviews and illustrates all the correct and standard styles in furwear, imparting valuable and reliable information and lowest market prices. It is the only comprehensive fur guide issued, and is a most desirable work to possess.

The long and intimate connection of E. Albrecht & Son with the trappers of the Northwest is interwoven with the early history of American Fur Interests. Their vast resources, through connection with leading European Fur Markets, enable them to offer unconditionally the world's best in furs at minimum prices.

Send 2c. stamp to cover postage.

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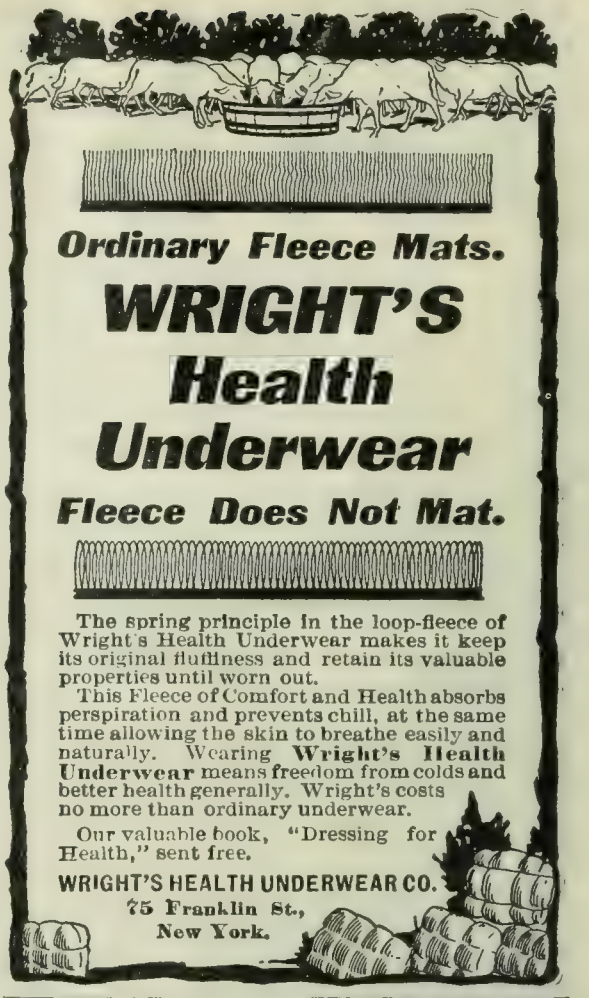
FUR HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES



Ordinary Fleece Mats.

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

Fleece Does Not Mat.

The spring principle in the loop-fleece of Wright's Health Underwear makes it keep its original fluffiness and retain its valuable properties until worn out.

This Fleece of Comfort and Health absorbs perspiration and prevents chill, at the same time allowing the skin to breathe easily and naturally. Wearing **Wright's Health Underwear** means freedom from colds and better health generally. Wright's costs no more than ordinary underwear.

Our valuable book, "Dressing for Health," sent free.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
75 Franklin St.,
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THE TIFFANY STUDIOS REPRESENT AN ALLIANCE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF AN ACKNOWLEDGED MASTER OF DECORATION

EXCLUSIVE TIFFANY PRODUCTIONS IN GLASS, METAL, MOSAIC, STONE and WOOD, combined with HANGINGS, FURNITURE, RARE RUGS, and TAPESTRIES from our own collections give individual distinction to the treatment of interiors

A new series of descriptive brochures treating of the various activities of Tiffany Studios is being prepared, and will be sent on request - - -

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TIFFANY SHOW ROOMS ARE OPEN TO VISITORS AT ALL TIMES

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PERPETUAL PENCILS IN THE OFFICE

SELF-SHARPENING

Just Press the Top for a Sharp Point!

These are the secrets of the phenomenal success of the perpetual pencil. Guaranteed a year.

Pencil and 33 leads—medium, hard or indelible—25c.

At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Agents solicited throughout the country.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.,
480 Broadway, New York; 21 Farringdon Ave., London, E.C.
Agents' Proposition C3 on request.
"Points worth knowing" free. Ask for Edition S.

Untended in the rain and sun,
They fight and play and dream and roam,
Till, tired and listless, one by one
With lagging feet they make for home.

And there, forgetting grief and mirth,
Into their mother's arms they creep;
And on the cool, soft breast of Earth
Her weary children fall asleep.

—In the London *Speaker*.

To-Day.

By Venita Seibert.

O thou, close-wrapped, a goddess in disguise!
It needs but one determined, fearless stroke
To tear aside thy gray and homely cloak,
When lo! like splendid lamps shine thy deep eyes
On him who has the gift to recognize.
To-morrow's beauty pales beside thy face
And Yesterday sinks to her rightful place,
Forgotten stars that fade at thy sunrise!

To-morrow is a dream, she is not mine,
And Yesterday is dead and tearwet clay,—
But thou, born new each morn, deathless, divine,
Thou rulest life and fate, O great To-day!
For to the door of Opportunity
Thou and thou only holdest forth the key.

—In September *McClure's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

The Orator and the Cheerful Chairman.—Beriah Wilkins, now the owner of the Washington *Post*, was once a member of Congress from an Ohio district. Mr. Wilkins is not an orator and rarely makes speeches. *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) relates one of his political experiences:

During his campaign he was notified to come to a small town on the edge of his district to attend a meeting. A noted spellbinder had been secured, and Mr. Wilkins was expected to be there and shake hands and show himself.

When Wilkins arrived at the village he was horror-stricken to find the spellbinder had missed his train and would not be there.

"Come right up to the hall," said the chairman of the delegation that met him. "There is a big crowd there and they are getting anxious to hear some talking."

Wilkins went up in fear and trembling. He was introduced and talked for fifteen minutes. He started to sit down, but the chairman motioned him to continue. He went on for another quarter of an hour, and by that time had told all he knew or ever expected to know that was of interest to his audience.

Then he dropped into his chair. The man who was presiding came cheerfully forward and said: "We have heard our candidate. Now, if there is anybody present who can make a speech we shall be glad to hear him."

Harte Received the Appointment.—When Bret Harte was connected with *The Overland Monthly*, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, an un-

I invite my pupils to ask questions, with the assurance that they will be clearly answered.

You Can't Fail

If There's Any "Go" in You

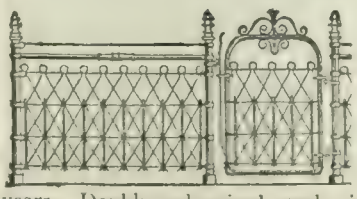
In a rut? Then get out of it. Learn advertising, the new profession; it's uncrowded; it pays well; competent men and women are in demand. The Helms course of ad-writing has been successfully taught by mail for the past two years. The graduates, without a single exception, endorse it. They're all quite willing to do this, because they're all in good positions, obtained and held because

They Know the Business

This course is not taught by "form letters." Every lesson is prepared and corrected by Mr. Helms himself, and is accompanied by a letter personally dictated by him. He has no assistants. Consequently, but two hundred pupils can be taught at one time. Only thirty more will be accepted now. If you're willing to give up about three hours a week, and to ask questions about whatever features of the work are not clearly understood, you may be one of the thirty, and you'll be equipped in four to six months. Only earnest men and women are wanted in this course. Their instructor will be no less conscientious in his work.

Interested! Write at once, for further details, to

ELMER HELMS, Room 15, 11 East 16th St., New York
Formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker



Dwiggins

Good a Lifetime

Wonderful resistance to climatic changes. Retain their rigidity and trimness for years. Doubly galvanized steel wire. Catalog (FREE) shows styles 10 to 50c. a ft.
Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Av., Anderson, Ind.

INVALIDS want to insure; healthy men hesitate. You may be healthy to-day, and an invalid to-morrow.
Think of the consequences to your children!
Send for "The How and the Why"—tells how to insure and save. **We insure by mail.**
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CHOOSE ADVANTAGE

These Have It.
The letter written on a typewriter.
Anybody who can write on a typewriter,
The Postal Typewriter, $25.
with universal keyboard. Booklet tells more.
The Postal Typewriter Co,
45 Cliff St., N.Y. 115 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT

Over 600 people—bankers, doctors, business men, women and children scattered all over the United States—now own shares and have sheep, cattle, hogs and Angora goats on the Montana Co-operative Ranches. This is the fourth successful year of this Company. Illustrated paper showing the Ranches mailed free. Address Montana Co-operative Ranch Co., Great Falls, Mont.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

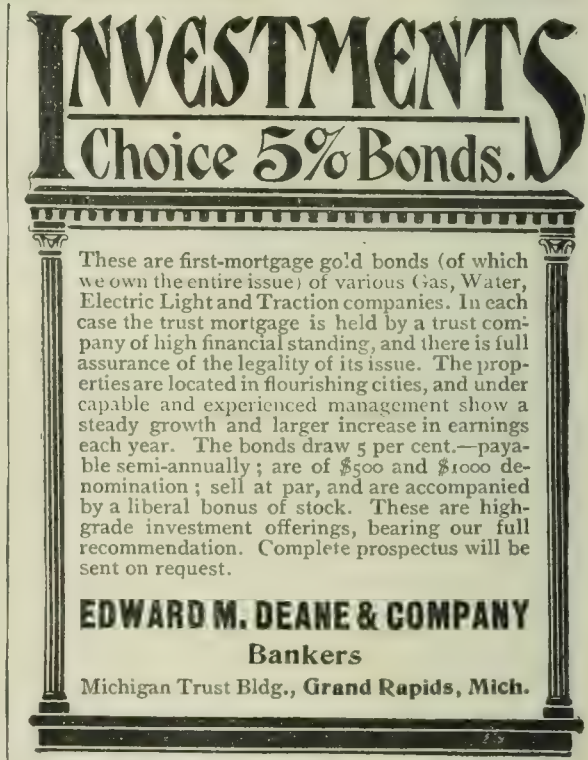
usually destructive earthquake visited San Francisco and its immediate vicinity in October, 1868. Several persons were killed and much destruction was wrought in many parts of the city.

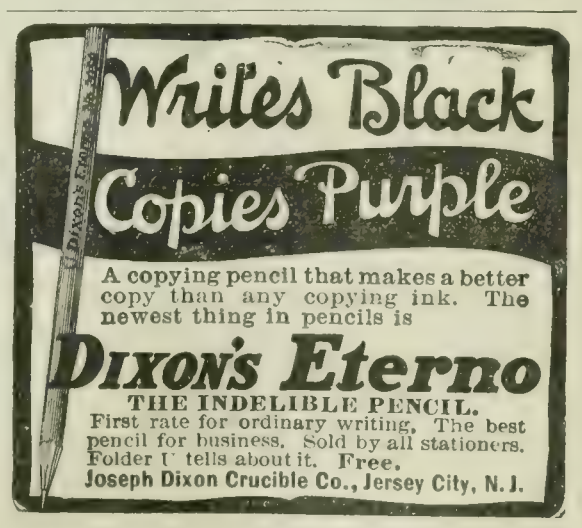
As soon as the first panic at this disturbance had subsided, and while lesser shocks were still quaking the earth, some of the leading business men of San Francisco organized themselves into a sort of vigilance committee, and visited all the newspaper offices, strictly enjoined that the story of the earthquake be treated with conservatism and understatement—it would injure California if Eastern people were frightened away by exaggerated reports of *el temblor*—and a similar censorship was exercised over the press despatches sent out from San Francisco at that time. This greatly amused Bret Harte, who had been overlooked in this supervision of local intelligence. In his "Etc." in the November number of *The Overland*, he treated the topic jocularly, saying that, according to the daily papers, the earthquake would have suffered serious damage if the people had only known it was coming. Harte's lightsome pleasantry excited the wrath of some of the solid men of San Francisco, and when, not long after that, it was proposed to establish a chair of recent literature in the University of California and invite Bret Harte to occupy it, one of the board of regents, whose word was a power in the land, temporarily defeated the scheme by swearing roundly that a man who had derided the dispute between the earthquake and the newspapers should never have his support for a professorship. Subsequently, however, this difficulty was overcome, and Harte received his appointment.

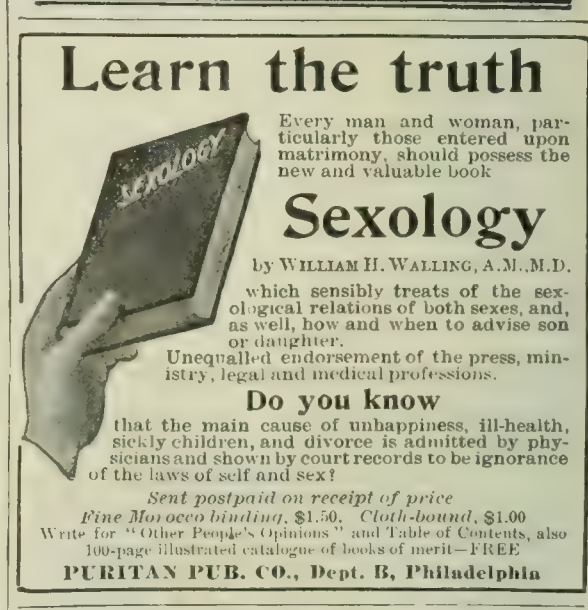
Pius X. Smokes.—Pius X. smokes, and enjoys the distinction of being the first Pope to make use of tobacco in this form. Says a writer in the New York *Tribune*:

"Both Leo XIII. and Pius IX. were wont to indulge in snuff, but no pontiff has ever until now been known to smoke cigars, like the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter. Indeed, his pronounced fondness for the fragrant weed is a subject of no little concern to those prelates and dignitaries of the court of the Vatican who regard any breach of etiquette as something akin to a sin. For among the Italian clergy smoking by those in holy orders is rather discountenanced, and when Pius X. was Patriarch of Venice, his cheerful disregard of their ethics in the matter was wont to disconcert the clerical members of his household, their uneasiness being increased by the fact that the particular brand affected by the Patriarch was that of an exceedingly cheap and to foreigners somewhat unpalatable cigar bearing the name of that Italian statesman, Cavour, who, while regarded as the founder of the unity of Italy, is looked upon at the Vatican as the originator of that policy which culminated in the loss by the Holy See of its temporal possessions.

"If I call attention to this fact, it is because it goes to confirm the assertion frequently made since the last conclave that Pius X. is the most human Pope who has occupied the chair of St. Peter in modern times, and also because it will tend to create a fresh bond of sympathy between the Holy Father and those numerous members of the Roman Catholic clergy in this country who see no harm in seeking solace and innocent enjoyment in a cigar, or even in a pipe. It will certainly relieve their minds to know that there is no danger whatsoever of Pius X. reissuing the bull against the use of tobacco sent forth by Pope Urban VIII."







THE "BEST" LIGHT
is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Economical.—FIRST FARMER: "Did they hev fire-escapes at the hotel where ye slept, Zeke?"

SECOND FARMER: "No; but it was the most eckernomical tavern I ever seen."

FIRST FARMER: "In what way, Zeke?"

SECOND FARMER: "Why, they had a rope hanging in every room so that you could commit suicide without wastin' the gas."—Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph.*

Another Reader.—"Scribbles, the poet, now has twice the number of readers he had before."

"? ? Whom did he marry?"—*Life.*

A Tramp's Revenge.—"Say, boss, have you got a quarter?"

"No, I haven't."

"You look it."—Brooklyn *Life.*

On the Sabbath.—"Tommy! stop that noise, and come here to me," said Mrs. Phamley. "Do you know whose day this is?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Tommy, promptly.

"Whose is it?"

"Bridget's. Mary Ann was out last Sunday."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Supplying the Dust.—The other day a small boy, aged four, was alternately beating a rug with all his might and looking up at the sky with rapt attention. "What are you doing, Charles?" his mother said. "Oh, I'm just sending up some dust to God, so he can make some new people!" was the reply.—San Francisco *Argonaut.*

Nothing Doing.—FOREMAN (to sweeper, who is leaning on his broom and gazing into blank space): "What are you doing, Williams?"

WILLIAMS: "Helping Gooley, sir."

FOREMAN (walking down aisle and seeing Gooley's smutty face emerging from under a bench): "What are you doing, Gooley?"

GOOLEY: "Nothing, sir."—*Mary H. Northend* in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Bull.—PATSY: "Mom, won't yer gimme me candy, now?"

MRS. CASEY: "Didn' oi tell ye oi wouldn' give ye anny at all if ye didn't kape still?"

PATSY: "Yes'm, but——"

MRS. CASEY: "Well, the longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll get it."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Strap-Hangers.—RODRICK: "The paper says there are microbes clinging to the straps in the street-cars."

VAN ALBERT: "H'm! I never knew microbes were so much like human beings."—Chicago *News.*

Bound to Learn.—"That proud dad over there ought to buy his baby an auto."

"Silly! The child can't even walk yet!"

"I know; but that's the quickest way to teach him how."—*Puck.*

Another Advertisement.—The Artificial Nature Company. All the discomforts of camping

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An Angel Child.—The children were playing funeral, and Johnnie, our four-year-old-boy, was chosen as the one to be buried. He was placed in a hammock and taken to the supposed grave on the children's shoulders. Grouped about the spot, the children began to sing. Johnnie joined in lustily.

"Stop!" said Mary; "you must not sing. You are dead."

"Oh, no!" was Johnnie's answer, "I'm an angel up in heaven."—*Mary H. Northend*, in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 31.—Turkish atrocities in Macedonia continue, and the feeling in Sofia is that war between Turkey and Bulgaria is inevitable and imminent.

September 1.—Two thousand Bulgarians are reported killed in an engagement with Turks in the district of Smilero.

September 3.—Fighting between Turks and Macedonians occurs at Dambeni, with heavy losses on both sides.

September 5.—Advices from Constantinople indicate that the situation in regard to war with Bulgaria is graver, and that hostilities may begin at any moment.

September 6.—Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian Cabinet decide to preserve neutrality in Macedonian affairs, and strict measures to prevent a rupture with Turkey are adopted.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 31.—Lord Salisbury is buried at Hatfield, England.

Harsh injustice is being meted out to those foreigners in Venezuela who present claims against that country.

At a state dinner in Vienna King Edward announces the appointment of Emperor Francis Joseph to be a field-marshal in the British army.

September 1.—The court which is to decide Venezuela claims meets at The Hague and discusses the method of procedure.

M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, issues orders to governors to prevent Zionist meetings, or the collection of Zionist funds, and directing that a close watch be kept on schools and institutions where Hebrew is taught.

September 2.—A loan of $250,000 is authorized for the relief of Jamaica.

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A report on the Venezuelan Court of Arbitration is submitted to the Powers; it is expected that work on the cases will begin about October 1.

September 3.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission holds its first session at the British Foreign Office; briefs are exchanged.

English yachtsmen express the opinion that no further attempt would be made to send a challenger after the *America's* cup; sympathy is felt for Sir Thomas Lipton.

King Edward leaves Vienna for England.

September 4.—A plot to kill all the conspirators who took part in the recent murder of King Alexander of Servia is discovered, and arrests are made.

September 5.—Brigands attack a convoy in Algiers, and several officers and soldiers are reported killed.

September 6.—Great excitement prevails in Belgrade, Servia, and there are rumors of cabinet changes; King Peter returns to the capital, and uses his influence to conciliate the opposing army factions.

Domestic.

POSTAL AND INDIAN LAND SCANDALS.

September 2.—Attorney-General Knox starts an investigation of alleged abuses by officers in the Indian Territory under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

September 3.—Postmaster-General Payne calls for reports on the case of Louis Kempner, the postal official accused of smuggling through the mails. Mr. Payne hopes to have the investigation completed by October 1.

September 4.—The federal grand jury in Washington adjourns without making its report on the postal cases.

September 6.—Secretary Hitchcock makes public correspondence between himself and President Garrett of the Indian Rights Association, in which it is shown that reforms of abuses in the sale of Indian lands were begun before Mr. Garrett's complaints were made.

THE YACHT RACES.

September 3.—The *Reliance* gains her third victory over *Shamrock III.*; the *Shamrock* fails to finish, having lost its course in the dense fog. This race ends the series and the *America's* cup remains here.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 31.—The trial of the millionaire directors of the North New Jersey Street Railway Company on the charge of manslaughter, as a result of the death of nine children on their line last February, begins at Newark, N. J.

Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister, confers with Secretary Hay about the situation in his country.

September 1.—A despatch received from the Turkish Government states that the shot supposed to have been fired at Vice-Consul Magelssen was fired in the air by a wedding-party.

Four collieries are shut down at Shamokin, Pa., on account of the overstocked coal-market.

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Samuel Parks, the convicted walking-delegate, is released from Sing Sing on $10,000 bail, pending an appeal from conviction.

September 2.—An insane man, carrying a revolver, is arrested at Oyster Bay while trying to get to the President.

In an address in Chicago, Secretary Shaw suggests a plan to give elasticity to the currency, and declares in favor of subsidies for new American steamship lines, which would create foreign trade.

September 3.—The State Department makes public an outline of the case the United States will present to the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

The indicted trolley officials, on trial for manslaughter in Newark, are acquitted.

September 4.—Minister Leishman cables from Constantinople that various governments have landed marines there to protect the embassies; the *Brooklyn* and *San Francisco* arrive at Beirut.

September 5.—J. S. Dean, United States district-attorney for Kansas, is ordered by the Department of Justice in Washington to begin proceedings against the coal trust in that State.

Three years' leave of absence is granted to Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., to make another attempt to reach the North Pole.

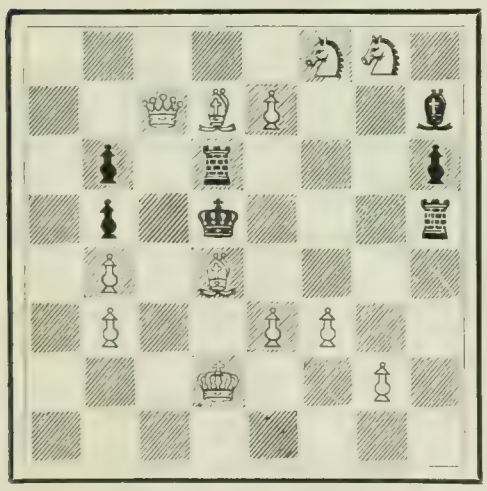
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 861.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by WALTER PULITZER.

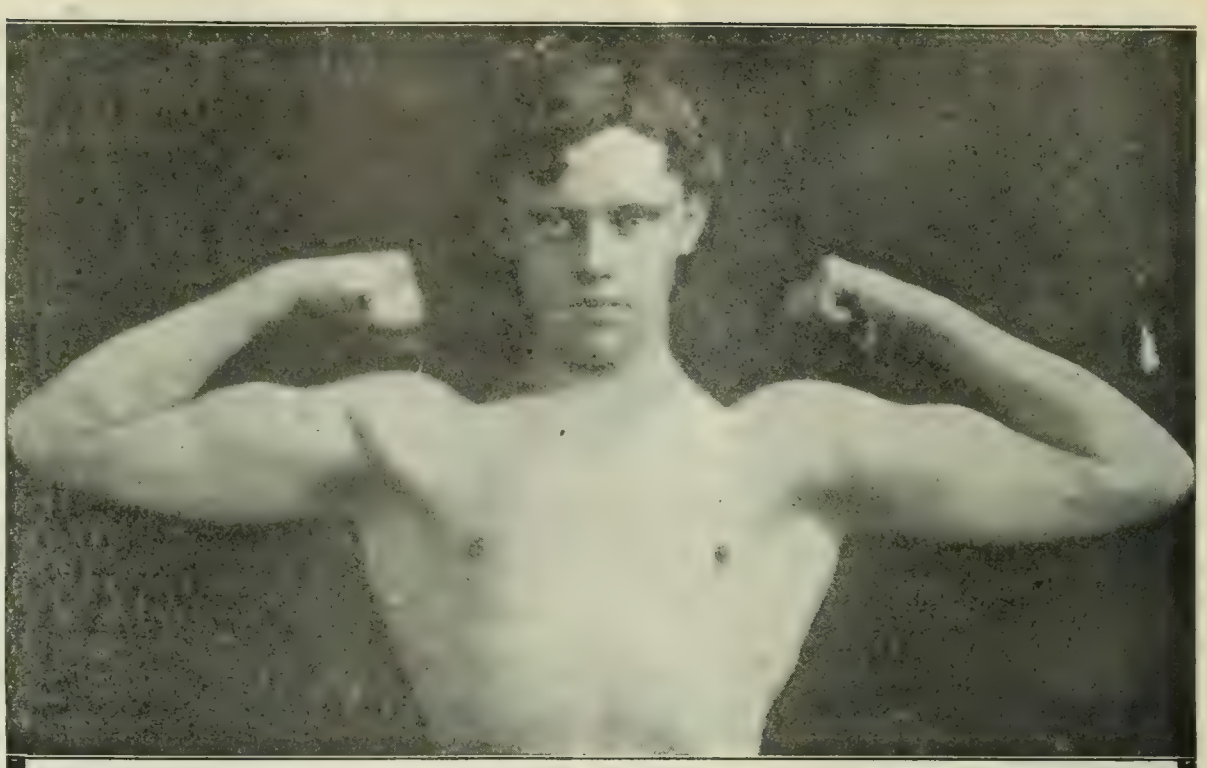
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

5SS1; 2QBP2b; 1p1r3p; 1p1k3r; 1P1B4; 1P2PP2; 3K2P1; 8.

White mates in two moves.



MY friend and patient, Mr. George Cuthbert, of Philadelphia, Pa., who employed me to cleanse and rebuild his system. He has gained over sixty pounds. The accompanying photograph speaks for itself.

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VITALITY is the cleansing agent. It is also the reparative agent. Without it nothing practical can be accomplished. It not only keeps the system clean, but regenerates each tissue.

If the internal organs lack vitality the system will become clogged up with catarrh.

If the heart lacks vitality the blood will not circulate, congestion resulting.

If the blood lacks vitality all of the tissues of the body will become starved and lowered in action.

If the nerves lack vitality the organism fails to functionate properly, mental, physical, and genital inability ensuing.

If the conditions enumerated progress until dissolution begins there is no help for the individual. I hope your case has not progressed so far.

All articles of food contain more or less vitality, which, however, is destroyed by high degrees of heat. This is my reason for using UNCOOKED, HEALTHY, VITAL FOOD, in the place of cooked, devitalized, dead material. Your body is raw and requires raw material for reparative purposes.

My discovery that COOKING DESTROYS VITALITY is a practical one, and has been the means of saving thousands of lives. The practical application of the discovery is destined to do good for ages to come.

If you wish your body to be daily cleansed and repaired, you must supply it bountifully with vitality; then each tissue of your body will functionate properly and life will no longer be a burden.

I should be pleased to consider your case, and give my opinion free of charge if you will fill out one of the diagnosis sheets, which will be sent free upon application.

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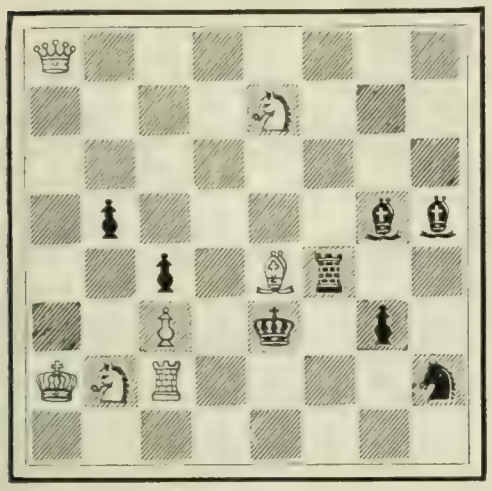
Problem 862.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by GUSTAV A. BARTH.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

Q 7; 4 S 3; 8; 1 p 4 b b; 2 p 1 B r 2; 2 P 1 k 1 p 1; K S R 4 s; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The following 2-er, by Mr. Nils Nelson, who has taken an interest in THE LITERARY DIGEST Chess Department, got all the way from Minnesota to Philadelphia, and was published in *The Ledger*. We are sorry that we haven't room for a diagram, but it has such a very fine key that we give it, especially for our beginners in problem-solving:

8; 2 K 5; 4 S 1 b R; 3 k 1 p 2; 4 R P 2; 8; 1 b P P 4; 7 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 853,	Key-move:	R—K 2.
No. 854,	"	K—R 7.
No. 855,	"	B—R sq.
No. 856,	"	P—K 3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; the Rev. H. W. Powell, Santa Clara, Cal.; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Col.

853: "Mack," Parsons, Kan.; Miss Agnes O'Brien, San Francisco; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie; J. I. H., San Francisco.

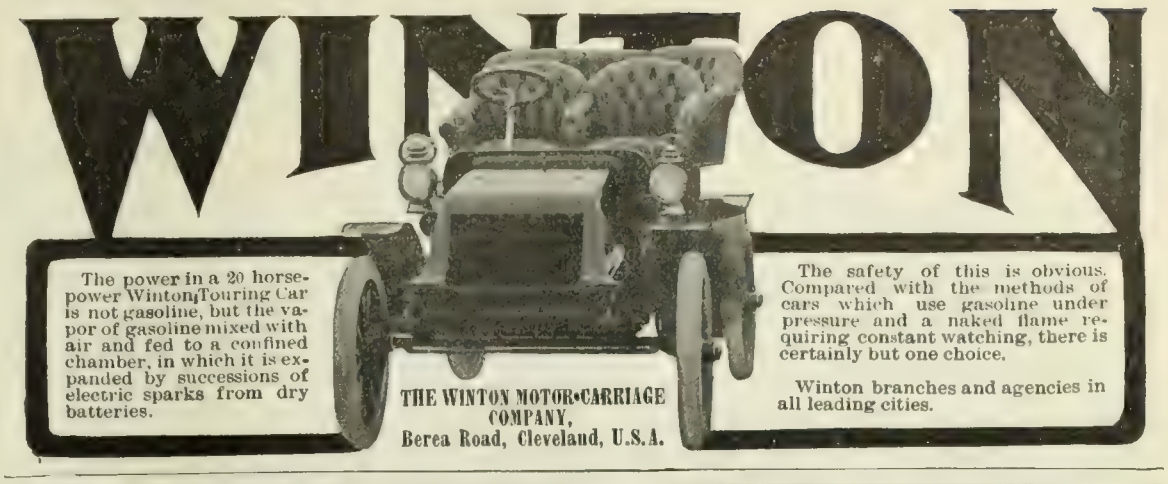
853, 855: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. L. Cardoza, Brooklyn; Z. G., Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

855: Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. H. W. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D.C.; Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.

855, 856: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

Comments (853): "Brilliant, but uneconomical"—G.D.; "Key is easy, mates are difficult"—F. S. F.; "Superb"—J. G. L.; "A beautiful twin to 851" J. H. S.; "Not as hard as 851, but for style can't be beat"—H. A. S.; "Beautiful"—"Mack"; "Very simple"—"Veritas"; "Well deserves an especial prize for the ingenuity by which alternate keys are frustrated"—W. R. C.

854: "Masterful both in difficultness and beauty"—G. D.; "The numerous good 'tries' lead the solver to overlook the comparatively easy key"—F. S. F.; "Magnificent"—J. G. L.; "A choice ex-



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ample"—J. H. S.; "A gem"—H. A. S.; "One of the best"—E. B. K.

855: "Mediocre"—G. D.; "Pretty"—F. S. F.; "A fine specimen of Holland Dykes"—J. G. L.; "Fine; but hardly ranks with author's best"—J. H. S., "A true Van Dyk"—E. B. K.; "Good for Van. Family-group very interesting"—"23"; A gem of originality and precision, with the national neatness"—W. R. C.; "Good key, fine construction"—D. H. W.

856: "Interesting variations"—G. D.; "Among the best and most difficult"—F. S. F.; "Great"—W. R.; "Bothered me a good deal. The play of the Pawns is very fine"—H. H. P.

In addition to those reported, Miss A. O'B. got 847; Dr. E. B. K., 847, 848; E. A. K., 848; Dr. J. L. C., 849; G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; Z. G., 851; "Chess-Club," 851, 842.

The Rice Gambit.

THE LASKER-TSCHIGORIN GAMES.

THIRD GAME.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q—B 2	P—K B 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	18 Kt—Q 2	P—Kt 4
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	19 R—K sq	Q—B 2
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	20 R—K 5	B—K 3
5 Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	21 Kt—K 4	B—B 5
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	22 B x B	Q x B
7 P x P	B—Q 3	23 Kt—Q 6	Q—B 8
8 Castles	B x Kt	24 R—K 7	Kt—Q 2
9 R—K sq	Q—K 2	25 R x Kt	R—B 3
10 P—B 3	P—B 6	26 Q-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq
11 P—Q 4	Kt—K 5	27 Kt-B 7 ch	K—Kt 2
12 R x Kt	B—R 7 ch	28 Kt—K 5 ch	K—R sq
13 K x B	Q x R	29 Kt-B 7 ch	K—Kt 2
14 P—K Kt 3	Castles	30 Kt-Q 8 ch	K—R sq
15 B—B 4	P—Q B 3	31 Kt-B 7 ch	
16 B—Q 3	Q x P (Q 5)	Drawn.	

The first eight moves make the Rice Gambit.

Notice White's 21st move. If Black plays 21.., P x Kt, 22 R—Kt 5 ch, etc.

Black's 24th was really forced, as White threatened B—K 5.

After White's 28th the Draw is forced.

FOURTH GAME.

Same as above for fourteen moves.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
15 B—B 4	R—K sq	25 B x Kt	Q x B
16 Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt 3	26 Q-Kt 5 ch	B—Kt 3
17 B—B sq	B—B 4	27 Kt—K 5	P—B 7
18 Kt—B 4	Kt—Q 2	28 B—Kt 2	P—K R 3
19 B x P	Kt—B 3	29 Q x R P(a)	R x Kt
20 Kt—K 5	Q—R 3	30 P x R	Q x K P (b)
21 P—B 4	Q—K 6	31 R—K B sq	P—Kt 6
22 Q—B sq	Q—B 7 ch	32 Q—Kt 5	Q x Q
23 K—R sq	Kt—K 5	33 P x Q	K x Kt 2
24 Kt—Q 3	Kt x P ch	34 B-B 3 (c)	B—Q 6
		Resigns.	

(a) Something like a blunder.

(b) Black overlooked the stronger move of B—K 5.

(c) Because Black threatened R—R sq ch.

FIFTH GAME.

Same as first for fourteen moves.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
15 B—B 4	Q—Kt 3	28 K—K sq	P—Kt 6
16 Kt—R 3	P—Q B 3	29 B—K B sq	P—Kt 7
17 Kt—B 2	P x P	30 Q—B 2	K—R sq
18 B x P	Kt—B 3	31 B x P	P x B
19 B—B 4	B—B 4	32 Q—B 6 ch	K—Kt sq
20 Kt—K 3	K R—K sq	33 Q—Kt 5 ch	K—B sq
21 K—Kt sq	Q R—Q sq	34 K—B 2	R—Q 3
22 Q—Kt 3	B—Q 6	35 Q—Q B 5	Q—R 7
23 P—R 5	Q x P	36 R—K Kt sq	P—Kt 3
24 B x B	R x Kt	37 Q—K Kt 5	R—Kt 3
25 B x R	Q—R 6	38 R x P	Q—R 8
26 Q—B 2	Q x P ch	39 R—Kt sq	Q—K 5
27 K—B sq	Q—R 6 ch	40 Q—B 4	Drawn.

White's 16th shows the proper way to develop the Q Kt.

White's 23d, while very smart, looks like a Russian trap, or a sample of Tschigorin's brilliancy, but the Champion of the World had a narrow escape.

SIXTH GAME.

Same as fourth game for fifteen moves.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
16 Kt—R 3	B—B 4	20 P x P	P x P
17 Q—Q 2	Kt—Q 2	21 Kt—B 7	Q R—B sq
18 B—B sq	P—Kt 3	22 Kt x R	R x Kt
19 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q B 3	23 K—Kt sq	Drawn

A poor game. The Russian either overlooked the loss of the exchange or simply played for a Draw.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND A GOOD FIGURE

Are More to be Desired Than a Pretty Face

It is a little over one year since I began to teach physical culture by mail, after 12 years of personal experience in prescribing individual work for women. I have never broken faith with my pupils, but have myself dictated every lesson. Were it not that pupils are finishing their courses daily, I could take no new ones. Fully one-third of the pupils who have worked with me this winter have been recommended to me by pupils who worked with me last year. If your vitality is at a low ebb, if you are troubled with any of the so-called chronic ailments—Constipation, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, Sleeplessness; if you are **overly large** and wish to be reduced (and increase your vitality in reducing); if you are thin and want to put on flesh, you can do so by no better means than a course in scientific physical **culture.** My work is not physical exercise alone. Women do not wish an athlete's strength, but that roundness and symmetry which has made woman's form a model for sculptors and painters; and they want that vivacity and force born of a healthful spirit, which Emerson calls "the ecstasy of life." They want perfect health to make them cheerful wives, helpful companions and better friends.

The following extracts from letters from my pupils are on my desk as I write:

"I believe that my lessons are the best investment I have ever made."

"I just read your last advertisement in a January magazine, and from my own experience I know that you claim no more than you accomplish."

"Have **left off my glasses,** and my eyes seem to be all right"

"My **neck** and **chest** are developing finely. I can scarcely believe it is my own neck."

"I used to be so stoop-shouldered; now I carry myself as well as my friends."

"I have not had a **headache** for four weeks. Menstruation painless, and I can apply myself to mental work all day long and not feel tired and nervous. I think I know how to **breathe** now."

"**I sleep all night,** for which I cannot adequately express my thanks."

"Have not had a cold this winter. Have lost 20 pounds in flesh. My friends all note the difference in my size."

"My mother has lost entirely the **rheumatism** which troubled her for so long."

"My **constipation** is entirely relieved."

"My **indigestion** has all gone. I can sit down and eat as I have not done for years."

"My **complexion** is very decidedly clearer and my eyes brighter."

"If the remaining three lessons do me as much good as the first three lessons, you will have done wonders. I am **never tired** now."

"I cannot be thankful enough that I have made a start."

"I am still **well** in the **literal** sense of the word. Not a cold have I had, and never did I enjoy such wonderful health."

Letters similar to the above come to me from my pupils every day.

If you will write me, I will furnish you with names and addresses of women who have been helped with my work, and for ten cents I will send you a little booklet, showing you correct lines of the body in poise and movement. If you need me or wish to know more of my work, I will cheerfully give you all information I can.

SUSANNA COCROFT,

Dept. 226, 57 Washington Street, Chicago.

NOTE—Miss Cocroft is President of the Extension Work in Physical Culture. This position has given her a wide experience in personal work.

All Ages—5 to 85 Years

The Stone Method

This picture illustrates the muscular and chest development of one of our pupils, Mr. George Bosworth, of Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Bosworth wrote us an interesting letter giving his opinion of **The Stone Method.** We will send you his letter if you desire it. **The Stone Method** is a system of exercise which requires no apparatus, and only 10 to 20 minutes' time each day in your own room just before retiring. **Does not overtax the heart.** Women receive as much benefit from **The Stone Method** as men. We are the only instructors of prominence who pay special attention to instruction of women and children. MRS. ELLEN WALKER, who has charge of this department, has had an extensive experience, and alone opens and answers letters of a private nature. Address confidential letters

WOMEN

"Mrs. Ellen Walker, care The Stone School"

25-Page Booklet with photos from life **FREE**

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The Stone School of Physical Culture, 1662 Masonic Temple, Chicago

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROPOSED PANAMA SECESSION.

THE suggestion that the United States indorse and assist secession in a sister republic to get a canal route (considered in these columns August 29) continues to be warmly discussed by the American press. The great majority of our newspapers disapprove any such program. The Colombian Congress, since rejecting our canal treaty, is reported to be considering a new proposal, the main feature of which will be a request for an additional $10,000,000, a request that is likely to meet with a chilly reception in Washington, so the despatches say. In the mean time Panama is reported to be "ready for revolt." The Colombian Secretary of War, we are told, is sulking in his tent; the commander of the government fort at Panama "has no heart in the government's position"; the navy is manned by Americans and pro-American Englishmen; and the foreign population all along the canal would welcome American intervention, and even American sovereignty, with open arms. Turning from Panama to Washington, we are informed by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that "many public men of prominence privately express themselves as in favor of intimating to the Panama revolutionists that if they will maintain resistance long enough to be respectable, this Government will see to it that they are not run over by the superior forces of Colombia." This view is indorsed by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), which says:

"Should Panama secede and ask for recognition as an independent state, there is no particular reason why the American Government should hesitate to accord it recognition. There is little use in boggling over nice points of usage and of courtesy with governments such as that of Colombia, which represents in the last analysis a system of organized rapacity. The interests of the United States demand an Isthmian Canal; they will not brook delay, and they are in accord with the interests of the population of the territory through which the canal would pass. What the Government of Colombia refuses to concede would be given gladly by the free and independent state of Panama."

Luther F. McKinney, who was our minister at Bogota during President Cleveland's second administration, believes that if the Colombians will not come to terms, we should simply "go ahead and build the canal." He says, in a newspaper interview:

"Doing business with the Latin nations is a hard proposition. They have nothing against the United States, but are out financially for all there is in it, having no standard of principle. They are the greatest diplomats on the face of the earth. I believe that the United States, in face of unreasonable delay, in the end should go ahead and build the canal."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) also favors the "strong-arm" method. It says:

"It is no mere idle contention that the United States has the right to proceed with the construction of the Panama canal regardless of the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty by the Colombian Senate. True, the big republic would lay itself open to the sentimental charge of gaining its ends by using the strong arm. But what other world Power has ever hesitated to use force under similar circumstances? Is Great Britain in possession of Suez by any right superior to our own in the Isthmus of Panama? Would Russia have been content with its railroad terminal at Vladivostock had China been as unreasonable and unfaithful as Colombia?

"It is not merely the interests of the United States that are to be served by the Panama canal, but the interests of commerce, industry, and civilization the world over. For less than that Germany, Holland, and France have undertaken the conquest of territory. There is not a power in Europe that would hesitate in such a situation, tho they might resort to devious diplomacy and even corruption to bring on the war that would result in obtaining possession of what they desired.

"Up to the present moment the United States has conducted its side of the negotiations in open and honorable fashion. Before beginning to deal with the Panama Canal Company it obtained an expression of views from the Colombian Government. Then it negotiated a treaty in more liberal terms than had been suggested as fair to Colombia. That treaty has been rejected by the Colombian Senate solely because an unfortunate clause in the Spooner law made a treaty necessary and opened a possible avenue to blackmail the United States out of a large sum of money. Obviously, if the conditions of power were reversed, Colombia would not hesitate to send a fleet and an army to demand the backsheesh which its brigand senators are endeavoring to secure in another way. There is no element of the pirate or brigand about the United States. It is so generous it hesitates to demand its own, for under the treaty with New Granada it has authority for constructing the canal. Moreover, it has a duty as a sort of guardian and trustee for all the Americans to insist upon improvements that are necessary to the world's progress.

"We hope the course of events may obviate the necessity of seeming to use arbitrary power in this matter. But if all other means fail, we believe the United States fully justified in repealing the treaty clause of the Spooner compromise and in proceeding under the charter of the Panama Canal Company and the treaty with New Granada to construct the ship canal."

The Administration at Washington, however, does not appear to be indorsing or encouraging any secession or "strong-arm" program. "The State Department," says a Washington despatch, "regards all the reports as to the connection of this Government or even its interests in the unrest on the isthmus as too trivial for consideration." And one paragraph of the Hay-Herran treaty declares:

"The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes the sovereignty (of Colombia) and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the

republics on this continent and to promote, develop, and maintain their prosperity and independence."

The great majority of our papers, as noted above, agree with this view. "We want a canal across the isthmus," says the New York *Times* (Ind.), "but we do not want to begin the work in blood and continue it in spoliation." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that, "important as the canal enterprise is, the moral standing of the nation is still more so." "Of course the United States can not participate in a project of that kind," says the Denver *Republican* (Rep.); and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) believes we should not lend it "the least encouragement." The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) observes similarly:

"It is of special importance that nothing shall occur to mar the newly developed relations between the United States and the southern republics. They are very sensitive—entirely too much so—and care should be exercised not to create the impression that this country is as bullying and utterly selfish as others with whom they have to deal. They should not imbibe the impression that the United States is playing the part of a robber baron, and, while not permitting other countries to rob them, exercising that privilege whenever she feels like it."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) notes that Panama ranks but fifth in population and seventh in area among the departments of Colombia, and casts doubt on its ability to fight itself free. Nevertheless, it argues, we must keep our hands off. Says *The Eagle*:

"To argue that the present status of the isthmian canal project gives to this country a moral, if not a legal, right to nullify the action of the Colombian Congress and secure the ratification of the canal treaty by helping to split the republic in two is the rankest sort of jingo nonsense. If the Administration here can not secure from the Colombian Congress voluntary revision of its late unfavorable action, the canal treaty must be abandoned and a new one negotiated with the states further north. We propose to build a canal over one route or the other, and we do not propose to get mixed up in Latin-American 'revolutions.' Let Panama wrangle if she must with the other component parts of that lovely 'union.' The canal prize is not worth a reversal of the country's policy."

Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The United States is not in the filibustering business. It is desirous of enjoying, as it deserves, the confidence of its South American neighbors, and it has no thought of forfeiting that confidence and arousing distrust by intriguing against the integrity of one of those States."

FOOTBALL ON THE ISTHMUS.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*.

OUTLOOK FOR MACEDONIAN INDEPENDENCE.

IN this country the newspapers are almost unanimous in urging that the Turk be ousted from Europe; in Europe the newspapers (as noted from time to time in our department of "Foreign Topics") accept the presence of the Turk as inevitable, and urge that the Macedonian ills be cured by autonomy and administrative reforms. The shocking reports of pillage and massacre that are filling the columns of our daily papers arouse the feeling, however, that something must be done to restrain this "Oriental saturnalia in Europe, the like of which the modern world has never seen," as the New York *American* refers to it. The Philadelphia *Ledger* exclaims:

JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN,
American Minister to Turkey.

"Is it possible that these things should be on God's earth in the twentieth century? Has civilization no help for the victims of the savagery of the Turk? Are the mutual jealousies of Europe to forbid the raising of a hand to check the progress of the hideous work in Macedonia? Is religion played out and humanity a lie?"

Fear is expressed in some quarters that war may break out between Turkey and Bulgaria; yet it will be only in such an outbreak, think others, that Macedonia will find her freedom. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* says of the expected Turko-Bulgarian war:

"War would mean intervention. Turkey would not be permitted to crush Bulgaria or to deprive her of any of the concessions obtained for her by the European concert. Intervention once forced on some of the unwilling Powers, the fate of the revolted provinces would necessarily depend on the will of Christian Europe. Another congress would have to be called, and it could hardly fail to result in the emancipation of Macedonia. The insurgents are of course aware of this; hence their desperate efforts and still more desperate threats. The hope of benevolent intervention by Russia, once the self-styled protector and champion of the Balkan Christians, they have abandoned. But if the insurgents can bring on war between the Sultan and his vassal, Prince Ferdinand, their deliverance is certain.

"But would war benefit Bulgaria? Hardly. The Powers do not want a Greater Bulgaria, and in this they are at one with Greece, Servia, and Rumania. There is reason for crediting the report from Sofia that the Bulgarian council of ministers has decided upon the maintenance of the strictest neutrality on the Macedonian question. The war minister is said to oppose any thought of war—first, on the ground of cost, and second, 'because the great Powers would never permit Bulgaria to reap the advantage of victory.' This is the exact truth, and Prince Ferdinand must have had plain warning to this effect from the Russian and Austrian foreign offices.

"Yet the Macedonians have no other way of forcing intervention. Attacks on legations will do them no good. Rather will they intensify the hostility of Europe toward them. The Sultan wants a free hand in Macedonia, and this the Powers are loath to grant. A few more outrages on third parties and he may be given carte blanche. The landing of the marines has not weakened his position in the least."

The presence of our squadron at Beirut, Syria, is considered by some a prudent safeguard for our interests there; by others, a needless irritant to the anti-Christian element, evidenced by the

rioting a few days after the arrival of our ships. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* fears that rebellion, followed by Moslem fury, may break out in Constantinople itself, and it urges that a strong force be sent there to guard our interests. It says:

"Were a formidable crisis such as this to come about, it is evident that there would be need of the very swiftest and most vigorous measures to save the lives of the numerous foreign residents of the capital. It would not be a question of rescuing the legations merely, but of protecting from a bloody death men, women, and children by the hundred. For this purpose the few little guardships which two or three of the embassies are allowed to maintain would be of no use whatsoever. Nothing could save the situation but the presence of a powerful naval force, holding the city directly under its guns, and prepared at a moment's notice to shell the maddened rabble into a terrified submission.

"This being so, the United States should do something more than send the *Machias* within easy distance of the Dardanelles. A single gunboat and a score or so of marines would prove as inadequate as were Admiral Seymour's forces after the shelling of Alexandria in 1882. What is wanted, and very badly wanted, is a squadron of battle-ships to rendezvous off the Dardanelles, and ready to join the other foreign vessels of war in forcing a passage through that historic strait. It must be remembered that the United States, being no party to the treaty of Paris, has never admitted the right of Turkey to exclude American vessels from any of her waters. The time has now come for taking vigorous action in this matter. The *Machias* should at once proceed to the Golden Horn, and a strong squadron, detached from the fleet now in the North Atlantic, should anchor whence it can be summoned without delay by our minister at Constantinople. The lesson of Peking is still too recent for Americans to have forgotten it; and they will remember, too, that the Turks are not of the same stuff as the Chinese, but are one of the most warlike races of the world, against whose fierce fanaticism a struggle would be no bit of child's play."

AMERICANS MUST BE PROTECTED—ABROAD.
THE SULTAN—"Say, Sam, better send a war-ship to Chicago."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CONVICTION OF DANVILLE LYNCHERS.

WHILE public men and the press have been offering solutions of the lynching problem, the town of Danville, Ill., has been doing something in that line by meting out justice to the ringleaders of the mob that recently overran that town. On July 25 a mob attacked the Danville jail, intent on lynching a negro charged with assault, and Sheriff Whitlock and his deputies fired into them, wounding forty persons, several fatally. A few moments before the jail was attacked a negro fired into the mob, killing one person. He was lynched. The national guard of the State restored order, while the local authorities endeavored to punish the leaders of the riot. Fourteen indictments were served, and at the trial on September 5, Richard Roberts, one of the indicted, made an unexpected confession that involved nearly all of the accused, with the result that eleven men and one woman were convicted and sentenced to indeterminate terms in the penitentiary. Four other lynchers, who pleaded guilty, were fined $200 each. In his confession at the trial Roberts said:

"I saw Adam Merry directing and advising those who had hold of the steel rail used as a battering-ram. I saw Isaac Newton and Slade holding the rail and helping lift it over the fence. I saw Jack Walton waving his hands and hurling oaths at Sheriff Whitlock. Then I saw Mrs. Bessie Dodge waving her arms, and heard her screaming: 'Serve the sheriff like you did the nigger! If I was a man, I'd show you how to do it!' I saw Winfield Baker with a revolver in each hand, and Thomas Bell going out of the jailyard after he had been shot. I saw pistol shots

SULTAN (drowsily)—"Keep 'em off, boys, or you won't get what I owe you."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CHORUS—"See here, you, how about our legations?"
SULTAN—"True, but how about me?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

HIS SULTANIC MAJESTY IN CARTOON.

fired at the jail door and persons throwing stones, but could not identify those who threw them."

"The good people of Danville have given the mob a salutary lesson," says the Chicago *Post*, "and the courts of Vermilion County have set other counties a valuable example not only in prosecuting and punishing lawlessness, but in administering justice without being influenced by the unintelligent clamor for swift vengeance." The Chicago *Record Herald* comments:

"If the United States had more Danvilles and fewer Wilmingtons and Bellevilles, it is safe to say that our national disgrace, the lynching of negroes, would soon be a thing of the past. As it is, the example set by Danville bids fair to counteract in good measure the harm done by the license and disregard of law in the other two cities.

"Inspired by Sheriff Whitlock's sturdy devotion to his duty, the Danville courts have treated the members of the mob who attacked the jail exactly as they ought to be treated, and have not heeded the extenuating pleas that have availed elsewhere to ward off punishment. It would have been still better, of course, if evidence could have been secured for the conviction of the members of the mob who committed murder before the jail was attacked; but even without that a needed lesson to rioters has been given."

The New York *Mail and Express* remarks:

"The Danville jury has shown other jury men how to do it. Admirable as was Governor Durbin's vehement but dispassionate utterance, it had not the value nor is it likely to have the lasting effect of this concrete finding, which has been none too swift, by twelve good men and true against twelve malefactors.

"The guilt established, there can be no doubt of the payment of at least a proportion of penalty. In this, however, there is bound to be a defeat of justice, seeing that the convicted—all of them murderers in intent—are subject only to a penitentiary sentence.

"Yet Danville has done well. It sets a fine example, not only to Evansville and Wilmington, but to every community in the land."

ANOTHER MOSELY COMMISSION.

FOREIGN commissions have been coming over with such frequency to study American methods that the announcement of a commission to inquire into our educational systems brings out but passing comment. This commission, which is the second Alfred Mosely has created, will be composed of representative British educators, and will visit this country in October to make a detailed tour among the representative educational institutions of the United States. Mr. Mosely's first commission, it will be remembered, visited this country last year and devoted itself to the study of our industrial conditions. This commission was followed shortly afterward by a commission of Germans, who came here to study our agricultural methods.

"There are many in England who believe that country is in need of a well-organized, up-to-date system of national education," says the Chicago *Post*, "and there are not a few in this country who feel that our own system lacks something of being perfect." Therefore "such a study as that in prospect may be the basis for improvement in both countries." The New York *Tribune* observes:

"The coming of such a commission to America is a significant tribute to this country. The coming of the former commission was a tribute, indicating that our British kinsmen thought they could learn something from us in industrial affairs. But this will be a higher tribute, being an acknowledgment of our advance beyond Great Britain in intellectual life, or at least in that educational life which is the immediate entry to intellectual life. It is to be hoped this country will be found worthy of the tribute and the commission will not be disappointed in its expectations of profit. There seems to be a pretty general agreement that American education, in the secondary schools and in the colleges and universities, is more practical and more valuable to men of affairs than that of Great Britain. This second Mosely commission is to be cordially welcomed and aided in its quest, and if in addition to learning from us it also in some respects criticizes us we shall be no less grateful for its criticisms than for its compliments."

ALFRED MOSELY,

The Englishman who is bringing a commission to America to study our educational methods.

ITALIANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

ONE-QUARTER of last year's record-breaking number of immigrants hailed from Italy, which is unquestionably located in "Southern Europe." Now those who have read the papers know that our editorial writers and sociologists are greatly alarmed over the growing tide of immigration from "Southern Europe." One immigration official says that no one can sit at his desk and see the statistics that he himself sees and remain calm; while another, declaring that a large fraction of the immigrants are "unfitted mentally and morally for good citizenship," calls for new regulations to bar them out. The newspapers apply these remarks to the Rumanian Jews, the Poles, and the Italians. Nor is this all. The reporters of some of our great dailies have pictured the Italian quarters of our cities as the homes of knife-play, where every Italian carries a stiletto in his boot and murder in his heart. When the Italian works for low wages, he is the "pauper labor of Europe"; when he strikes for more, he is a "rioter" and an "anarchist."

All this is arousing some of our Italian citizens to speak for themselves. Thus Prof. S. Marchisio, of Brooklyn, says in a letter to the New York *Sun*:

"Whenever a crime is committed, it is proclaimed the work of an Italian. A mutilated body is found in the street; of course, the murderer must have been one of those bandits who glory in blood, have a genius for counterfeiting, make a life study not of the Bible, but of the Penal Code. When, again, an infernal machine was discovered on the *Umbria*, it was said to have been of Italian origin, and a tissue of alleged facts was woven, in which were included names neither Italian nor of any other nationality. My countrymen, besides being expert in using the stiletto, are said to be as astute as the fox, as fierce and merciless as the tiger, and as elusive as the rapacious animals that burrow into the ground to escape pursuit. Crimes perpetrated by men of other races are only glanced at and quickly forgotten. The actual burglaries, poisonings, infanticides, arsons, and lynchings, so frequent in certain sections, are in a measure overlooked if done by others. The fictitious offenses of Italians are magnified in lurid colors. In the midst of so much accusation, strange to say, we seldom hear of an Italian being convicted in a court of law. If a conviction does take place, it is not oftener than with men of other nationalities. As a rule the Italian is honorably discharged, and the very papers that rang his death-knell in advance are forced to admit the falseness of their accusations by publishing his acquittal. . . . . .

"It is a common practise to abuse the Italians for working at low wages, thereby undervaluing American labor. They are classed with the Chinese and the coolies of India, with slaves and drudges; yet no sooner do they rise to demand a parity of wages than they are descried as grasping and turbulent. Let them strike, and they are clubbed as disturbers of the peace. Then follows a general howl that Italian immigration must be stopped. Is this fair to the Italians, who have opened your tunnels and built your

railroads, raised many of your colossal structures with their muscle, sometimes cemented them with their blood? Your mines entomb thousands of my poor countrymen, plying pick and spade, some of them destined never again to see the cheering light of day.

"The same blighting and wounding spirit pursues the Italian everywhere. At theaters and in vaudevilles he is mimicked and ridiculed. The spectators are envenomed against him. He is the butt of senseless jokes, gibes, and infantile laughter. Even the sedate judge does not restrain a sneer when an Italian appears before him. In political life he is a cipher. Tho his numerical strength is measured by hundreds of thousands in this city alone, he receives no recognition proportionate to his importance. The ubiquitous missionary, good tho his intention may be, tries to proselytize the Italians with offers of food and clothes. How futile is such missionary work! As if religion could be bought or exchanged for a bushel of coal or a new hat! Easier would it be to tame an uncaged lion than to change the faith of an Italian!"

Paul Russo, an Italian attorney of New Haven, Conn., which has an Italian colony of about 15,000, contributes to the New Haven *Palladium* an interesting reply to the sociologists and newspaper and magazine writers who would restrict our great and growing tide of Italian immigration. Mr. Russo denies most flatly that the Italian comes here to make money and goes back to Italy to spend it; denies that the Italian is criminal or disorderly, and suggests that the Italian immigrant of to-day compares very favorably with, for example, the Irish immigrant of a generation ago.

PAUL RUSSO.

"We are doing extremely well for a new people in this country," he says of the Italians, "perhaps even better than our predecessors."

In regard to the Italian who goes back to Italy he says:

"Those who are constantly in contact with the Italians know too well that fully ninety per cent. of those that go back to Italy remain there but a short while, perhaps enough to note the difference and then return to this country—the majority of them with their families to settle here definitely. A close investigation into the case of an Italian who has gone back to his native land and returned would disclose the fact that within a few years from his return he has become a citizen of this country and a property owner."

Crime, pauperism, and drunkenness, Mr. Russo avers, are not as common among Italians as some suppose. He says:

"Our most skeptical American brothers would do well at times to consult the public records before venturing an opinion on the Italians. Such records would readily disclose, following New Haven as a prototype city, that while the Italian is at least apparently considered to be the only and most dangerous criminal, he is not in fact. Last year's report of Chief of Police Wrinn gives us 285 arrests among Italian-born, 974 Irish, 2,843 native, 316 colored, 141 English, 112 Germans, and 137 Russian. This mute evidence suffices; no comments are necessary. The fact also that an Italian seldom, if ever, becomes a burden upon the public at large is well illustrated by a statement of Colonel Sucher, superintendent of Springside Home, who is accredited with saying that an Italian scarcely ever applies there for shelter.

"Drunkenness is a rare thing among them. As for their industrious qualities, no one can deny that they are trustworthy, hard-working men, frugal by nature, submissive, respectful, and highly appreciative of whatever good is done them.

"On the other hand, and in order that I may not be misunderstood, I will say that the Italians have their faults and peculiar traits, which at times justly call for public censure, but such a state of affairs is to be found among all nationalities. Considering, as every one should, both the points in favor and against us, they will find that we are doing extremely well for a new people in this country, perhaps even better than our predecessors."

The Sun says of the Italo-Americans:

"Almost universally, they are a hard-working and thrifty people, notable for their fidelity. No other race which has been added to our population has progressed more rapidly. In twenty years they have established themselves as a valuable element in our society, taking on themselves tasks, formerly performed by Irishmen, which are necessary to our development. . . . .

"The accession of this Italian population, now one of the most numerous of the race elements in New York, so far from being a source of danger to American society, is recognized by every intelligent ethnological student as a valuable contribution, if not a needful element, toward the formation of the composite American race of the future. It is a hardy stock, and in it are graces and virtues which will soften the temperament of our race and give to it a desirable artistic quality."

SUGGESTED RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE.

THE Postmaster-General has retired Postmistress Huldah B. Todd, of the little town of Greenwood, Del., and a good many of the newspapers in their comment on the case suggest, in view of the entire postal situation, that the President retire the Postmaster-General. Mr. Payne, it will be recalled, was not a member of President McKinley's cabinet, but was invited by President Roosevelt to succeed Postmaster-General Smith. Mr. Payne's entrance into the Cabinet, as was remarked in these columns at the time, was received by some newspapers with surprise, as he was regarded as a "practical" or "machine" politician, while President Roosevelt was regarded as a political idealist. It was freely charged, at the time, that the President had his eye on the 1904 campaign, and that Mr. Payne, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, would be expected to build up a Roosevelt machine. But whatever advantage he may have brought to the Administration in this way, observes the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) and several other papers, have been more than overwhelmed by the scandals of his department, which threaten to grow into a serious campaign issue. The calls for Mr. Payne's resignation resemble the early stages of the movement for the retirement of Secretary Alger.

The retirement of Miss Todd from the Greenwood post-office, as everybody concerned now admits, was made on the basis of an agreement between the two Delaware Senators, by which half the political patronage of the State was to be given to Senator Ball, and half to Senator Allee. Senator Ball is an anti-Addicks Republican, Senator Allee is an Addicks Republican; Greenwood is in the Allee "sphere of influence," and Postmistress Todd's influence is anti-Addicks. She loses the office, therefore, and Mr. J. L. Houseman, an Addicks Republican, receives it. Miss Todd journeyed to Washington to find out why she lost the place, and was told by Postmaster-General Payne that it was because she was "politically and personally obnoxious to Senator Allee." The story of the division of Delaware patronage then came out, and Senator Allee is quoted as saying that the agreement "was signed and sealed and delivered to a department official at Washington for safekeeping in the archives there." Senator Ball admits the agreement, but says that he did not sign any written document. The President, we are assured in a despatch from Oyster Bay, knew nothing of all this until he read it in the newspapers, and he has asked the Postmaster-General for a report on the case. "While he is settling it," observes the New York *Times* (Ind.), "he may properly institute some reflections upon the danger and disrepute

of attempting to attain political ends by means of such instruments as the Clarksons and Paynes whom he has enabled to emerge from a becoming retirement into a national conspicuousness."

It is considered remarkable by the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) that the very official who is "ostensibly investigating frauds in his department with a view to punishing grafters," should be the one who "himself commits an offense against good government and the public service that will be even more far-reaching in its effects than those of the subordinates he is prosecuting." The New York *Press*, a strongly Republican paper, is calling for Mr. Payne's resignation in almost daily editorials, and the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), the Washington *Times* (Dem.), and the Chicago *Post* (Ind.) agree that Mr. Payne can help the Administration most now by leaving it. If the President retains him, he must share his responsibility for the scandals, declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), and the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says that the President "has made a great blunder in keeping Payne in the Cabinet as long as he has."

Opposition papers like the Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, the Hartford *Times*, and the Wilmington (Del.) *Star* believe that President Roosevelt was not ignorant of the manner in which patronage was handed out, and intimate that it had his approval. The Wilmington *News* (Rep.) suggests that if the postmistress had "blacked up" she might have received more consideration. It says:

"It is not forgotten that the President acted in a very strenuous fashion when a colored woman resigned from the office of postmistress in the South. That woman appeared to be unsatisfactory to a majority of the residents of her town who had business at the post-office, and it might possibly be held that she was properly set aside. But the President thought differently, and the office remained closed for some time. But in the Greenwood case there was no protest against the postmistress, and she found that the Government had nullified its agreement made when she was given a commission for four years, and simply because she was 'particularly and personally obnoxious' to one man. Surely this sort of thing is contrary to the President's frequently repeated declarations in respect to public offices."

An important contribution to this discussion is made by the Philadelphia *Press*, owned and edited by Charles Emory Smith, who preceded Mr. Payne in the position of Postmaster-General, and who may have instructed him more or less in the duties of that office. *The Press* editorial comes nearer to being a defense of Mr. Payne than anything else we have seen. It follows:

"Some surprise is created at the revelation of an agreement that the federal patronage of Delaware should be divided beween the two Senators—Senator Allee having control of that of Kent and Sussex counties, and Senator Ball of that of Newcastle.

"In principle this is precisely the rule which is applied to Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or Ohio. In Pennsylvania the federal patronage of congressional districts represented by Democrats is divided between Senator Quay and Senator Penrose—Senator Quay being the adviser and practically the appointing power in the districts coming within the western half of the State, and Senator Penrose exercising the same function in the eastern half.

"The same code prevails in Massachusetts. Certain Democratic congressional districts come within the supervisory purview of Senator Hoar, whose Republican prerogatives have never been impaired by his independent proclivities, and certain others fall within the jurisdiction of Senator Lodge, who has never felt that his devotion to civil-service reform absolved him from the full exercise of his senatorial obligations. In Ohio political peace and circumambient harmony are preserved by a similar division between Senators Hanna and Foraker.

"Indeed, this is the recognized and governing rule in all States where there are Democratic congressional districts and two Republican Senators, except New York, where Senator Depew monopolizes the oratory and gracefully yields the patronage to Senator Platt. This delightful arrangement is supposed to be by mutual and agreeable understanding, tho it is not supposed that the understanding is reduced to writing, as in Delaware. Under the political code that is the one surprising feature about the Delaware agreement. In other States they divide but do not write it down in black and white.

"The recent removal of Miss Todd as postmistress at Greenwood does not come within the agreement. Whether the division is right or wrong, this case can not be justified by it. The understanding applies to regular expirations and vacancies naturally occurring. It does not warrant the creation of vacancies in order to apply it. When it comes to such an act, another principle enters —that there should be no removal without legitimate cause. Tho it is argued that Miss Todd was not removed because she had served more than four years, this contention is technical rather than essentially sound.

"Besides, there is another answer. We have stated the general rule to show that the broad agreement is not exceptional, without discussing its merits. But in our opinion Delaware ought to be treated as exceptional. Its conditions are peculiar, and it ought to be regarded as outside of the general rule."

TAMMANY AND REFORM AGAIN.

INTEREST in the biennial match in New York city between Tammany and its foes is heightened this year by the possibility that some of the former "fusion" forces may go over to Tammany; and the newspaper columns are filled with communications, interviews, and even the conjectured thoughts of men who refuse to be interviewed, telling how this or that organization will support or oppose Mayor Low's reelection. The mayor has not yet been renominated, but a conference of fusion leaders, held on Wednesday of last week, indorsed him for renomination, and this seems to be generally taken as insuring his choice as head of the ticket. The delegates representing the Greater New York Democracy and the Kings County Democracy, two anti-Tammany Democratic organizations represented in the conference, declined to vote for his indorsement, and the attitude of the German-American Reform Union is in doubt. District Attorney Jerome, who helped the fusion forces so tremendously in the last campaign, is saying nothing, but has said at various times that Mr. Low would be a weak candidate. Lewis Nixon, who succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall for a brief time, has issued a statement warning Tammany to come out for good government or lose the independent Democratic vote, while ex-Controller Bird S. Coler is quoted as saying that if Tammany nominates Representative McClellan for mayor, he will work for the success of the ticket. The Tammany nomination, in fact, is thought to be the event for which all the non-committal leaders are waiting, and if this nomination proves unsatisfactory, it is expected that they will come trooping to the Low standard. The great majority of the newspapers are supporting Mayor Low, as against Tammany; but in New York the newspaper opinion and the opinion expressed in the ballots have sometimes shown a marked divergence.

The opposition of the Greater New York Democracy to Mr. Low's renomination is explained as follows by William Hepburn Russell in a newspaper interview:

"We are opposing Mr. Low, not because we do not believe that he has given the people of the city an administration which is fully entitled to their indorsement from the standpoint of efficiency, uprightness, and economy, but because as Democrats we are anxious to bring to an end the power of Roosevelt and Odell, and see ahead a first-class opportunity of accomplishing that desired result.

"It is our firm conviction that Mr. Roosevelt can not carry this State in 1904 unless a Republican mayor is elected in New York city this year. It is because we so believe that we have insisted that the fusion forces shall put up an independent Democrat for mayor if they are to have our support for the candidate. They have failed to take our advice, and have nominated Mr. Low. The only contingency in which, as I view the situation, we could afford to support Mayor Low would be if Tammany should nominate such a ticket as would indicate that the object of its election was graft.

"Because the Van Wyck administration was corrupt does not

mean that any Tammany administration is bound to be corrupt. No such charge was brought against the administration of Hewitt, of Grant, or of Gilroy. As between a mere possibility of a repetition of the Van Wyck administration and such a menace as is to be found in the national post-office scandals, the Littauer glove contracts, and the numerous other acts of official misconduct which have brought the national Administration into disrepute, we as Democrats believe that we would be better engaged in making a fight which would deliver New York State over to the Democracy than pursuing the shadow of non-partizanship in a local fight."

Another opposition view of the mayor's candidacy may be seen in the following editorial in the New York *Daily News* (Dem.):

"To call Mayor Low a non-partizan does not make him so. He is avowedly a Republican, except when running for the office of mayor. Less than a year ago he took an active part in Governor Odell's campaign for reelection. On one occasion he presided at an Odell mass-meeting in this city. His relations with the state and national administrations have been particularly intimate because of his Rpublicanism.

"During the long and silent period of his candidacy for renomination Mayor Low's mainstay has been the Republican county

THE TIGER—"My, but I'm hungry!"
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

committee, of which Platt is the undisputed boss. The workers of the Platt machine, in and out of this city, are all for him. He has been to Oyster Bay to consult with President Roosevelt, who has a personal and political interest in strengthening any anti-Democratic movement in this city, since his ability to carry his own State in 1904 is most uncertain. Governor Odell has displayed the keenest interest in Mayor Low's candidacy. Republican politicians and the Republican press the country over—and Democratic politicians and the Democratic press too—are closely watching the course of events in this city with an eye to the Presidential campaign of 1904. Mayor Low's reelection will be everywhere accepted as a preliminary victory for Roosevelt and Republicanism. Yet a few fusionists—Senator Platt, be it said to his credit, is not among them—declare persistently that it can have no such significance.

"Senator Platt has always claimed that eighty-four per cent. of the votes cast for Mayor Low in 1901 were cast by Republicans. Yet he knows, as everybody does, that the Republican party of its own strength can not elect a mayor of Greater New York. Some way must be found to win over enough lukewarm Democrats to make a majority. So the scheme of fusionism is devised, and non-partizanship is preached as an excellent virtue in Democrats. . . . . .

"It may be that a few honest but simple-minded persons believe that partizan politics cut no figure in this municipal campaign. Any one who is capable of deliberately cheating himself with the delusion that it is a matter of accident that President Roosevelt, Governor Odell, Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Chairman Dunn, and President Bruce are all working shoulder to shoulder in Mayor Low's behalf is past argument."

Perhaps the strongest argument that has been made for the mayor's reelection is the statement given out by Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Citizens' Union. He says, in part:

"We shall appeal to those who have received specific benefits from this administration, benefits which they never received under Tammany—benefits to which they were entitled, and which were denied to them that the necessary money might go to political henchmen.

"I can not but feel that the establishment of ten children's playgrounds, with open-air gymnasiums, in the various points of the city, will make a greater impression on voters, especially in the tenement districts. I went over to Seward Park the other day. It seemed to me there were fully as many children as should be there at any time, yet a policeman told me that on Saturdays and Sundays there were ten times as many there. The fathers and brothers of these children must remember what a mud-hole Seward Park was under Tammany. I believe they, as well as all residents of other districts, who have been so benefited, will register their gratitude for what has been done for them.

"While we have no longer a 'Red-Light District,' the people of the tenements remember vividly what the conditions were under Tammany. Commissioner De Forest states that he is reliably informed that prostitution has been driven out of the tenements. The 'cadet' system has received a death-blow. The homes and children of this section are now protected from contamination. This is bound to affect votes, and Tammany will suffer from the comparison.

"A deep impression has been made upon people of the East Side by the activities of the Health Department. Dr. Lederle has been diligent in excluding from the schools children afflicted with contagious diseases; but he has established a corps of trained nurses, who, when a child is excluded, go at once to the home and tell the parents how to treat the disease. These nurses go back to these homes every few days, and as a result the children return to school usually in a very short time. In the summer these nurses give free treatment to the sick infants of the tenements. Dr. Lederle has established a branch of the Health Department on the lower East Side, where poor people can get immediate treatment. He organized a summer corps of physicians to give special service to children suffering from peculiar summer complaints. He established a trachoma hospital, and last year 50,000 children received free treatment there for this disease, treatment they never received under Tammany, and without which many of them were sure to go blind. These measures come into such intimate contact with the people, that they will certainly attract votes for an administration providing them."

Mr. Cutting believes that the fusion ticket will also be supported by the policemen, firemen, street-cleaners, and other city employees, who have found relief in the absence of the exactions they formerly had to pay for obtaining and holding their positions.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TELL o' graft despatches from the Indian Territory continue to come in.—*The Washington Post.*

AMONG those who are thankful that no general campaign is on this year is President Baer. *The Chicago News.*

THE season is about here when the office starting out to seek the man will meet him on the way.—*The Boston Globe.*

AN Ohio man who resigned a postmastership has been adjudged insane. His attorney puts up no defense.—*The Denver Post.*

IF Mexico goes on a gold basis, that will leave Mr. Bryan as about the only great power remaining on a silver basis.—*The Chicago News*

IF both the Turkish troops and the insurgents continue their alternate successes, the Turkish problem is in a fair way to be solved.—*The Detroit Journal.*

OUR ideas of "Turkish atrocities" in this country are confined largely to rugs and cigarettes. They have other styles in the Balkans.—*The Washington Post.*

NO one is astonished to find many prominent Missourians standing out for a more comfortable penitentiary, and for better fare for the convicts. —*The Galveston News.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "SUPREME MASTER OF THE SHORT STORY."

THIS title, according to Mr. T. M. Parrott, belongs to Guy de Maupassant, of whom, he tells us, no formal biography has appeared in the ten years that have elapsed since his death. After stating that the short story, as it is at present understood in France, is the product of a French poet's acquaintance with and translation of the works of Edgar Allan Poe, Mr. Parrott admits that, on the other hand, "there is no writer living or dead who exercises a more profound and stimulating influence upon contemporary American short-story writers than the greatest master of the *conte* in France, that clear-sighted, sure-handed, cynical, unhappy artist, Guy de Maupassant." Of his tales we read (in *The Booklovers' Magazine*, Philadelphia):

"Through them all flows the same spirit, masculine, materialistic, humorous, keenly sensitive to all the beauties of nature, bitterly contemptuous of all the basenesses of man, vibrating between an almost animal enjoyment of sensual pleasures and a morbid and abnormal, if hardly mystic, obsession of the horror of the suprasensual and the unknown. . . . . .

GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

"There is no writer living or dead who exercises a more profound and stimulating influence upon contemporary American short story writers."

"His master was his old friend and godfather, Flaubert, the founder in France of the realistic novel, the minute and laborious psychological analyst, the martyr of the written phrase. Flaubert's theories of composition are well known, as is the prolonged agony which attended his putting those theories into practise. But to the strong, confident, and restless youth he proved the best of masters. Flaubert taught his disciple that talent was, after all, the art of taking infinite pains in unwearied patience, that every individual thing or person was in truth an individual and not a mere member of a certain class, and that 'whatever be the thing one wishes to say, there is but one noun to express it, one verb to give it life, one adjective to qualify it.' Above all, he held him back from premature publication. For seven years Maupassant served his apprenticeship, writing verses, stories, novels, even a 'detestable drama,' all of which were first submitted to the master and then committed to the flames. Small wonder then that when Maupassant made his *début* he dazzled the public like a Minerva sprung full-armed from the head of Jupiter. Small wonder, either, that he acknowledged throughout his life the lasting debt he owed his teacher.

"Maupassant has sometimes been described as carrying the art of Flaubert to its highest pitch of perfection, but this is a most uncritical view. We can only regard Maupassant as surpassing his master when we place the technical skill of such performers as Sarasate and Rosenthal above the creative genius of Mozart and Beethoven. It is, after all, only the technique of an art that can be transmitted from master to pupil. Maupassant's vigorous talent and persevering study ended in giving him such a command of his master's methods that he attained with ease and swiftness effects that Flaubert accomplished only after long toil and agonizing effort. Yet Flaubert's four novels, produced at long intervals during a period of nearly thirty years, occupy a place in literature far above the twenty-seven volumes of Maupassant, turned out at an average rate of two or more a year. . . . . ."

As to the subject-matter of many of his stories, Mr. Parrott reminds us that Maupassant found "a tradition of indecency ready made to his hand," and neither his temperament nor the circumstances of his life disposed him to break free from this tradition. But the writer goes on to say:

"It is not, I think, on the score of immorality that the permanent deductions from Maupassant's reputation will have to be made before his fame is secure, but rather on the ground that in consequence of his theory that in art the subject was nothing and the style was all, he too often squandered the resources of his superb *technique* upon utterly trivial and unworthy subjects."

To quote again, on the subject of his limitations and characteristics as a writer:

"He was at bottom not a thinker, nor an analyst, but an observer; and when he quitted his own field, the transcription of observations and experiences, for a region where the main interest lay in the hidden causes of things, his powers failed him; he became diffuse, uncertain, and at times almost dull. . . . . .

"His chief characteristics as a writer of short stories are, it seems to me, versatility in choice of subjects, clearness in presentation, an easy mastery of incident and character, and an almost unique power of isolating and individualizing his scenes and figures so as to make them, as it were, stand out from the canvas. He has a trick, for it is nothing more, of framing his stories in a setting which tends, usually by contrast, to bring out and heighten their effect. For instance, the gruesome story of 'La Mére Sauvage' gains in horror from its contrast to the dainty bit of nature worship which introduces it.

"The one dominant and persistent note in Maupassant's work is his pessimism. It comes like a cloud between the sun and the world of men, and straightway all man's deeds and dreams and desires grow dark and repulsive."

THE FUTURE OF ART.

IT is an old protest now, of art against science, that the latter is taking the glamour from things, "robbing them of their poetry, reducing music to mathematics, creative genius to morbid 'association of ideas,' love to an irritability of the 'anterior horns' of gray matter in the spinal cord." Mr. C. W. Saleeby restates it (in *The Academy and Literature*, London), and expresses his own conviction that "this is no time for art, except for those who have the esthetic sense rather than qualities of the intellect." He believes, however, that another day is coming; that "now is the apotheosis of science, but when science has done its work will be the apotheosis of art." This faith is more fully stated in the following passages:

"This is the age of science, not of art. The present generation is certainly more concerned with truth than with beauty. The prophet of our fathers, who told us that 'the great soul of the world is *just*'—rather than beautiful—despised art, as his account of a visit to the opera testifies, tho in his own work he could not conquer the great artist within him. And I believe that for a long time to come the future will be blacker still for art. The passing of the belief in immortality has bred two kinds of men. To one small group Mr. Swinburne has given voice, in lines which would be remembered for their significance as illustrating one spirit of our day, even if the stupid sort of scientist were right in saying that neither they nor any other beautiful things will be remembered for their beauty alone. I quote from memory:

From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving,
Whatever gods may be,
That no life lives forever,
That dead men rise up never,
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea.

"The vast majority of thinking men outside Asia, however, will have nothing to do with quietism. They believe—and, verily, they

do well—that man's intelligence will make him, in Mr. Henley's words, master of his fate. They see poverty, tuberculosis, crime, 'vice,' insanity, *ennui*, and numberless other evils, and they declare that these things need not and must not be. This is, therefore, no time for art, say they; and tho, were I alone on the earth, I would give all knowledge for the *adagio* in the 'Moonlight' sonata, as things are I am with these men. This is no time for art; *except* for those who have the esthetic sense rather than qualities of intellect. Let them put out their little seed, their precious talent to usury; another day is coming.

"For as surely as the sun endures, science, knowledge, truth—call it what you will—will one day crush evil, spawn of ignorance, into utter annihilation. *Then* what of 'the little seed they laughed at in the dark'? Now is the apotheosis of science; but when science has done its work will be the apotheosis of art. For many waters can not quench men's love of beauty. I am an optimist because I am an evolutionist, and because I am an evolutionist I know that the esthetic sense is an imperishable and ever-crescent possession of mankind. It will one day be their most precious possession, to the many, as it is already to the few. . . . Has not Tennyson made for himself a separate and lasting place because he found in science a source of beauty? The critics have not shown us this, but it is so. And when science shall have played her useful part, she will remain as a source whence art and ethics may find inspiration and guidance."

THE SQUABBLE OVER "PARSIFAL."

THE promised sensation of the coming operatic season is to be the production, on an American stage, of "Parsifal," Wagner's last work, which up to this time has never been performed in its entirety outside of Baireuth. Mr. Heinrich Conried, who succeeded Maurice Grau in the management of the Metropolitan

THE PARTING.
(Adapted from a well-known painting.)
Triggs, in the New York *Press*.

Grand Opera Company, has arranged for ten productions of "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, the first of these to take place on December 24. Apart from the interest which attaches to this music drama as the last creation of the great composer, and from the fact that it deals with the story of the Holy Grail, public attention has been aroused by Frau Cosima Wagner's determined efforts to frustrate Mr. Conried's plans in regard to it. To this end she has appealed not only to the courts of law and to influential personages here and in Germany, but even to the religious sentiment of the American public. Mrs. Wagner takes the position that, according to her husband's expressed wish, "Parsifal" was never to be produced except in the Wagnerian theater at Baireuth, and that, on account of the sacred nature of the work, its performance elsewhere would be "an act of gross impiety." Prominent among those who have written in support of her attitude is Dr. Hans Richter, the eminent Wagnerian conductor, who declares (in the *Wiener Tageblatt*) that the production of "Parsifal" in this country will be "the scandal of the century." Dr. Richter expresses the opinion that legally there is no way of preventing Mr. Conried from carrying out his intention, but suggests a boycott as a way of showing "that we will have nothing to do with a land that permits such robbery." He says further:

"I know well enough, and I regret to have to say so, that the boycotting will not be effectual; but the Americans are a religious people, and the American clergy can do much, provided they will speak out against bringing religious figures upon the stage. I know that Herr Conried will do everything possible to make the production successful; but outside of Baireuth an inspired (*begeisterte*) performance is not possible; and it is on this account that the Wagner family is opposed to the production of 'Parsifal' in New York."

The heirs of Richard Wagner have retained a legal firm in New York to prevent "Parsifal" being put upon the stage. Interviewed by a *Times* reporter, a member of this firm stated that, to the Wagner family, the production of this work anywhere else than at Baireuth is sacrilege. "In the opera," he is further reported as saying, "is treated the Holy Grail, the Lord's Supper, Christ himself, and at Baireuth the performance is almost a religious service. Here it would be given in an unfitting manner, probably with a ballet, and the entire conception would be lost." Protest has also been expressed by the Passion Play Society of America, which is said to be preparing a petition for presentation to Mayor Low setting forth "the unanimous conviction of the society that 'Parsifal,' being purely a sacred drama, should not be produced on a common stage and in a common playhouse." The attitude of the press in this country toward the whole controversy seems to be, in the main, either non-committal or amused; it is not for a moment suggested that Mr. Conried will fail to carry through his project.

A PEN-PORTRAIT OF CHARLES LAMB.

TO judge by the number of new editions of Lamb's works, and by the frequency with which his personality has supplied material for recent magazine articles, interest in that gentle essayist is more or less perennial. A recent publication of Bertram Dobell, "Sidelights on Charles Lamb," is a culling of unconsidered trifles from the pages of the old *London Magazine*, *The Monthly Repository*, and similar early and forgotten periodicals. The sheaf that he has bound together contains some things of real value. We quote a pen-portrait of Lamb written by that extraordinary contemporary, and for a time at least, personal friend of "Elia," Thomas Griffiths Wainewright, a belated type of the Italian Renaissance. Wainewright was a critic of art and literature, a connoisseur and collector of objects of *vertu*, and a dandy after the manner of Benjamin Disraeli. Lamb referred to him as "kindly, light-hearted Wainewright," admired his prose style, and referred to him as the "best stay" of *The London Magazine*. Being pressed for funds, Wainewright poisoned his uncle and benefactor in order to gain earlier possession of property willed to him, and, escaping detection in this crime, developed a remarkably successful facility in secret poisoning, one of his victims being a friend, against whom he had no grievance and by whose death he gained no advantage other than avenging himself upon an insurance company in which he had induced his friend to invest.

Of "Elia" he gives the following sympathetic portrait:

"Yet what can I say of thee more than all know? Thou hadst the gaiety of a boy with the knowledge of a man; as gentle a heart as ever sent tears to the eyes. Marry! the black bile would

sometimes slip over his tongue's tip; then would he spit it out, and look more sweetly for the riddance. How wittily would he mistake your meaning and put in a conceit most seasonably out of season! His talk, without affectation, was compressed, like his beloved Elizabethans, even unto obscurity: like grains of fine gold his sentences would beat out into whole sheets. I say 'without affectation,' for he was not the blind-brained man to censure in others his own vice. Truly 'without affectation,' for nothing rubbed him the wrong way so much as *pretense;* then the sparks flew about! Yet tho he would strip and whip soundly such beggars in velvet rags, the thong never flew in the face of a wise moderation to do her any hurt. He had small mercy on spurious fame; and a caustic observation on the *fashions for men of genius* (vulgarly so termed) was a standing dish. He contended that several of our minor talents who now emulate Byron, Coleridge, and the old dramatists, had fifty years ago rested contented satellites to old Sylvanus Urban—tranquil imitators of Johnson and Goldsmith. . . . . .

"Sir Thomas Browne was a 'bosom cronie' of his; so was Burton and old Fuller. In his amorous vein he dallied with that peerless duchess of many folio odor [the Duchess of Newcastle]; and with the heyday comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher he induced light dreams. He would deliver critical touches on these like one inspired; but it was good to let him choose his own game; if another began, even on the acknowledged pets, he was liable to interrupt, or rather append, in a mode difficult to define, whether as misapprehensive or mischievous. One night at C——'s the above dramatic partners were the temporary subject of chat. Mr. . . . commended the passion and haughty style of a tragedy (I don't know which of them), but was instantly taken up by 'Elia,' who told him: 'That was nothing—the lyrics were the high things—the lyrics!'—and so having stricken . . . with some amaze—he concluded with a brief intense eulogy on the 'Little Thief.'

"He had likewise two perversities—a dislike to all German literature, by which language he was, I *believe*, scrupulously intact: the other was a most vehement assertion of equality between Harrington and Fairfax as translators. Venial aberrations!—I know of no others.

"His death was somewhat sudden; yet he was not without wormy forebodings. I accompanied him home at rather an early hour in the morning, and, being benignantly invited to enter, I entered. His smoking materials were ready on the table. I can not smoke, and, therefore, during the exhaustion of a pipe I soothed my nerves with a single tumbler of * * * and water. He recurred several times to his sensation of approaching death, not gloomily, but as of a retirement from business, a pleasant journey to a sunnier climate. The serene solemnity of his voice overcame me; the tears poured thick from their well-heads; I tried to rally myself and him; but my throat swelled and stopped my words.

"His pipe had gone out; he held it to the flame of the candle, but in vain. It was empty! His mind had been wandering. He smiled placidly, and knocked out the ashes. 'Even so silently,' said he, 'may my fiery spark steal from its vehicle of ashes and clay!'

"I felt oppressed. Many things had contributed lately to break and daunt my once elastic spirits. I rose to go; he shook me by the hand, neither of us spoke; with that I went my way—*and I saw him no more.*

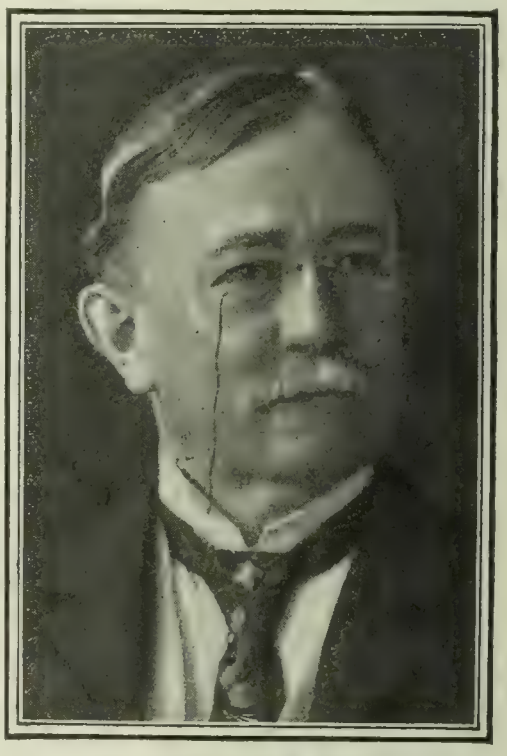
"How much is lost to this miserable world, which knew him not while it possessed him. I knew him—I, who am left to weep,—Eheu! Eliam! Vale!"

WHITMAN'S "ONE ORIGINAL NOTE."

FROM the moderate and somewhat conservative pen of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie comes an appreciative criticism of Walt Whitman's work, a criticism which gains interest by coming from one outside the ranks of the avowed Whitman devotees. What is really new and significant in this poet's contribution to literature, Mr. Mabie points out, is "his resolute acceptance of the democratic order in all its logical sequences, his instinctive and sane feeling that if great poetry is to be written on this continent it must find its themes, not in the interests of the few, but in the occupation and experience of the many." Moreover, we are told, he brought to his work "a vital, searching, pictorial imagination of great compass and power of illumination." Indeed, of Whitman's gift of imagination Mr. Mabie speaks in no doubtful terms, considering it "in force, volume, and power of flooding a great theme, quite beyond anything in our literature." We quote more fully from the New York *Outlook* (September 5) as follows:

"The real contribution made by Whitman to American literature is the marvelously vivid picture of a democratic society in its workaday aspects, its primal and basal instincts, emotions, occupations. In a very real, tho not in an exclusive or ultimate, sense he is the poet of democracy; that, as Professor Dowden and other discerning critics beyond the sea saw when his work first came into their hands, is his fundamental significance, his original quality. In his case, therefore, the background of his poetry is one of its formative elements; it furnished the material with which he worked. . . . . .

"Few men have known so many kinds of people and been so much at home with men simply as men. Whitman had a passion for humanity, without reference to character, education, occupation, condition. The streets, ferryboats, tops of stages, loafing-places, were dear to him because they gave him a chance to see men and women in the whole range of the conditions and accidents of life.



MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

He says of Walt Whitman: "This physical and social America is the background of his poetry; and in making it his background he struck his one original note and made his one contribution to our literature."

"He drew no lines and made no distinctions: the saint and the sinner, the nun and the prostitute, the hero and the criminal, were alike to him in their fundamental appeal to his interest. He went to the churches, the great reform meetings, the best theaters; and he went also to hospitals, poorhouses, prisons. He had friends among cultivated people, but he loved the native qualities of humanity, and was most at home with working people—pilots, masons, teamsters, deck-hands, mechanics of all sorts; men who toil, as his ancestors had toiled, with the hands. He went wherever people were to be found, and spent a great deal of time in the streets and at popular resorts of every kind. . . . . .

"Whitman stands out in striking contrast with his peers among American men of letters. With one exception they were university-bred men, born into the gentlest and best social traditions, within the influence of the ripest intellectual influence, in touch with the finest expressions of the human spirit in its long historic unfolding. Whitman's heritage was of a different kind; the influences which touched him immediately and most influentially issued out of contemporaneous life; he knew a few books well, and they were among the greatest . . .; but he found his material and his inspiration in the America which he saw with his eyes, touched with his hand, and divined with his heart—the America of active life, of colossal energy, of native manliness, of free, unconventional, friendly living. This America of the farm, the workshop, the railroad, the prairie, the mining-camp, the rushing, tumultuous play of elemental forces, he saw with a clearness of vision that no other poet has possessed, and described with a freshness and boldness of phrase that are incontrovertible evidence of real power. This physical and social America is the background of his poetry; and in making it his background Whitman struck his one original note and made his one contribution to our literature. . . . . .

"Other poets had divined what was in the American spirit and had heard notes that escaped him, but Whitman was the first poet to get into his verse the continental volume of American life, its vast flow through the channels of a thousand occupations, its pas-

sionate practise of equality, its resolute assertion of the sanctity of the individual, its insistence on the supreme value of the instinctive as against the acquired traits and qualities. . . . . .

"Whitman did what no other poet had done; he accepted not only the democratic ideal, but the life organized under it, without qualification, and with a deep joy in the new disclosure of the human spirit, the fresh evocation of human energy, which it effected. Here and now, he declared, the American poet must claim his hour and his material; in the meanest and the worst the soul of goodness survives, in the roughest and crudest the soul of beauty hides itself. Some of that goodness he evoked, some of that beauty he made manifest. . . . . .

"Whitman was a pathfinder, and his joy in the great new world of human experience that he explored no one would take from him. It will be seen some day that there was a true prophetic strain in him, and that he marked the beginning, not of a new kind of literature, but of a new and national stage of literary development in this country. In his verse the sections disappear and the nation comes into view, the provinces fade and the continent defines itself. It is man at work over a continent that stirs him; he celebrates few persons; Lincoln alone seems to have moved him profoundly; even when he celebrates himself it is as a kind of incarnation and embodiment of human qualities and experiences. In this attitude he was instinctively expressing his conception of democracy as a vast brotherhood, in which all men are on an equality, irrespective of individual traits and qualities."

In the final estimate Mr. Mabie finds Whitman great "in mass and magnitude rather than in altitude and quality."

FICTION, NORTH AND SOUTH.

MRS. L. H. HARRIS makes a comparison at certain points between recent fiction produced in the Northern States and the same class of literature in the South—a comparison which she finds to be greatly to the advantage of the former. This superiority of Northern fiction she explains in part by climatic conditions, which are more conducive to all forms of activity in the North. In the South, she says, "nature is prolific, but intellectually we somehow miss the creative faculty"; and on this ground she accounts for the fact that most of the Southern fiction is legendary. "We have the historical imagination," she states, "and we lack originality." Turning to another explanation of this alleged disparity she writes (in the New York *Critic*, September):

"Northern authors indicate by their work a more progressive understanding of literature as an art because of educational advantages, which reach, by at least one generation, farther into the past than they do in the South; and thus they have a mental discipline of which Southern writers know little. They have a better-trained sense of literary proportion, a mental vivacity which enables them to portray without illiterate exaggeration many types and many grades of life. They do not lack the emotional power to dramatize intelligence. There are immortal characters in Northern fiction who owe their existence to the author's psychic power to create the spirit as well as the grosser personality of his hero. We have very few such characters in Southern fiction. There is the never ending variation of *ante-bellum* ladies and gentlemen mincing and strutting through nearly all our novels, but I now recall only one original man type that has been produced within the last year. Mr. Will Harbin's mountaineer 'Abner Daniel' is autocthonous. And altho he has made as little impression in the literary world as a Georgia cracker would walking down Broadway, he is one of the few living characters to-day in recent Southern fiction."

The important difference, however, in the literature of these two sections is, according to Mrs. Harris, that while the fiction of the South remains much the same in style and substance, that of the North is rapidly changing. Of the latter she goes on to say:

"It is following what Mr. Arnold calls the 'order of ideas,' the impetus of the universal mind. Science adds new dimensions to intelligence, changes the very definitions of life. And so romance in the North begins to be founded upon bionomical principles. The genealogical tree in these novels stands for certain scientific hypotheses of character and not simply for the conventional pride of ancestry. Also, the human problems of the times are social, economical; and nowhere else is the sociological motive so apparent in fiction as it is in the North. They are writing political, municipal, financial, and even ethical novels (with God left out!) The saloons, factories, coal-mines, stock exchange,—all furnish material for these stories. And it is the only section of this country that is producing a tenement district literature,—novels dealing frankly, and, one might add, vulgarly with life from the drayman's and washerwoman's standpoint: a curious portrayal of semi-respectable existence so commonplace that it lacks even the pathos of poverty, the tragedy of crime, or the illumination of virtue to render it interesting. There is nothing like this in Southern novels. The poor whites and negroes are the most picturesque types we have in fiction. And, for one, I question the wisdom and literary taste of the Northern novelist at this point. There are vulgar realities that are normal and decent, gross, but not even monstrous enough to produce a contrast of ideas; and in the very nature of things they have no place in a romantic literature. One does not make Caliban a respectable truck-driver, nor model a statue of Venus from sewer mud. And fiction is a class of literature which pleases by the appeal it makes to the imagination. Beauty, love, and heroism are the ethics of it. And for this reason it ought to suggest ideality rather than the meanest of all realities."

Southern fiction, this critic goes on to say, errs in the opposite direction. We read:

"Now in Southern fiction the ideal, the picturesque, and the impossible are elements which predominate. We furbish up our realities too much. We are given to literary enchantment, that is the quality of our genius. There are no such landscapes, for instance, this side of Paradise as James Lane Allen and Mary Johnston describe in their novels. Yet I think the literary reputation of both depends largely upon the green and gold and purple variations they make from nature at this point. I would not depreciate these literary Turners, but they sometimes defraud us of the real significance of Southern scenery. There is a fever and a thirst in the land that predestines not only the life of the forests, but affects the temper and hopes of man. This the April freshness of Mary Johnston's landscapes fails to indicate. She keeps New-England dew upon the grass of Virginia all the year round. And there is a hooded, sinister silence in a Southern summer night, more depressing than all our sorrows, that Mr. Allen evidently knows nothing about. But, for that matter, the Western novelists are the only writers in this country who fully appreciate the psychic relation between the land and the man.

"If we except some dialect interpretation of our lower classes, I doubt if the real human nature of the South ever is portrayed in her fiction. Northern writers who attempt it are disposed to exaggerate our perversities, and our own authors are handicapped by more than one consideration. . . . . .

"Thus are our novelists removed from the dramatic realities of the situation here. They can not accept the impartial gospel of literary art, and, therefore, they often miss the *truth* of expression in their work, the gravest fault in an artist. And we have very good reason for doubting if there is much creative faculty of a high order among Southern writers. As a people, we have sensibility, but it is personal rather than artistic. Our temperament is heroic rather than intellectual. We are capable of splendid action and noble suffering, and we have sufficient histrionic ability to memorialize both in fiction, but we do not create one deed further than we have experienced along the way we are predestined to go.

"The South presents dramatic possibilities never equaled in modern fiction, yet it is not likely that any one will meddle with them. No writer in this section would bring into his novel a white man or a black man adequate in mind and character to sustain a really ethical relation to both races. In the first place, we are incapable of conceiving such yeast of morality,—and if we could, we are too much limited by prejudice and environment to do so. Still the development of such a personality would give an opportunity for some psychic studies of Southern conditions that have never been made in our own literature. But sentimentality which harks back to some fair illusion of the past has taken the place of spiritual power in Southern fiction. And by 'spiritual' I do not refer to any doctrinal idea which limits that term to a merely religious significance; but I mean the dynamic life-element in human nature which raises it up or casts it down according to some eternal law, and not by some arbitrary romantic departure from it."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AUTOMOBILE VERSUS RAILWAY.

THE automobile enthusiasts are predicting that their motor vehicles will in time put an end to railways; in other words, that motor-propelled vehicles will at some future day run exclusively on smooth roads instead of on tracks. In an article in the English edition of *The World's Work*, Sir Henry Norman, its editor, wrote recently as follows:

"Why should the community pay a huge sum per mile for a special roadway [steel rails] for cars, and a huge generating-station, when self-propelled motor omnibuses of equal speed, comfort, capacity, and economy can use the common road, and, by their ability to be steered around obstacles, not interfere with the rest of the traffic? . . . Few of our leaders of opinion have yet realized that we are on the eve of a more momentous change than that inaugurated by Watt and Stevenson."

Cold water is thrown on all this by Sylvester Stewart in a leading article in *The Engineering Magazine* (July). Mr. Stewart believes that the steel rail itself, rather than any form of traction on it, has been largely responsible for the modern extension of commerce and spread of civilization. He says:

"That it is the steel rail more than the locomotive that has worked these wondrous changes is shown by the facts that the locomotive at work off of steel rails has accomplished very little, altho it has been in actual or attempted use longer than the locomotive on rails, and that railways without locomotives (horse-railways and cable-railways) are able everywhere to carry passengers three to five times as far for a nickel as any vehicle on any other kind of road, even tho the vehicles on the common road have their roadway built and maintained for them free by the taxpayers, while the railway company has to maintain not only its track, but, on city lines, the paving of the street between the rails, and to stand the wear of thousands of wagons using its rails, besides paying in many cases a large sum for its franchise.

"As to freight, the average cost of hauling by road locomotives is at least ten cents per ton per mile, but on railways it is only seven mills (on the Pennsylvania Railway one-half cent), and this charge covers the cost of maintenance of the track and interest on the original cost of construction."

Why, then, does not the railway locomotive transport passengers at a lower price? Mr. Stewart answers:

"The railway carries free the passenger's 150-pound trunks, and sends with him toilet-rooms, heating stoves and fuel, smoking-rooms, dining-rooms, and bed-rooms. These houses on wheels, and the locomotive which draws them, have to be made very heavy in order to get the great strength made necessary by high speed. If the railway could dispense with these comforts and luxuries, and carry passengers packed closely inside and on top of low-roofed, ramshackle, unheated vehicles, like the old stage, and at slow speed, it could pull passengers at one-tenth to one-twentieth the price of the old stage. . . . . .

"I admit that for a short ride in fine weather the stage was, and the automobile is, enjoyable; but before a passenger can be well protected from dust, wind, rain, and cold, and furnished with pure air through openings fourteen feet above the ground, as in a railway-car, the automobile must be built as large and heavy as that car, which is a development not probable."

The claim of speed Mr. Stewart believes to be equally unfounded. He says:

"The highest speed (a mile in 46 seconds) made on macadam by a powerful automobile built especially for racing, with 70 or more horse-power allowed for the propulsion of two men, has been far exceeded by locomotives on rails, hauling trains. How fast would the automobile go on a macadam road, if pulling a train of three cars, each as large as itself and filled with passengers, and how much dust would a man breathe in a day on that road, supposing as much traffic upon it as passes over some railways? Locomotives running alone have achieved a speed of 120 miles an hour.

"As to 'steering around obstacles,' it is one of the great disadvantages of vehicles not on steel rails that they must be constantly steered around each other, thus pursuing a serpentine course, which adds to the distance and makes high speed dangerous. Sixty miles per hour is safe on rails; 15 miles is dangerous on macadam, as would soon be realized if the immense traffic on one of our railways were thrown on to a macadam road. . . . . .

"Sir Henry speaks of the 'huge cost' of the railway. Considering the large traffic that can be carried on a steel track its cost is small. . . . As to comparative cost of maintenance of roadway, there are not sufficient data on which to base a conclusion, but it is probable that a dollar's worth of steel will outwear a dollar's worth of macadam. The life of a traction engine is four or five years; the life of a railway locomotive is fifteen to thirty-five years. All roads but steel are hard on heavy engines. . . . . .

"As to a 'change greater than that inaugurated by Watt and Stephenson,' they inaugurated the running of motor vehicles on common roads, as well as on rails, for Watt invented the engine, and Stephenson successfully put it on wheels. They built for all roads, but Stephenson showed that the metal road permitted higher speed and lower rates than any other, even when the rails cost fourteen times as much, per degree of durability, as now. For, before the era of cheap steel, iron rails were used, rails which cost more than twice as much per pound as steel rails cost now, yet wore only one-seventh as long."

That the automobile has a great future Mr. Stephenson does not deny. Its chief mission, he says, is "to change city streets from manure yards to clean thoroughfares." The horse is unfit for use on city streets. He occupies too much space; is too hard to steer, and has the wrong kind of feet. The motor-driven vehicle will replace him for urban use. But the automobile, instead of being a menace to the railway, will be a feeder to it. Mr. Stewart goes on:

"Light railways—T rails, plateways, etc.—will branch from main lines, and on these branches will run freight and passenger automobiles. The automobile's misfortune at present is the mistake of its admirers—their supposition that it can reach high efficiency on stone roads. It can for pleasure, but not for business. The best friend of this promising child is he who tells it to get onto the road its father, the locomotive, found the best. In roadways there is nothing like steel, nor anything that makes any approach to it. Of course in sections too thinly settled to justify two roads (a common road and a light railway) the business automobile will have to use the common road; but wherever it does so it will be compelled to charge a high rate for freight and passengers, on account of the great resistance to progression encountered on all roads but steel."

SUSPENSION OF HEAVY PARTICLES IN A FLUID.

THAT small particles may be suspended in a medium lighter than themselves is a fact known to any one who has seen dust or fog. It is generally believed that the suspension of the minute particles of water or of mineral in such cases is rather apparent than real, and that they are, in fact, settling slowly to earth, their velocity of falling being reduced by the friction of the air on their surface, which is greater in proportion to the mass in small than in large particles. A theory of rain propounded by M. C. Le Maout, a French meteorologist, supposes that rainfall is due oftener to coalescence of suspended liquid particles effected by atmospheric disturbance than to condensation of water vapor by lowered temperature. This theory is supported, so thinks a writer in the *Revue Scientifique*, by the following experiment showing that drops of mercury may be sustained in water by capillarity. Altho there would not appear to be exact parallelism between the two cases, the experiment is interesting. Says the writer:

"Take a large vessel containing pure water to the depth of two or three centimeters [an inch or so]; then pour into it from a great height [five or six feet] a thin stream of mercury, so that it strikes the bottom of the vessel. It will at once divide into very fine droplets, and you will be surprised to see very small globules of mercury resting on the surface of the water. These globules attract one another with great force and often from a distance of several centimeters. If these attractions be permitted, the drop-

lets will approach together and a slight agitation will cause them to unite; when they form a sufficiently large globule, their weight, dominating the forces of superficial capillarity, will pull them from the surface to the bottom of the vessel."

These experiments, according to the writer, appear to confirm M. Le Maout's theory of rain, mentioned above. He goes on to say:

"It is not always necessary to suppose, in explanation of the falling of rain, that there is sudden cooling of the air throughout some extended region of the atmosphere. . . . We may conceive that water in the liquid state may be disseminated in the form of infinitely small drops in the air without any immediate fall. There may take place a phenomenon analogous to that just mentioned . . . where the droplets of mercury, a liquid whose density is much greater than that of water, rested in suspension on a water-surface. Capillary forces may thus for a long time maintain the liquid water suspended in a very fine state of division in the air.

"If a disturbance takes place in the midst of this mass charged with liquid . . . either by the detonation of an explosive or by a clap of thunder, or perhaps by the vibration of a large church bell, there will result a movement of the mass of air . . . the tiny drops will unite into larger ones that capillarity can no longer hold up against gravity. In this conflict between the forces of capillarity and gravity the disturbance produced will thus render gravity preponderant by uniting the small drops; and the larger drops so formed will fall to the ground as rain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLD AND THE LIMITS OF VITALITY.

THAT an organism may remain alive for months, tho frozen stiff, has been shown by Dr. Allan Macfadyen, director of the Jenner Institute, London. The organisms experimented on by Dr. Macfadyen were not, it is true, high in the vital scale, being only bacteria; but the fact that they were able to live six months at a temperature far below that of the frozen Arctic regions is certainly suggestive. Dr. Macfadyen's experiments, which have received some notice in the daily press, are described by himself in *Harper's Magazine* (September). He notes, at the outset, that life may be either active or potential. A frozen organism is, of course, not actively alive. When we call it "living," we mean merely that it can resume motion and activity when thawed out. Says the author:

"The observation is an old one that a freezing process does not destroy life. A fish or a frog may be frozen solid, and on rethawing become quite lively again. The outer temperature may in such cases, it is true, be at or under the freezing-point, but there is no proof that the inner temperature of the fish or frog was really as low as that of the surrounding medium. In the instances in which the animals were actually frozen hard, rethawing did not appear to restore life. The general opinion naturally formed was that the reduction of the watery constituents of an animal cell or tissue to a solid condition produced not merely a temporary, but a permanent, suspension of organic life. Pictet, on the other hand, states that he has succeeded in lowering the temperature of complex organisms, such as fishes, frogs, and insects, many degrees below the freezing-point without death ensuing, while bacteria were able to withstand the arctic cold of liquid air. The results of Pictet are contrary to the received opinion, as it would appear from his results that organisms can be frozen to a solid condition without losing their life."

The experiments made by the writer extended over a considerable period of time. As to the bacteria selected for the test he writes:

"A typical series of bacteria was employed possessing varying degrees of resistance to external agents. The bacteria were first simultaneously exposed to the temperature of liquid air (about −190° C.) for twenty hours. In no instance could any impairment of the vitality of the organisms be detected as regards their growth or functional activities. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of the phosphorescent organisms tested. The bacterial cells in question emit light which is apparently produced by a chemical process of intracellular oxidation, and the luminosity ceases with the cessation of their activity. These organisms, therefore, furnished a very happy test of the influence of low temperatures on vital phenomena. The organisms when cooled down in liquid air became non-luminous, but on rethawing the luminosity returned with unimpaired vigor as the cells renewed their activity. The sudden cessation and rapid renewal of the luminous properties of the cells, despite the extreme changes of temperature, were remarkable and striking. In further experiments a fresh series of organisms was subjected to the temperature of liquid air for seven days. The results were again nil. On rethawing, the organisms renewed their life processes with unimpaired vigor. We had not, therefore, succeeded in reaching the limits of vitality.

"Professor Dewar kindly afforded the opportunity of submitting the organisms to a still more severe test, viz., an exposure to the temperature of liquid hydrogen—about −250° C. The same series of organisms were employed and immersed at this temperature for ten hours; and again with no appreciable effect on the vitality of the micro-organisms. The temperature of liquid hydrogen is about one-quarter that of liquid air, just as that of liquid air is about one-quarter that of the average mean temperature. In subjecting bacteria, therefore, to the temperature of liquid hydrogen, we place them under conditions which in severity of temperature are as far removed from those of liquid air as are those of liquid air from that of the average summer temperature.

"This temperature is only 21° above that of the absolute zero, a temperature at which, on our present theoretical conceptions, molecular movement ceases, and the entire range of chemical activities with which we are acquainted ceases, or, it may be, assume an entirely new rôle. The fact, then, that life can continue to exist under such conditions affords new ground for reflection as to whether after all life is dependent for its continuance on chemical reactions. The remarkable results obtained, at any rate, must lead us to reconsider many of the main issues of the problem."

But, altho the organisms are not killed at once by freezing, may not the process be effective when prolonged? Tho not dead, may not the frozen bacteria be dying? To answer this question Dr. Macfadyen kept certain of them in liquid air for no less a period than six months, at the expiration of which time their vitality was still unimpaired. Probably, indeed, the result would have been the same at the end of a year. Dr. Macfadyen goes on to say:

"One of the main effects of such a prolonged exposure to the temperature of liquid air would be, if one may so express it, a chemical anesthesia of the cells in question as regards their internal and external economy.

"It is difficult to form a conception of living matter under this novel condition, which is neither life nor death, or to select a term which will adequately describe it. It represents living matter in a new and hitherto unobtained 'third' condition, and constitutes perhaps the most perfect realization of the state of suspended animation. . . . . .

"A considerable amount of speculative interest attaches to the results that have so far been obtained. Reference has been made to the fact that at some remote period of time the existence of life on the surface of the earth was a physical impossibility. The origin of life remains the inscrutable problem which, if it continue to baffle, will ever continue to attract human intelligence. How did the primitive germ of life come to inhabit its new dwelling-place? All the theories and all the deductions that have hitherto been put forward may be summarized in one interrogative sentence: Did life *arise* or did it *arrive* on the surface of the earth? If life was of purely terrestrial origin, the theory of its spontaneous generation would furnish the easiest solution, but unfortunately experimental inquiry has negatived such an attractive explanation. . . .

"The alternative hypothesis is that life was transferred to the earth, as it might be to any other world, as soon as the suitable physical conditions arose. The earth, according to this hypothesis, was 'infected' with the germs of life. The extraterrestrial theory of the origin of life has been particularly favored by the physicists and notably by Professor Helmholtz and Lord Kelvin. We know that cosmic dust from distant worlds is constantly falling upon the surface of the earth, and that meteorites are continually colliding with its atmosphere. As Helmholtz remarks: 'Who knows whether these bodies which everywhere swarm through space do not scat-

ter germs of life wherever there is a new world capable of giving a dwelling-place to organic bodies?'

"It has been proved that bacterial cells can grow and multiply at the abnormally high temperature of 72° C.; that they can be exposed unscathed to a temperature as low as −190° C. for six months, and that they have even survived a temperature which is only 22° above the absolute zero. These results profoundly modify our conceptions as to the temperature conditions under which it is possible for organic life to exist. The results might even be cited in favor of the cosmic theory of the origin of life on the earth."

ALBINISM IN ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

THIS curious phenomenon, in which the organism suffering from it seems entirely bleached, the usual pigment being absent from hair, skin, and eyes, is described briefly in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 8) by M. E. Henriot. The author first reminds us that albinism is by no means a new discovery, since Ctesias of Cnidos, who lived 416 years before Christ, mentions it in his description of India, and since it is also discussed in a work of Pliny on Dalmatia. He goes on to say:

"But it was not until the end of the seventeenth century that there was serious study of the characteristics of this congenital affection, which was wrongly considered up to that time as a malady of the skin.

"Sachs, who was both an albino and a scientist, demonstrated that the hair of albinos contains less iron than that of normally constituted individuals. Baudrimont proved, again, that the iron found in ashes of the hair comes exclusively from the pigmentary granulations. . . . Thus the affection in question results entirely from the complete or partial absence, in the lower layer of the epidermis, of the ferruginous derivatives of the hemoglobin.

"The albinism is complete when there are no pigmentary granulations; it is partial when these granulations exist in too small quantity. When localized in the hair, the affection takes the name of 'canities'; that of 'poliosis' is given to it when it extends to the whole hairy system, and that of 'vitiligo' when it begins with a simple spot of discoloration, which extends and develops as the subject grows older.

"The human species offers frequent examples of individuals attacked by albinism. It is found oftenest among men of the black race. White albinos have skin of a peculiar paleness, blond hair, white or colorless beard, pink iris and red pupils. The negro albino has skin of variable aspect; in some cases it is white as milk, in others it is like wax, or rather resembles the hue of a corpse. Some albino negroes have pale blond hair; others have yellow, orange, or even red hair. There are white negroes—individuals suffering from complete albinism. There are also spotted negroes; these are only subjects attacked by partial albinism. Quite often the albino is a physical and moral degenerate, but we must be careful not to generalize; there are albinos who are well constituted physically and of intelligence in no way inferior to tnat of normal individuals.

"The skin of albinos is probably finer and more delicate than that of other individuals of the same species. Livingstone saw some whose skin became covered with pimples wherever the direct rays of the sun struck it. They rarely attain advanced age."

It is not true, the author goes on to tell us, that albinos see clearly at night. The common belief to this effect arises from the fact that the albino is incommoded by bright light, his choroid being unable to absorb the excessive luminous rays. He thus distinguishes objects better by moonlight, which is feeble, than in full sunlight. To quote further:

"Among animals there are divers species that include abnormal cases of this kind. Gadeau de Kerville names 79 species of mammals in which complete albinism has been observed, 42 in which partial albinism has been found, and 40 in which only incomplete albinos have been seen. There have been white hairless horses and white mice. The so-called Russian rabbit, with white skin and red eyes, is known to all. The hare, the guinea-pig, and the rat have sometimes white skin and red eyes.

"Among birds the examples are quite numerous, without being very common. The white blackbird is not a fiction, nor is the white starling. Reptiles and batrachians present a few specimens. I have observed in a fish-pond very numerous cases of complete albinism and of vitiligo, in fish of various species.

"Albinism is not confined to the animal kingdom; it affects also a large number of plants, and takes a different form as it appears in the leaves or the corolla. This has enabled us to obtain a number of abnormal forms for the decoration of our gardens. I refer to the plants with streaked leaves, in which the chlorophyll has disappeared in places, the green color giving place to a coloration sometimes white or pearly, sometimes yellow or reddish.

"Vegetable forms of this kind are easily propagated by buds or grafts, but they do not yield similar individuals from seeds. The contrary is true of plants in which the corolla is affected with albinism. Yellow flowers seem to be immune, while red and blue ones are good subjects. M. Raphael Blanchard mentions among others the polygala, the heather, the balsam, the corn-flower, and the harebell . . . Certain fruits, such as the cherry, the raspberry, the strawberry, and the gooseberry, also offer cases of albinism.

"We might suppose that there is some analogy between anemia or chlorosis in both animals and plants and the phenomena of albinism, but there is none at all. Anemic or chlorotic animals and plants may be cured by causing them to absorb iron in appropriate forms; but iron compounds are without effect when we try to restore to skin, leaves, or petals the coloration which albinism has removed from them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL EXTRACTION OF RADIUM.

A COMPANY has been formed in Buffalo to extract the rare metal radium, about which we are hearing so much, from the uranium ores of Utah. The company purposes to make radium a marketable commodity, producing it as a commercial article. At present it is hardly more than a scientific curiosity, obtainable only at immense cost and labor. Says *The Iron Age*, in an article on this new venture:

"A few years ago Stephen T. Lockwood, of Buffalo, while in the West met two prospectors, who in searching for gold and silver had met peculiar ore deposits in Grand County, Utah. They sent the ore to an assayer, who reported not a trace of the precious metals. There was much uranium, however, and Mr. Lockwood, knowing its commercial value, urged the importance of the discovery upon the prospectors, with whom he had become associated, and claims were staked out upon the whole deposit. The Utah bed was carnolite, a combination of uranium, vanadium, iron, copper, and barium, and, as later researches showed, radium and polonium. After establishing title to the claim Mr. Lockwood had returned East and subsequently became interested in the discovery of Professor and Madame Curie and Professor Becquerel's announcement of the radio-activity of uranium, followed as it was by the discovery of radium. This suggested to Mr. Lockwood that the uranium from Utah would yield radium as well as the uranium extracted from the flinty pitchblende. The carnolite from Utah was much easier to work than the pitchblende.

"Mr. Lockwood, with the aid of George Banta, a young mining engineer, also of Buffalo, began the search . . . and at last a sample of radium-barium compound was produced which showed a potentiality of 365 on the delicate electroscope in Columbia University.

"A testing-plant will soon be built at or near Buffalo with a capacity for the reduction of two tons of ore a day. Such a plant would turn out daily 100 pounds of uranium oxid worth $2 per pound; 10,000 grams of crude radium-barium compound of 10 unit activity, due to the radium, worth about two cents a gram, and 100 pounds of other metallic residues, known to contain another radiant metal, polonium.

"The crude radium-barium product will be converted into a chlorid salt, and the process of eliminating the barium chlorid begun. When the mass of 10,000 grams has been reduced to 100 grams, the compound will have an activity of 1,000 units, and if properly dried and sealed in a tube will glow. Upon being still further concentrated to 10 grams of 1,000 units activity, it would be unsafe to carry on one's person except in a lead case. A final con-

centration of the 10 grams to 1 gram of 100,000 units activity will provide a compound 90 per cent. barium and 10 per cent. radium chlorid. Such a compound placed in a little aluminum shell and fitted into a lead tube of suitable thickness will provide an instrument which may be carried about by a physician in his instrument case along with a fluoroscope, and will serve the functions of a roomful of *x*-ray generating-apparatus and fixtures at no cost of operation, maintenance, renewal, or repair.

"Such an instrument is immediately convertible into a perpetual lamp of several candle power by removing the lead stopper from the tube and inserting in its place a hollow cylinder of cardboard or thin aluminum heavily coated on the outside with a zinc sulphid preparation. The radium rays which emerge only from the opening of the tube must all encounter this sulphid compound and will cause it to phosphoresce.

"Mr. Lockwood states that he thinks that in the not distant future radium will be made as a commercial article for light-producing purposes. . . . Under the system of progressive reductions in the extraction of radium from the carnolite, which it is proposed to use at the testing-plant which the company will build, the by-products of iron and copper which will be obtained will themselves be valuable."

TELEPATHY AND BRAIN-WAVES.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, whose eminence as an authority on physics is undisputed, referred to telepathy in a recent address as being scientifically proved and accepted. Most of Sir Oliver's brother scientists do not agree with him, and one of his readers, C. W. Saleeby, takes occasion to record a protest in *The Academy and Literature* (London). The evidence for telepathy, so carefully collected by the Society for Psychical Research during many years past, is far from convincing, says this writer. He especially comments on the theory of thought transference by "brain-waves," which, altho disclaimed by Sir Oliver, is held in some form by many believers in telepathy. Says Mr. Saleeby:

"Certainly to those who know nothing of the physiology of the gray surface of the brain, the 'cortex cerebri,' and who imagine that it acts by means of waves, ethereal or other, some such hypothesis may appear tenable. I may here say that electrical waves pass between less and more excited portions of the brain as they do in muscle or, indeed, as Dr. Bose has shown, in carrots or in tin. The relation of these waves to thought is entirely accidental. Changes in the nerve-cells, especially in their nuclei, are, however, to be found associated with thought, with fatigue, and with sleep, and well worth pondering over they are. Recently it has been shown that Hertzian waves may affect the brain of the cat; it would be very surprising if they did not; and the effects of thunderous weather in causing headache and the like may be so explained. This, as briefly as possible, is all that is at present known about brain-waves. And at this point I may quote—it speaks for itself—an opinion about crystal-gazing expressed in a lecture which Sir Oliver has sent me, and by which he may, therefore, be assumed to stand. 'It is possible that the clairvoyant is responding to some unknown world-mind of which he forms a part.' Similarly, when I suggested to [a believer in telepathy] that the brain was the organ of mind, and that before one was qualified to experiment or to express opinions upon the action of that organ, he must study its structure and action in health, must observe it in gross disease and in hysteria, and must then study it for at least three months in a lunatic asylum, he asked, 'Can you say that the brain is the only organ of mind?' Well, of course, I can not. Neither can I say that there may not be some obscure corner of the universe wherein the law of gravitation does not act. But if facts were laid before me which suggested some defiance of established law, I should attempt to find some simpler explanation before I was prepared to recant my belief in that law. So in dealing with the occult we must follow Sir William Hamilton's Law of Parsimony and seek for the simplest explanation, which is the explanation that does not contradict ascertained knowledge, before saying that the brain is not the only organ of mind or that gravitation does not act everywhere.

"The most successful experiments recorded were made by Professor Sedgwick in 1889. To these, as crucial, my attention has been specially directed. The 'percipients' were hypnotized and guessed numbers at which the 'agent,' Mr. Smith [the hypnotizer] was gazing. When the two were in the same room, the results were 131 successes out of 644; when in different rooms, 9 successes out of 228. The figures chosen ranged between 10 and 90, and a success was counted whether the figures were given in the right order or reversed. The results are far above probability when the two were in the same room. Having carefully studied the account of the experiment, with the conditions as far as they are stated, and with the accompanying conversation, I record my opinion that these experiments prove nothing. I am not going to consider here the possible explanations—such as unconscious whispering, etc.—of the results. I can only say that I believe the Society for Psychical Research has not established telepathy as an experimental fact; that, even if it be a fact, the society can not hope to prove it until its members have completed courses in a psycho-physiological laboratory [and that means some years in simpler laboratory work first]; and that, meanwhile, it is more than doubtful whether they are not fostering credulity and superstition."

A MOSQUITO WAR AT SUEZ.

THAT warfare against the mosquito may be successful, if it is waged thoroughly and relentlessly, seems to be shown by the results attained on the Isthmus of Suez, where the Canal Company has been trying for several months to exterminate the insects. A contributor to *Cosmos* says of this isthmian mosquito-war:

"A special service has been organized for the purpose. All cisterns have been given a thin coating of oil, which prevents the mosquitoes from breeding; and all marshes and ditches where stagnant water might accumulate have been drained. At the same time medicine has been distributed which, by curing the fever, diminishes the poisoned sources whence the mosquitoes obtain their virus.

"Owing to this, since last December the number of cases of fever has sensibly diminished from month to month, as compared with the numbers in corresponding months of previous years.

"These operations have gone on for only a few months, and, of course, the *anopheles* has not completely disappeared; but the examination of specimens captured for this purpose shows that none were infected, which is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that the number of malarial patients has been reduced by proper medical treatment.

"The oiling of the cisterns and the active surveillance of all the places where the mosquitoes can breed have had another happy result—the *anopheles* are not the only ones that have suffered: these measures have also caused the *culex* to disappear so completely that even in the hottest days of the season it has not been necessary to use mosquito nets.

"The month of August is the malarial season at Ismaila, and only after this period can we tell whether the efforts that have been made are fully successful. It is to be hoped that they are.

"Besides the immense advantage that will be gained for the region itself, this experiment will show what can be done in this line and with what chances of success. A war of the same kind is being waged in Havana, but we do not yet know its results."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Experiments on Electric Fish.—It is well known that certain fishes exhibit peculiar electrical phenomena of muscles, nerves, and heart, which have given them the name of electric fishes. These have the power of giving electrical shocks from specially constructed and living electrical batteries. Our knowledge of their properties has recently been increased by measurements made with a very sensitive galvanometer by an English scientist, Professor McKendrick. Says *The Scientific American* in a descriptive note:

"There are in all about fifty known species of fishes that possess these electrical organs, but only the electrical properties of five or six have been studied in detail. The best known are various species of torpedo, belonging to the skate family, found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas; the gymnotus, an eel found in

the region of the Orinoco in South America; the malapterurus, the raash or thunderer fish, of the Arabs, a native of the Nile, the Niger, Senegal, and other African rivers, and various species of skate found in the seas around Great Britain. The electrical fishes do not belong to any one class or group—some are found in fresh water, while others inhabit the sea. They possess two distinct types of electrical organs. One closely relates in structure to muscle, as found in the torpedo, gymnotus, and skate, while the other presents more of the characters of the structure of a secreting gland, as illustrated by the electric organ of the thunderer-fish. Both types are built upon a vast number of microscopical elements, each of which is supplied with a nerve-fiber. These nerve-fibers come from large nerves that originate in the nerve-centers, brain, or spinal cord, and in these centers are found special large nerve-cells, with which the nerve-fibers of the electric organs are connected, and from which they spring. Yet the electricity is not generated in the electric centers, and conveyed by the electric nerves to the electric organ, but it is generated in the electric organ itself. It is only produced, however, so as to give a shock when set in action by nervous impulses transmitted to it from the electric centers by the electric nerves. According to Professor McKendrick, there are few departments of physiological science in which can be found a more striking example of organic adaptiveness than in the construction of the electric fishes. In these animals there are specialized organs for the production of electricity on an economical basis far surpassing anything yet contrived by man. The organs are either modified muscles or modified glands, structures which in all animals manifest electrical properties. The problem, however, of the evolution of electric organs is the same as that confronting us when we trace the growth in the animal world of any organ of sense, or, for that matter, of any organ in the body. Whether they are merely the result of mechanical causality or otherwise, Professor McKendrick contends is too abstruse a problem for the supply of a conclusive explanation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SOME twenty years ago, when Dr. Langley invented his 'bolometer,'" says *The Engineer*, "the instrument was able to measure temperature to about one hundred-thousandth of a degree. Since then during fifteen years of constant advance, latterly associated with a great improvement of the adjuncts, particularly of the galvanometer, at the hands of Mr. C. G. Abbot, this has been brought to measure somewhat less than one hundred-millionth of a degree, and this almost infinitesimal amount is distinguished with readiness and precision."

"THE theory that iron must be cleaned to a white surface before being painted does not seem tenable," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "The thin coat of black oxid, formed after rolling, is itself a valuable protection, being the most permanent form of iron oxid, and even when the iron is tinted brown with rust, it is not clear why the paint which would protect the iron from rusting will not in like manner prevent the rust from progressing, excepting, of course, where the rust is so thick as to prevent adhesion of the paint to the iron. Where the sand-blast is used, it is necessary to paint at once to prevent corrosion."

"ONE of the interesting phases of recent progress in engineering is in the rapid increase in the use of concrete and in the intimate association of it with steel in construction," says *The American Machinist*. "At Los Angeles, Cal., a large concrete-steel chimney has recently been erected, which is 180 feet high above the base and 15 feet in diameter outside and 11 feet inside. The chimney was erected entirely by means of a scaffolding built inside as it ascended. The cement is reinforced throughout by cold twisted steel rods, both horizontal and vertical, entirely embedded in it. Other chimneys have been erected in different parts of the country, and concrete-steel bridges and buildings also are now frequently heard of."

"THE St. Louis Exposition is to have a unique floral clock," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "This mammoth clock will be installed on the side of the hill north of the Agricultural Building. The dial will be a flower-bed 120 feet in diameter. The minute hand will be 60 feet long, and the ring at the end, which will be fastened to the machinery, will be 8 feet in diameter, large enough to support 12 men easily. A hundred persons might promenade on this hand without interfering with the movements of the timepiece. The minute-hand will move 5 feet every minute. The clock machinery will be in an adjacent building. The flower-bed will be a masterpiece of the florist's art. The entire dial will be a flower-bed, and the numerals marking the various hours will be 15 feet in length, and made of bright-colored coleus, a foliage plant with bright-colored leaves that grows dense and may be pruned and kept symmetrical without danger of impairing its growth. In a broad circle, surrounding the dial, will be twelve flower-beds, one opposite each hour, each 2 feet wide and 15 feet long. These collections will represent various flowers, but each will be so selected that the blossom is open at the particular hour it represents and at no other. In this way both the hands of the clock and the flowers will tell the time of day. At night the whole vast timepiece will be illuminated with 2,000 incandescent lights."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "ETHIOPIAN MOVEMENT" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ONE of the most notable religious movements of modern times is reported from South Africa, where native Christians are struggling to establish an autonomous church, freed from all foreign control. This "Ethiopian movement" (the name was suggested by Acts viii. 27) has been investigated by Dr. Merensky, an eminent German missionary writer, and from his article on the subject in the *Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift* (Berlin, Nos. 6 and 7) we glean the following facts:

In the beginning of the nineties Protestant mission work in South Africa was in a very prosperous and harmonious condition, the number of native Christians from the Cape to Zambesi being at least half a million. During recent years, however, considerable dissension has been caused by the agitation for an 'Ethiopian Church,' which has now led to a secession of native helpers, a rebellion against European missionaries and church control, and the organization of a strictly national African church. Dissatisfaction of the native helpers with their social status is believed to have been the chief factor in the revolt. These helpers were superior in education and culture to the rank and file of their own people, and were in many respects doing the same work as was being done by the whites. Yet on account of their color, descent, and language they were denied equality with the whites both in the direction of the churches and in matters involving financial remuneration. In addition, the mission societies began to show unwillingness to increase the number of native helpers, and as much as possible restricted the powers and prerogatives of these men. Even those who were ordained were denied rights enjoyed by the ordained white and foreign workers, and their influence counted for but little in the synodical conventions and conferences.

It is against this condition of affairs that the Ethiopian church movement is directed. Its earliest beginnings date back as far as 1882, when a Wesleyan evangelist in Tembuland, named Pile, declared his independence of foreign control. He was followed some years later by a worker of the Berlin Mission Society in Southern Transvaal, who managed to erect a church costing some eight thousand dollars, collected from his followers. Another leader was a Wesleyan helper who rebelled because his annual salary was only about four hundred dollars. These men gave the movement the name 'Ethiopian,' as the term 'Africander' was already used to designate the whites born in South Africa, and they began a native crusade against the 'imported' Christianity of Europe and America.

But it has only been in the last few years, especially since the Boer war, that the agitation has assumed large and dangerous proportions, chiefly through the brilliant leadership of the Rev. James Dwane. This born leader of men belongs to the Goika tribe, and was at one time a mighty Kafir warrior. Born in 1848, he became in 1875 an evangelist in the service of the Wesleyan Church. In 1881 he was ordained, and his great gifts induced his ecclesiastical superiors to send him to England in 1894. He attracted a great deal of attention at church gatherings and conventions, and returned to Africa with liberal collections of money. Unwilling to continue any longer in a subordinate relation, he at once headed a movement for church independence, winning his fellow natives largely through his social and political program, which really signified a national movement against the whites. In the interests of his propaganda he visited America and sought a closer union with the African Methodist Church, and even organized an African Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Turner went to Africa to investigate, and at the time of his departure in 1898 the "South African Episcopal Church" included 65 pastors and 73 congregations, with a membership of 10,800 adults, of whom some 4,000 had come from the Wesleyan missions, 1,000 from the Scotch, 1,000 from the Episcopal, and 400 from other Protestant missions. Later Dwane made a second trip to America, chiefly for funds; but his restless ambition not finding sufficient encouragement, he persuaded the South African Church to sever all connection with the American church and to become the "Ethiopian Order of the English Established Church." The secession was marked by bitter agitation and disputes.

The whole movement is regarded as a phase of the larger strug-

gle for supremacy between the whites and the blacks in South Africa. As the blacks outnumber the whites more than five to one, the end of church controversies is certainly not yet at hand, and conditions would seem to favor the further spread of the Ethiopian church movement. Director Horcus, of the German Hermannsburg Mission Society, writes in the *Missionsblatt*, published by that association:

"Far more dangerous than the external destruction of the South African churches by the recent war has been the internal disruption resulting from it and from other causes, chief among which is the so-called 'Ethiopian church' movement, which makes itself felt particularly in vacant congregations and mission-fields. It is actuated by a false and fatal hope of national independence, and its purpose is to tyrannize over the missionaries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SUCCESSOR.

THE Right Rev. Francis Bourne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, London, has been chosen to succeed the late Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster. "The appointment of Dr. Bourne," observes the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), "was not altogether unexpected. For the last two years public opinion had steadily pointed to him as likely some day to fill the position made illustrious by the lives and labors of three great cardinals." The same paper continues:

"The youngest member of the hierarchy, he has been a bishop for seven years, and tho only forty-two years of age, Bishop Bourne brings to Westminster the reputation of a great administrator. The circumstances of his early life, which caused him to spend a considerable time in France, and his subsequent training in Paris and Louvain, while they left him intimately familiar with the conditions of ecclesiastical life in France and Belgium, also served to make the French language almost as familiar to him as his own. Certainly those who heard his sermon during the celebrations at Arles some years ago know that he can preach as effectively in one language as in the other. But perhaps it is to his descent from a line of successful civil servants that we must look for the secret of that habit of work and concentration of effort which have been among the distinguishing notes of his career. . . . Let the past speak for the promise of the future. The great seminary at Wonersh, St. Augustine's House at Walworth, the new establishment at Clapham, the affiliation to the Institut Catholique of Paris, the constant stream of promising students to the Procure in Rome —all tell of the way in which Bishop Bourne has ruled his diocese. Whether or not they mean that a new spirit is brooding over the face of the waters, at least they show that so far our new archbishop has not been guided by any rigid conservatism. And beyond and above these considerations we have the fact that at an age when, specially in the ecclesiastical career, men are accustomed to look for qualities rather than for achievements Bishop Bourne has been called by the wisdom of the Holy See to fill the highest position in the English church. Finally, our new archbishop comes to us with what to the readers of *The Tablet* will be the best of all possible recommendations—the fact that he held a high place in the regard and esteem of his great predecessor."

THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS BOURNE,
Archbishop-Designate of Westminster.

GROWING RADICALISM OF ENGLISH CHURCHMEN.

DURING the past year several bitter theological controversies have been precipitated within the Church of England by the radical utterances of prominent churchmen. It is only necessary to recall in this connection the Dean of Ripon's address on "Natural Christianity" and Canon Cheyne's "heresies" in Biblical criticism. The impression has been conveyed that these and similar offenders against church orthodoxy occupy a comparatively isolated position and exert but little influence. But in the opinion of at least one Anglican clergyman, the Rev. John Verschoyle, the "liberal movement" in the Church of England is a strong and growing factor in the religious world, and one that will have to be reckoned with. Mr. Verschoyle thinks that recent church controversies have only served to display "the decrepitude of the attacking party," and he states that "the assailants of liberalism get no support from the orthodox critics and teachers who represent the learning and power of the church." He says further (in *The Contemporary Review*, August):

"Churchmen may be reminded that the gross personalities which characterize ultra-orthodox controversialists to-day are alien not only to true Christianity, but to the best traditions of the Anglican Church. A Pauline σωφροσύνη and ἐπιείκεια are the marks of representative Anglican controversy from Hooker to Lightfoot. This Anglican liberalism and breadth of view, this absence of narrowness, which only the most superficial can mistake for absence of earnestness, is specially a characteristic of the broad-church school of thought and is well exemplified in their writings, not least in the patience and forbearance with which they have met the offensive imputations of their ultra-orthodox assailants. There is an assumption constantly made that the broad-church school no longer exists, and yet all the evidence I have adduced goes to prove that it really is all but in possession of the field. Every man, for instance, on the chapter of Westminster is more or less markedly of this school. None of them are unworthy of a tradition that includes the noblest ornaments of the national church from Hooker and Butler to Westcott, a great continuous tradition of reason, learning, and sound judgment, combined with seriousness and reverence. The broad-church school is not a party, but an influence which permeates men and society insensibly, and is forwarded from time to time by bold utterances, like Bishop Gore's on inspiration in 'Lux Mundi,' like Dean Fremantle's on the virgin birth, and bold actions like that of Dean Robinson in his recent readjustment of the Christian hymn, better known as the Athanasian Creed, in the services at Westminster Abbey, to suit the ethical development and spiritual needs of worshipers in the twentieth century."

Mr. Verschoyle proceeds to examine what may be termed the ethical position of Dean Fremantle and others of the radical school. Is it right, it has been asked, that clergymen who deny or explain away the literal and grammatical sense of parts of the creeds and articles should remain in their official positions and enjoy their emoluments while teaching opinions intended to alter the general view of the church? To this question Mr. Verschoyle unhesitatingly gives an affirmative answer. It is not too much to say, he thinks, that "all schools of thought in the church are compelled, by the progress of knowledge, Biblical and secular, since the articles and the prayer-book were imposed, to a subscription that claims the right to infuse the old words with new meaning." He continues:

"I will now briefly examine the Apostles' Creed as a fair example of the changes the new knowledge has brought, which sufficiently dispose of the theory of immutable dogma. It is with regard to a part of this Creed that the attack on the honesty of Dean Fremantle's position and the honesty of the position of Dr. Rashdall, Canon Cheyne, and the rest of the advanced liberal clergy is most vigorously pressed, so that one might suppose that every clergyman recited it in the natural sense it bore when it was framed. As a matter of fact, it may be safely said that no well-educated clergyman or well-informed layman recites it in the sense it bore fifty years ago. Take, for example, the words 'Maker of

heaven and earth.' The great majority of educated clergymen who recited these words fifty years ago gave a certain definite sense to them, believing that the 'making' was a making out of nothing and was the work of six days of normal duration. Do any of them believe that now? Has no new meaning been infused into the words by the progress of physical science and the general acceptance of the doctrine of evolution? Again, has not 'He descended into hell' changed its meaning at all since the framers of the Creed believed in the theory of a compact with Satan and a ransom, in pursuance of which the descent took place?

"Has not 'He ascended into heaven' lost for many clergy of all schools of thought its original literal and local meaning, which has given place to a truer spiritual meaning? This is Bishop Westcott's teaching:

"The change which Christ revealed by the Ascension was not a change of place but a change of state, not local but spiritual. ['Revelation of the Risen Lord.']

The old literal meaning no doubt survives in large numbers of simple believers, a fact which illustrates the inevitable necessity for freedom by the wide differences of meaning that are put into the same words by sincere believers in varying stages of mental development and knowledge. Does any one at all take literally in the undoubted natural sense, 'Sitteth at the right hand of God,' except people who accept the statement from a standpoint of pure anthropomorphism, to lose which indeed would be as great a shock to some simple folk as we learn from Cassian it was to the monk Serapion? Indeed it is very difficult even for deep religious thinkers to divest themselves of the anthropomorphic association of the deeply loved and deeply true similes of Fatherhood or Kingship, a general testimony of human experience to the need of an anthropomorphic God which is not without its evidential value in considering the great central doctrine of the Incarnation. 'From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.' The coming and the judging are very differently understood by equally orthodox Christians. Finally, 'the resurrection of the body' is no longer thought of, at any rate by educated churchmen, as the regathering and return from the grave of the actual particles of matter committed to it."

Other examples are cited to show the extent to which new meaning has been infused into old creeds and formulas, and we are told in conclusion:

"The truth is that old formulas must either become completely obsolete and be laid aside, or, if reverence for the men who framed them and the men who used them in the past, and affection for the words themselves with their associations, induce us to retain them, they must, owing to the progress of knowledge, inevitably change their meaning. The minds of those who recite the old words bring their meaning unconsciously or consciously into accordance with the condition of the knowledge they possess. . . . What the liberal clergy contend for is simply that the freedom of criticism already admitted by the church with regard to the Bible should be extended to the creeds. To recognize and admit this principle with regard to the creeds would be to admit (as in regard to the Bible) that there are parts of the creeds of supreme importance, and parts of minor importance and minor authority, and that in these minor parts great diversity of opinion is permissible. As God the Father, Christ himself, his spirit and his teaching, are the supreme element in the Bible, so are they in the creeds, and just as we admit the inferior value and inferior authority of the minor elements in the Bible, admitting even a large human element capable of error, so in the creeds. To deny this is to estimate the inspiration of the creeds as superior to the inspiration of the Bible, which is contrary to the formularies of the Church of England, and would, I think, scarcely be maintained by any considerable body of churchmen."

THE "MOST BEAUTIFUL CHURCH IN AMERICA."

THE accompanying illustration shows the front of the recently completed Leland Stanford Memorial Church, at Palo Alto, Cal. This beautiful building stands on the campus of the Stanford University, and is regarded as a unique example of American church architecture. Says Mr. J. L. Harbour, in *The Christian Endeavor World* (September 3):

THE LELAND STANFORD MEMORIAL CHURCH, PALO ALTO, CAL.

The picture occupying the upper portion of the façade represents the Ascension. The two medallions are conventional pieces representing allegorical figures in classical style. The whole is in mosaic and was made in Italy.

"It has required four years of constant work to erect the church Mrs. Stanford has built to the memory of her husband. The most skilled architects in California, the most skilled decorative artists in both America and Europe, and the most notable sculptors and workers in mosaics in Italy have been called upon to help erect and embellish this beautiful temple of worship.

"Mrs. Stanford has chosen to keep the cost of the church a secret, but it is certain that it has cost at least six hundred thousand dollars.

"The carvings, the marble statuary, and the exquisitely beautiful stained-glass windows representing John, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, David, Elias, Moses, Samuel, and Isaiah, represent a great outlay, and are the finest in the world.

"The ceiling of the church is seventy feet above the floor, which is of the richest Moorish tiling. There are forty-seven stained glass windows, and a great many beautifully carved arches and columns. It is said that the cost of the mosaic decorations in the church has been about one hundred thousand dollars.

"Of course the plans for the music in a church like this have been carefully considered, and there is in the church one of the finest organs in the world, and there are seats in the choir-loft for one hundred and fifty singers. The organ has three thousand pipes and forty-six stops, and it has the most beautiful front ever placed on an organ.

"The pulpit is of richly carved stone, and the altar is a block of Carrara marble upon the face of which has been carved a bas-relief of Rubens's 'The Entombment.'

"There is back of the altar a wonderful representation of the 'Last Supper' in rich mosaics, which is a copy of the original in the Sistine Chapel at Rome."

In brief, the Leland Stanford Memorial Church is believed to be the "most beautiful church in America," while some go so far as to say that there is not a more artistically beautiful church building in the world.

THE CHURCH AS A PROMOTER.

THAT the church of to-day especially needs and should cultivate the *inventive* spirit is the line of argument pursued by the New York *Independent* in a recent suggestive editorial. "One of the functions of the church," it says, "is to discover new duties, to develop new and startling extensions of old ethical principles, to apply them and to teach them to the world as a whole. In business circles the man who fills this office is called the promoter." It continues:

"What the promoter is in the business world the church is in the ethical world. It has been and should always be the pioneer, the inventor. By the church aggressive we mean, of course, that minority, that very small minority, which, led by religious zeal, undertakes tasks which seem to the world foolishness—for the first few hundred years. That any persons should devote their lives to the care of the sick and the permanently disabled; that buildings should be erected where the blind, the deaf, and the insane were housed and treated; that defenseless women and children should be given a protecting refuge; that the criminal should find sanctuary; all these appeared very strange and vain proceedings when they were novelties. Now every civilized state provides for them on an elaborate and expensive scale as part of its ordinary duties. Asylums and hospitals, reformatories, and humane prisons, all such were started by a few men of aspiration and inspiration in the face of ridicule and contempt, but are now maintained as a matter of course by ordinary men with no higher ideals than the average. Numerous fraternal and benevolent societies, composed and controlled sometimes by men who are not at all religious, are doing very efficiently the kind of work which once was confined to those of exceptionally altruistic nature. The church is not designed to do all the good work of the world, but merely to show how it should be done, and the more it can get out of those not in sympathy with its newer and higher ideals the better. The greatest captains of war and industry have been those who could get others to do most of what they wanted done.

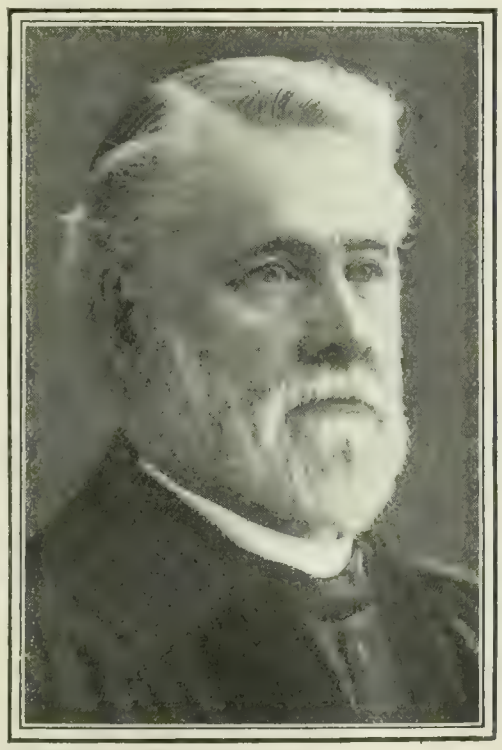
"It is not merely in religious matters that the church has been the leader. The world laughed at the church for centuries because it hoarded books and wasted the time of those devoted to its service in copying and studying the writings of the Greeks and Romans. Instead of cultivating the ancient and honorable profession of fighting, these deluded creatures illuminated manuscripts, painted churches, and composed music. But finally, when the time came, art, music, and architecture burst from the monastic cell as a butterfly from its chrysalis, spreading its beautiful wings in the open. Schools and colleges are now supported by all the people. Everybody, whether fond of reading or not, recognizes the usefulness of printing-houses and libraries. Once it was only the fanatical missionary who took any interest in barbarous races, who took down their language, observed their customs, and preserved their primitive mythology. Now we have bureaus of ethnology and societies devoted to the study of folklore. It was the church which first recorded and regulated marriage; now it is done by the state. Even our form of representative government, with its unique harmonizing of unity and adaptability is a gift from canon law to civil law.

"The church has often fiercely objected to this taking over by other organizations of its peculiar functions, just when they become most profitable and fashionable, but this protest was wrong and useless as well. Ideas can not be patented and no form of trust can monopolize good deeds. The church must not object to rivals, nor expend much energy in getting credit for what it has done, but must go on conquering new fields, and so prove its reason for existence.

"For the church as a leader there is more demand than ever; for the church as a follower there is no vacancy. As a duplicator, as a drag, the church looks sadly out of place; but a church with imagination, with ideals, will make its own place. The moral world is not finite; there are always new lands, new continents, to discover. The world will not listen to a church which has only platitudes to teach; truths which everybody accepts, however little they may practise them. The living church must have its school of prophets as well as its caste of priests."

DR. BRIGGS'S REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO CATHOLICISM.

WHAT is generally conceded to be a very remarkable article occupies the first place in the current issue of *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago). It is entitled "Catholic—The Name and the Thing," and appears over the signature of Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Dr. Briggs, as is well known, was "read out" of the Presbyterian Church for heresy some years ago, and is now a member of the Protestant Episcopal body. He is admittedly one of the most learned of American Protestant theologians; *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Rom. Cath.) recently termed him "perhaps the foremost scholar among non-Catholic clergymen in this country." In the article under review, Dr. Briggs pays such marked deference to Roman Catholicism as to lead to serious discussion regarding his motive and future intentions. "Will Dr. Briggs bring up in the Catholic Church?" asks the New York *Sun*. "Judging from his views," replies *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston, Rom. Cath.), "he certainly deserves that blessing."



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PROF. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS, OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Dr. Briggs endeavors to prove by historical arguments that the name "Catholic"—"one of the great words of Christianity, ripe with historic meaning, and pregnant with all important consequences"—has always stood for three essential things: (1) the vital unity of the church in Christ; (2) the geographical unity of the church extending throughout the world; (3) the historical unity of the church in apostolic tradition. His conclusion is that the Roman Catholic Church comes nearer than any other church to the possession of this triple unity. He writes:

"1. The Apostles' Creed is essentially a Roman symbol. . . . .

"2. It was in Rome that the canon of Holy Scripture first began to be fixed; and the Roman canon gradually became the norm for the entire church.

"3. The list of bishops with the doctrine of apostolic succession appears historically first in the Roman church.

"4. The Roman constitution became the norm even for Oriental churches.

"5. There can be no doubt that to the Roman church of the second century was assigned in some sense the primacy in the Christian church. This was due to the fact that it was in the capital of the Roman empire that Christians from all parts of the world resorted thither; and it became in this way cosmopolitan, the most truly representative of all churches, the whole church, as it were, in miniature. Rome was the center of the struggle of Christianity against imperial Rome. . . . It was also in Rome that the chief victories were won over Gnosticism, over Marcion, and later over the Montanists and the Donatists. To Rome all parties appealed for her opinion in matters of controversy. Rome thus became the citadel of genuine Christianity. It was at Rome that the Christian institutions received their richest and strongest development, and the Christian life had the largest scope for its activity in all the various manifestations of holy love, and the severest tests of its reality and power."

There can be no doubt, continues Dr. Briggs, that "the Roman Catholic Church of our day is the heir by unbroken descent to the Roman Catholic Church of the second century, and that it is justi-

fied in using the name 'Catholic' as the name of the church, as well as the name 'Roman.'" Furthermore:

"Rome was the martyr church above all others. In her the two chief apostles, Peter and Paul, suffered with a great multitude from all lands in the dreadful blood-bath of Nero, which is the undertone of the book of Revelation. In her Ignatius of Antioch, Clement, Hippolytus, Justin, and a host of Christian heroes suffered and died for the faith. In her St. Cecilia, St. Agnes, and a multitude of matrons and virgins offered up themselves in loving sacrifice to Christ. The Roman church has its foundations in martyrs' blood, and this more than anything else makes her preeminent and perpetuates her preeminence. In Rome one feels close to the martyrs, in touch with original Christianity. If only the Roman church had maintained her preeminence in love, no one would ever have denied her primacy. If she had been content to follow the master as the servant of all the churches, she would have easily ruled them all. But when she began to substitute legal constitutions and physical force for the moral influence of love, she erred from the fundamental catholic principle. But what other church can cast the stone at her for this fault? It is a common fault of them all. If only Rome would renew her first love, the reunion of the Catholic Church would be assured."

Taking up the claims to catholicity made by other churches, and in especial by the Church of England, Dr. Briggs says:

"Geographical unity has been lost by the Protestant churches —by the Church of England more than any other; for the Church of England is so strictly a national church that she is confined to the Anglo-Saxon race. She not only has no communion with the Roman Catholic Church, but she also has no communion with the sister national churches. . . . The Reformed or Presbyterian churches have always made more of catholicity in its geographical form than the Church of England. One looks in vain in the 'Articles of Religion' for any conception of a catholic church. But in the Westminster Confession it is very prominent. . . . The Westminster divines conceived of an ecumenical council of Reformed churches. Their chief purpose was to reform the Church of England in accordance with the teachings of Holy Scripture and the example of the best Reformed churches of the Continent, and to enter into closer union and fellowship with them. But the Church of England held aloof, content to be simply a national church."

If we would be catholic, adds Dr. Briggs in conclusion, we can not become catholic by merely calling ourselves by that name:

"Unless the name corresponds with the thing, it is a sham, and it is a shame. Many earnest Christians, not only Anglicans, but men of every name and denomination of Christians, are under the influence of a catholic reaction and are sincerely desirous of being truly catholic, and especially of regaining the catholic unity of the church. When we have regained the thing, then we may with propriety call ourselves by the name. . . . The greatest movement now going on in the world is the catholic reaction; it is too great a movement to be guided or controlled by any leadership. God's Holy Spirit is breaking the way for the revival, the recatholization and reunion of Christendom in holy love."

"Camillus," a staff writer on *The Catholic News* (New York), comments on Dr. Briggs's article as follows:

"Many earnest Christians, Dr. Briggs says, are sincerely desirous of being truly catholic, and especially of regaining the catholic unity of the church. And certainly the doctor himself is one of the earnest seekers. Why does he not courageously take the next step in the path of irrefragable logic along which he has thus far gone? Why not secure an indisputable title to the coveted name of catholic by becoming a member of the church which, according to his own showing, had it from the beginning and possesses it to-day? Surely Dr. Briggs will see, if he only prays '*Domine fac ut videam*,' that if hers is the apostolicity and unity of the true faith, this heritage can not be possessed by those who contradict and defy her. 'If only the Roman church had maintained her preeminence in love, no one would ever have denied her primacy,' plaintively writes the doctor. 'If only Rome would renew her first love, the reunion of the catholic world would be complete,' he continues. But how can Rome deny herself, and betray the deposit committed to her care? Let Dr. Briggs but be courageous, and when he turns to the City of Peace he will find awaiting him a mother's love to bid him welcome home."

OUR MISSIONARY INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

THE present crisis in Turkish affairs affects American religious interests to an extent that is not generally realized even in this country. According to an estimate presented to President Roosevelt last winter, no less than six and a half millions of dollars are invested in American educational and religious properties in Turkey. The figures are recalled by Vladimir Tsanoff, a writer in the Boston *Transcript* (September 2), who goes on to say:

"Not only are these holdings extensive, but they are long established. Nearly a century has elapsed since devoted bands of American missionaries began to leave the shores of New England for the wilds of Asia Minor. In that inhospitable country they carried with them the blessings of the printing-press, the blessings of school and the Gospel. It is too late now for America to disown the self-sacrifices of a century. It is too late to disown the brave missionaries whose work has redeemed Christianity in Turkey. All over the Orient the name 'American' has a living, breathing, stirring significance which it exercises nowhere else. . . .

"Wholly apart from any abstract question of liberty, the vast American missions in the Turkish Empire are an absolute necessity there, because for many parts of Armenia and Syria the American schools supply all the schooling that exists. The Syrian Protestant College at the very city of Beirut has an influence extending a thousand miles. If Harvard University may be named a national necessity, then the college at Beirut is ten times a necessity, for there is no other of the kind. And the same is true of nearly a dozen American colleges widely apart, scattered over a huge territory, with their attendant network of American missionary schools. The Turks do not make provision for the study of anything except the Koran. They do not allow the enslaved Christians to open schools of their own; it remains, therefore, for these missionaries from Europe and America to provide schools. And they have a huge territory to cover. The Euphrates College at Harpoot, which the Turks tried to set fire to a short while ago, has some 1,100 students in its collegiate and preparatory departments. The colleges at Aintab, Marsovan, the Central Turkey College, the recently organized 'American College' at Smyrna, the famous Robert College overlooking the fortresses of the Bosporus, all these and others with their attendant common schools, represent a field of work at which devoted missionaries have toiled for nearly a century, with increasing success, and with immeasurable beneficence. Aside from their cash value of six and a half million dollars (multiply ten times to appreciate the Oriental standard of money), these American missions have received not far from twenty million dollars' current expenses since the beginning of the work. Even if the commercial and political elements of the country neglected to protect these vast interests, it would be the duty of public-spirited citizens to champion them. They represent to the world, when the time comes for a final judgment, the largest single contribution of the country to a cause from which it could never hope for the slightest material return, in a remote corner of the earth. America could not afford to repudiate this signal contribution of her own to the cause of Christianity and civilization. The institutions which she has founded she must protect."

OFFICIAL POST-CARD OF THE SIXTH ZIONIST CONGRESS.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

TURKEY, BULGARIA, AND THE BALKANS.

EUROPEAN intervention in the Balkans can not be avoided, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and it is to be hoped that the intervention, when it comes, will be accompanied or preceded by as little bloodshed as possible. The truth is, asserts the *Kölnische Zeitung*, that the Government of the Sultan has been misrepresented to the world, and that a misinformed public opinion is precipitating a crisis which is not necessitated by the actual state of affairs. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) continues to suspect Russia of trifling with the situation in the interest of her own world policy. But the *Zeit* (Vienna) defends Russia, and argues that there is too much of a tendency to malign that Power. The Paris *Temps*, always friendly to Russia, is of opinion that the course of history is the unfortunate factor, adding:

"Europe knows well that it will not rid itself of the Balkan problem by closing its ears and its eyes at a time when every day —and at this moment—Turks are slaughtering hundreds of human beings. The victims do not permit their own destruction without uttering cries of anguish. The cowardly hope based upon their silence must be abandoned. Besides, ever since the treaty of Berlin Europe has been unable to be rid of the Balkan problem. When we reflect upon the Congress of Berlin in the light of the events that have transpired in recent years and which are still transpiring, it is amazing that men—intelligent beings endowed with hearts and with minds or thought to be so—should have imagined that they were accomplishing through the treaty of Berlin a serious, solid, and honorable work.

"It is all very well for Europe to have endured for centuries the accident of history which placed the Turks on the hither side of the Bosporus. But that Europe, when another accident of history is correcting, or practically so, the former accident, should say to the populations freed from the yoke: 'Your joy is unfounded. We are to place you under the very slavery in which you lived before the war'—this passes the understanding. When the diplomatists of the Congress of Berlin restored to the Turks what the Turks had lost, did they imagine that a rule that had been detestable before would become excellent or even supportable henceforth? It is possible, after all, for the most pretentious and most serious diplomacy is often frivolous and inadequate.

"Or it may be that the authors of the Treaty of Berlin sought only to satisfy—without thinking of consequences and without looking very far—a spirit of fierce greed and immoral duplicity."

Europe at large is responsible for the situation now existing in the Balkans, "a situation which has enabled the revolutionary element in Bulgaria to attain enormous influence, and which, occasioned by the ever-present anxiety to weaken Turkey, has provoked difficulties almost insurmountable." Thus the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The London *News* is of opinion that Great Britain "has no right to support any action which leaves the Turk responsible for government in Macedonia." A writer in *The St. James's Gazette* (London), whose local knowledge is extensive and who has studied the situation on the spot, concludes:

"Every fresh piece of news that comes to hand tends to confirm the view that the issue in the Macedonian provinces can only be determined by a Balkan war. What will be the outcome of such a war it is not my present purpose to discuss; that it will, in every detail, be grim and bloody, ruthless and hard fought, without quarter on either side, no person who has even slight knowledge of the Turk and the Bulgar—who after all is said and done are but children of the same indomitable race—will for one moment question. The outcome must inevitably and fatally be Turkey's loss; but that it will be Bulgaria's gain is altogether another matter.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Emperor-King, failed to induce the eminent Magyar publicist, Dr. Ladislas de Lukacs, to undertake the formation of a Hungarian ministry. It was a counsel of despair, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "As things are now, Magyar nationalism is under no necessity of permitting any government to take the helm before its own demands have been satisfied. The opposition has overthrown two ministries in six weeks, compelled the withdrawal of an army bill to which it objected, and brought about a complete suspension of the work of carrying on the government." In the light of such events, an article on constitutional government in Hungary, published in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), from the pen of Lionel G. Robinson, has peculiar timeliness. He says:

"The Hungarian Diet or Parliament has undergone certain

THE HYDRA OF SOCIALISM.

WILLIAM.—"Shall I present the sword or the olive-branch?"
—*La Caricature* (Paris).

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FAVORITE SPORT

Hooking the Porpoise of American Plutocracy.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

DIVERSION AND DISTRACTION OF AN EMPEROR.

changes in its constitution as recently as 1885. It now consists of two houses, that of the Deputies (Kepviselöház) and that of the Magnates (Förendiház). Parliament is summoned by the king for a period of five years, but its sittings may be suspended or the body dissolved at any time, subject to the following restrictions: It must be called together again within three months after its dissolution, and even after a shorter delay should the budget of the following year not have been voted. Parliament shares with the king all legislative authority: the right to initiate legislation, altho shared with the king, rests wholly, in accordance with ancient custom, with the Chamber of Deputies. In like manner the limits of the royal prerogative are as much restricted by the legislature at the present time as they were in the Middle Ages. The king can only act through his ministers, and since 1848 any minister can be impeached by a simple majority of the Lower House (1) for acts involving the independence of the kingdom, the rights guaranteed by the constitution of individual liberty or the rights of property, (2) for any act of fraud or malversation of public funds, and (3) for any wilful refusal to enforce the law or to maintain public tranquillity. The court before which a minister is tried is composed of twelve members of the Upper House elected by ballot, and the king's power of pardon can only be exercised in the event of a general amnesty.

"The House of Magnates can reject bills sent up from the Lower House, but can not originate legislation. . . . . .

"The House of Magnates, like our own Upper House [of Lords], has not specific limit in actual numbers, and its constitution has undergone very few changes since its original establishment. It comprises seventeen members of the royal family; nineteen great officers of state, including the presidents of both royal courts of appeal; thirty-three Roman Catholic diocesan bishops, including seven of the Greek Catholic Church; nine of the Orthodox Greek Church; and six representatives each, lay or clerical, of the Lutheran and Calvinist faiths; and one for the Unitarians, a body of about 60,000 persons, chiefly located in Transylvania and presided over by a bishop. It is, however, from the hereditary aristocracy that the House of Magnates is chiefly recruited. The existing rights of such families as had once sat in the Upper House were confirmed in 1885, subject, however, to the provision that the land tax paid by them should amount to three thousand florins [$1,200] per annum. The number actually holding seats is 234. In addition to these the king may create fifty life peers, but not more than four in any one year. At the present time these number forty-six, and there are also twenty-five others, nominated by the magnates before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1885, who retain their places for life notwithstanding the fact that the amount paid by them in direct taxes falls short of that required by the new law. Lastly, there are three delegates from the Croatian Diet. Thus the full strength of the Upper House is 389, of whom all, except the officers of state and the bishops, are eligible for election as deputies—their rights thereupon to sit as magnates fall into abeyance, but are not forfeited.

"The Chamber of Deputies consists of 453 members, of whom forty are representatives of the provincial Diet of Croatia. This country possessing full autonomy with regard to internal affairs, public education and worship, administration of law and justice, etc., the deputies take no part in the debates and voting, except when the house is dealing with matters relating to the whole of the states making up the kingdom of St. Stephen, such as military legislation, finance, taxation, railway and postal services, and matters affecting the relations between Austria and Hungary. No question can be raised in the Hungarian chamber as to the validity of the election of the Croat delegates, who are responsible solely to their own Diet."

The existing crisis grows out of the relations which subsist, or which it is desired should subsist, between the two halves of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. They have reference to foreign affairs, including the diplomatic and consular services; the army and navy; and the control of the expenses required for these branches of the dual government. It is the language question in the army, as is well known, which affords the burning issue of the hour. The Magyars want among other things Hungarian used in commands to the troops. We quote from the English writer already named:

"The three ministers common to the two countries are those for Foreign Affairs, War (the Navy being a department of the Army), and Finance, the last named having merely to appropriate to their several uses the sums paid over by the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Finance. In order, however, to subject the common ministers to constitutional control, the law of 1867 decided upon the principle of the 'delegations.' These are composed of sixty members of each of the two parliaments—forty from each Lower and twenty from each Upper House—elected by their respective colleagues—and summoned to meet alternately in Austria and at Budapest. The two delegations do not sit together, but deliberate apart and vote separately. In the event of conflicting resolutions being passed by the two bodies, committees are appointed by each with the view to coming to an understanding, and it is only in the very rare event of this failing that the two delegations are brought together to vote, and in this case the most elaborate arrangements are made to insure the presence of an equal number of voters from each section. The object of this vote is not to obtain a net majority of the two delegations, which would be fatal to the idea of the distinct sovereignty of each state, but to ascertain the extent of the majority in each, and to deduce therefrom the strongest expression of the national will.

"These delegations therefore are, properly speaking, only channels of communication. Their competency to deal with matters common to the two countries is limited to a parliamentary control of the 'common' ministers, to the apportionment of the sums voted by the regular parliaments at Vienna and Budapest, and to the fixing of the sums required for similar services in the following year for the common budget. In the last case the amounts having received 'the approval' of the king, the quota to be contributed by Hungary is included in the domestic budget of that country. The Hungarian Diet can not alter any of the amounts in the common budget, but it can refuse to indorse the whole quota if it should consider that the delegations had exceeded their powers.

"To make this position more intelligible it is important to realize what influence the Hungarian Government and Parliament bring to bear upon matters common to the dual kingdom. The Hungarian President of the Council [Prime Minister] is coresponsible with the Austrian Minister for the general direction of foreign and military affairs, but only to the Hungarian Diet, which is competent to pass on these matters resolutions which may affect the Hungarian ministry. Moreover, as the Hungarian Minister of Finance is presumed to have collaborated with his Austrian colleague on matters concerning the common budget, his action is liable to review and criticism in the Hungarian Parliament. On the other hand, the common ministers have no right or power to intervene or exercise influence in matters which concern either Austria or Hungary exclusively.

"In like manner, there is no common organ of legislative or executive authority, but only the simultaneous exercise of the lower of two bodies as expressed through the action of the common ministry. The members of this common ministry are not 'Ministers of the Empire,' as they are frequently described, even in Austria, but they are the ministers equally of the Emperor of Austria and of the King of Hungary, acting in cooperation with his majesty, when simultaneously exercising his double prerogative. In like manner, there is no territory which can be accurately described as Austro-Hungarian, as was recently shown on the occasion of delimiting the Rumanian frontier, and similarly an Austro-Hungarian citizen is a contradiction of terms, for he can not obtain the rights of one country without divesting himself of those of the other."

The storm-center at present, however, is the Hungarian Parliament itself. This body nearly always gains the victory in the perpetual struggles with the Austrian half of the monarchy, because, as the London *Times* puts it, the Hungarian ministers can, as a rule, rely upon the united support of all factions in the disputes with Austria. This is not the case in Austria, where racial feuds take precedence of every other issue. As for the Hungarian Chamber, its turbulent insistence upon the point at issue prompts a pessimistic article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) from the pen of General Stefan Türr, who says:

"Dark clouds hang over Hungary. There is no authoritative statesman, no sage of the Fatherland, like Deàk, who was so well able to rein in the irreconcilable centralizers in Vienna. The Hungarian statesman, Count Andràssy, the younger, has lately undertaken to enlighten the rulers of the Austrian government on

the subject of the legitimate aspirations of the Hungarian state, but there is reason to conjecture that his father would have spoken more severely and with more effect. The extreme element has a guide in the person of the younger Kossuth, but it does not permit him to lead. Were the old Kossuth the counselor, the struggle with Austria would perhaps be conducted with greater energy. But the elder Kossuth would have been careful to avoid injury to Hungary herself, and to avoid destroying the basis and the prestige of parliamentary institutions in the country. In the new conflict with centralization it is essential to await the appearance of a guiding star, and to refrain from driving the Hungarian ship of state upon a sand-bank.

"The wisdom of the fathers is certainly lacking in us Hungarians of to-day. And if the present meaningless and purposeless obstruction is to continue, we shall rush into an abyss. But in the end some sort of restraint will have to be practised, for the iron law of nature will not tolerate an aching void. The former Premier, M. von Szell, notwithstanding his liberality of view, was unable to put an end to the obstruction. Having no wish to cut the Gordian knot, he resigned. Then a practised administrator was sought as premier. But he, too, learned from experience that he could not depend upon his own party. It is an open secret that in Hungary a government can be conducted on antinational lines only by means of force and corruption. Even these means are not longer possible for long. So the conciliating Count Khuen-Hedevary was entrusted with the office of Premier. He sought an understanding with all parties, caused the withdrawal of the objectionable army bill to ease the ship of state, and sought to be circumspect. . . . But the government of Austria had got an idea too late.

"Continuation of the present state of affairs can only injure Austria and can do little good to Hungary. The two halves of the Hapsburg monarchy must depend upon each other, mutually sustain each other, bring their interests into harmony."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S NEW SATRAPY.

RUSSIA'S latest step in the Far East—the creation of a special viceroy for the hotly contested region there—marks "the consummation of the Manchurian drama," declares the London *Daily News*. The limitation of the powers of the new functionary to civil affairs reveals, according to the same authority, "humor which will be appreciated in the United States," while the remaining features of the affair are thus interpreted:

"He [the newly created viceroy] will be responsible for public order, and will be in command of the Russian fleet in the Far East. The viceroy owes allegiance to the Czar only, and will be instructed, not by the Chinese ministries, but by a special department of state at St. Petersburg. He is authorized to negotiate with foreign Powers, in the name of Manchuria; and his discretion is to be unfettered by the regular bureaucracy of Russia. Of the character of the diplomatic procedure which has culminated in this defiant ultimatum, it is unnecessary to say more than that the duplicity has been Gilbertian. But the subterfuges ought not to have deceived any one who watched Russia's tremendous preparations for a final coup. The time for resisting her was long ago, when the British war-ships evacuated Port Arthur, if, that is, we approve of resisting her at all. Now it is obviously too late for us to involve ourselves in war. At the same time, the irritation of Japan is very natural, tho it is generally believed that the crisis is over for the present. Russia should be cautious, however, when tempted to extend her conquests beyond the border of Korea."

Vice-Admiral Alexeieff, who is the first viceroy named under the decree, will be a tremendous personage, according to the London *Standard*. "He will exercise a kind of civil and military dictatorship of a very much more effective character than the limited authority hitherto held by the governor-general under the Minister of War." This suggests the following considerations:

"The question naturally arises why these extensive powers should be granted at the present juncture. The step undoubtedly reveals the interest taken by the Russian Government in the port of Dalny, which has virtually superseded Vladivostok as the terminus of the Trans-Continental Railway system, and the naval base in the Far East. It is believed that some ten million sterling are to be spent on the works at Dalny, which will be one of the strongest fortresses in the world. The province that contains this costly outlet for Russian troops and trade into the 'warm water' of the gulf of Pe-chi-li must be a special object of solicitude. Perhaps the fact that formally it is not Russian territory at all, but is nominally held on a lease which China may determine after twenty years, is hardly worth mentioning. Nobody supposes that Kwang-Tung will ever be evacuated. It is different with Manchuria, which Russia is still under a pledge to restore to China. Only a few weeks ago the United States Government were officially informed that the occupation of the province will cease in the autumn. We shall discover in due course what exactly is the construction laid by Russian diplomacy on this pledge. The retrocession of a semi-civilized province is always a difficult process, and it is conceivable that special difficulties may arise just as the time comes for withdrawal. Some apprehensive persons may think that the creation of the new viceroyalty is a sign that such difficulties are looked for. The appointment of a dictator with plenary powers may seem ominously like preparation for a conflict in which land and sea forces, as well as the civil administration, will be exposed to a strain of the utmost severity. The pessimistic imagination may even infer that trouble is anticipated in connection with the Manchurian question itself. For ourselves, we prefer to think that the engagement to withdraw will be loyally carried out. If it is not, compensation will assuredly be required by the states specially interested in maintaining the equilibrium of affairs in Eastern Asia. It is not to be supposed that either Great Britain or Japan will allow Manchuria to be incorporated into the Russian viceroyalty, without demanding an equivalent for so flagrant a violation of Chinese territorial integrity."

The situation that now presents itself affords to that well-known organ of the German Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), an opportunity to expound the historical philosophy of things. Thus:

"The expansion policy of the two rival nations, Great Britain and Russia, must be sought in the century-old past. The press eastward, where Russia is concerned, dates from the year 1579, when Jermak with his Cossacks went across the Urals, and later handed over the territory conquered by him—which he could not hold himself—to Ivan the Terrible. The Russian Czars date their supremacy in Siberia from this event. The two Turkish wars under Catharine II. founded Russian interests in the European Orient. They proved the inauguration of succeeding struggles, of which the ultimate aim is possession of Constantinople, still the inward wish of Russian Jingoism.

"What Great Britain has done to stem the tide of Russian invasion throughout the East is recorded in the pages of history. The state of things at present teaches us that Russia has triumphed over the British effort at impediment. The two rivals now confront each other in relative positions that it is not difficult to estimate. Great Britain has left to her little more of a part to play than that of a defender. Great Britain can derive small comfort from the certainty that her rival will astutely profit from every weakness of the opposing forces to complete her invasion of the forbidden regions.

"That the recent events in East Asia have taken Great Britain completely by surprise is scarcely to be assumed. There could be no delusion in London regarding the true nature of Russian plans. Hence there was no alternative but to throw impediments in the way of those Russian plans. The object of the alliance of Great Britain with Japan was thus easy to perceive. It was concluded at a time when serious differences threatened between Russia and Japan over Korea. The terms of the treaty stipulated that any alteration of existing territorial status would be prevented upon a basis of mutual interest, from which Japan was at liberty to assume that in the event of war she could rely upon the aid of Great Britain. Subsequent events proved that Japan could detect no sympathy in her friend for an adventurous policy. It was suggested in Tokyo that a good understanding be arrived at with Russia on the subject of Korea. Mutual differences thereupon became subjects regarding which silence was maintained. Russian measures regarding Manchuria concerned Japan only to the extent that her trade interests were involved. Those commercial interests could only gain in the end through any further closing of the disputed region to the rest of the world. Hence the recent decree of the

Czar regarding a viceroy in the Far East did not cause Japan any concern. Indeed, to one understanding the situation—and Japan must be placed in that category—it was a clear gain. The St. Petersburg Government merely stated in precise terms what has long since been well understood. It set up a form of government for Eastern Asia that is separate from the government of the rest of Russia. The extensive powers entrusted to Vice-Admiral Alexeieff have really been exercised by that personage ever since the time of the uprisings in China. The event is, of course, not without significance, taken in connection with everything else, for a sort of East Asian colonial empire with an independent polity has been set up, for which the cabinet at St. Petersburg is not directly responsible. The exceptional position of Vice-Admiral Alexeieff has been made more definite by the fact that the northern region of the Amur district bounding Manchuria has been placed under his jurisdiction."

Reverting to the personal side of the subject, the Paris *Figaro* asserts that Vice-Admiral Alexeieff, the head of the newly established satrapy, is a very competent administrator. He is sixty years old, vigorous, and thoroughly experienced in regard to Asiatic conditions. He has seen much service in Pacific waters and was once in command of the naval division of the Black Sea. "But he did not long fill this post, for at the time of the events consequent upon the Boxer insurrection, necessitating, as they did, the intervention of the Powers, the Czar turned to him to take command of the troops in Kwang-Tung as well as of the naval force in the Pacific. The viceroyalty is well placed in the hands of Vice-Admiral Alexeieff."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

NOW that the friendliness of feeling between France and Great Britain—a phenomenon of wide-reaching import to every European Power—has become the admitted peliminary to something very like a mutual understanding, voices of detraction begin to be heard here and there. The clerical press of France is warmly opposed to such a development as a Franco-British compact, whatever its nature may be. Such a compact would inure to the disadvantage of the republic, it is contended. The conventional, non-clerical view of the coming together of the two Powers is expressed in the following quotation from *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), a British organ:

"The situation must be altered when two of the most important Powers in Europe, which have previously been on bad terms with one another, come to the conclusion that there is nothing to prevent their living in amity. The moment this conclusion is reached each of the two finds it less necessary than before to seek for support elsewhere. England is no longer compelled to sacrifice her interests in order to win the good graces of Germany; and France in the same way is free from the necessity of humbly following in the train of Russia. Thus the old grouping of Powers is by the very nature of the facts greatly weakened. That is not all. The drawing together of England and France was preceded by a drawing together of France and Italy. Consequently there emerges the possibility of an entirely new grouping, namely, a grouping of England, France, and Italy against any Power that may be inclined to oppose the common interests of these three. Who that Power may be it would be useless at the moment to speculate, but this at any rate is clear, that, if an Anglo-Franco-Italian group were to come into being, both Germany and Russia would find their powers of dominating the policy of Europe considerably curtailed."

But the objections to the coming together of France and Great Britain are stated, from the clerical point of view, in an elaborate article just published by the *Correspondant* (Paris). It declares:

"Great Britain needs rest and recuperation. For that reason she has bettered the situation of Ireland. For that reason she tries to draw nearer to ourselves. The other reasons are the immense commerce established between the two nations, the numerous points of contact between her colonies and our own, and the hope she cherishes of obtaining reductions of naval expenditure. She is certain of being able to keep the immense naval lead she has over ourselves and the other Powers. The inertia, the weakness, the irresolution of French policy have several times permitted audacious and far-seeing statesmen to gather for the advantage of England fruits of which we sowed the seed. These statesmen willingly treat us on a footing of equality by giving up to us the fraction of the course of a river of which they control the mouth sufficiently to determine its passage. But when profound politicians of this type are asked what the pretended advantages conceded to the other side amount to, they talk of miles of sand handed over to us, letting it become evident that the transaction was an advantage solely to themselves.

"The British are practical people. They see far and clearly. We French pursue, with little enough success, a policy of sentiment. We are adhering to this policy still. As birds let themselves be trapped with lime, we let ourselves be caught with sounding words. Like the Athenians of old, we are hypnotized by a rounded period. A well-told fable transports us. A bad cause eloquently pleaded charms us, seduces us, sometimes even persuades us. Yet there are facts which carry their teachings. We should be wrong not to bear that in mind. Thus, we dug the Suez Canal, but Great Britain takes possession of it. At least she commands its mouths and controls its course. She says the passage is indispensable to her to protect the route to India.

"Let this 'toil for the benefit of others' cease to be the rule henceforth. Talleyrand, Guizot, Napoleon III., sought the alliance of Great Britain. Napoleon I. was not misled. He aimed to break the power of Britain, and he lost his conquests and his crown in the struggle. On the present occasion there is no question of alliance, but merely of a coming together. It is sought to substitute arbitration for war whenever possible. For that matter, no nation is eager for war, but every nation desires to be ready for it. With modern means of destruction, war would involve such ruin not only to the vanquished, but to the victor, that rulers are striving to maintain universal peace, without at the same time laying aside their armaments or stopping the construction of fleets. With like purpose, it is sought to stay the partial outbreaks here and there in the Balkans. A general conflagration is to be avoided, for it is to be dreaded.

"Many advances have been made to us, and it would not become us to repulse those who come with the olive branch in their hands. But if possible let us avoid falling into the errors of the past. No rhetorical fustian. Let us not play the part of the befooled. Let us sign no more protocols of renunciation in regard to regions in which each of the signatories feels the liveliest interest. Let us negotiate on an ascertained basis. Let us accept arbitration only for particular cases. Above all, let us not lose sight of the fact that prudence is the mother of safety, and—let us beware."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THREE OF A KIND.—"Of the great Powers, there are but three whose position obliges them to have a world policy in the true sense," remarks the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). "Those three Powers are Great Britain, Russia, and latterly the United States."

GERMAN SOCIALISM.—The danger to German institutions from the growth of Social-Democracy has become so great, thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, that measures of the most extreme character would be justified in dealing with the situation. It anticipates embarrassment to German world policy as one outcome of the empire's internal Socialist "crisis."

PASSING OF THE HUMBERTS.—"The greatest swindle of a century has ended in the infliction upon Madame Humbert and upon her husband the same terrible sentence—five years' rigorous confinement," says the London *News*. "Romain Daurignac, brother of 'the divine Therese,' and Émile, his brother, must serve three years and two years respectively of the same *réclusion*. Up to the last instant the villain in this monstrous drama of fraud maintained her marvelous attitude of criminal make-belief. She did not flinch for an instant, and her last act before disappearing from public view was to embrace the husband whose name she has dishonored, and whose person she pretended to adore."

MR. JOHN HAY.—Of the Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt the London *Spectator* says: "Those who have watched his public career and have known him personally will, we venture to think, say that his ruling qualities are serenity, firmness, a high sense of honor as well as of public duty, and a wide knowledge of men and affairs. Without a trace of the bully or the blusterer in his composition, he is never awed, not merely by other men, for that kind of courage is not uncommon, but also never 'awed by rumor,' by circumstances, or by the creation of bogeys of one kind or another. . . . Yet like the able and high-minded President in whose Administration he holds so preeminent a place, his serenity of temper never degenerates into cynicism or indifference. His mental attitude is as far as possible from that of the man who thinks that nothing matters."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A LEISURELY NOVELIST.

HIS DAUGHTER FIRST. By Arthur Sherburn Hardy. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 349 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton & Mifflin Company.

NEARLY a quarter of a century has elapsed between the appearance of Mr. Hardy's first novel, "But Yet a Woman," and this his latest venture in the same line; yet the resemblances are more noticeable than the differences. Mr. Hardy has not been a prolific writer. Some years intervened between his first story and "The Wind of Destiny," a rather longer period between that and "Passe Rose," and a longer still between the latter and "His Daughter First."

His stories are all essentially the work of a cultured man of the world, of the detached yet sympathetic looker-on at life, of the trained raconteur rather than the one forced to dramatic display from inward propulsion. His novels make delightful reading. They exhale a condensed, vital force, and are "chock" full of knowledge of life, especially that of the upper social circles of America and Europe, as leisurely observed by one to whom their portals open without the trouble of a "sesame" or other cabalistic formula.

Yet to thoroughly enjoy Mr. Hardy's novels calls perhaps for more or less of the same sort of knowledge on the reader's part. Young readers who speed with zest through the works of the typically "smart" novelists of America and England to-day might need more or less pushing from their elders as an incentive for a real enjoyment of his stories. From this, however, let it not be inferred that the present story is dull. On the contrary, it is bright, incisive, witty; with the wit that comes from the trained ability mentally to con differences of character in people who, on the surface, may seem monotonously alike.

In power of emotional display there is a difference between the first and last novel. She who proved herself "But Yet a Woman" gave way to the human floodgates with more natural self-surrender than marks the widow of thirty-five and the widower some years older who largely sustain the love interest of the present tale. She who proves herself the heroine *par excellence*, however, at the end is the man's daughter, whose bare twenty years of life-experience enables her to fool them all. The girl is a subtly conceived and ably depicted specimen of a certain type of enviably placed American girl, and the man she loves an equally well-presented type of the present-day Wall Street soldier of fortune, or, rather, young freebooter of finance.

Mr. Hardy, moreover, shows himself a master in presenting—without offensive insistence—those elusive distinctions in social grades felt by the older stock of well-placed Americans, who, while far removed from snobs, hold together in loyalty to their order more faithfully than do the crowned heads of Europe. In this respect his Mrs. Frazer of the story proves herself to be what the small boys dub "a brick."

"J. P. M.'S" POSTHUMOUS NOVEL.

THE CONQUERING OF KATE. By J. P. Mowbray. Boards, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 315 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is with a certain sense of disappointment that one closes "The Conquering of Kate." J. P. Mowbray, whose real name was Andrew C. Wheeler, made his first reputation under the pseudonym of "Nym Crinkle," a name well known to all the journalistic world of a few years ago. Then "Nym Crinkle" disappeared, and after a time a certain "J. P. M." began writing delightful books—"The Journey to Nature," "The Making of a Country Home," "Tangled up in Beulahland." He also contributed brilliant essays in criticism to various magazines, full of insight and incisive humor. There have been few parallels to Mr. Wheeler's achievement: after having made himself famous under one name, to allow his literary self to die and to be fast achieving a second reputation which was outstripping the first. "Nym Crinkle" was a writer of clever and quotable stuff, but not of the kind which makes for an enduring reputation; while "J. P. M." built on a solid foundation.

"The Conquering of Kate" was published after its author's death. It was supposed to be his best piece of work, and the beginning is of the highest excellence. The feminine point of view toward business matters has never been more humorously or delightfully portrayed. The description of the three Bussey ladies is equally charming. The book proceeds along its pleasant, sunshiny way evenly and delightfully. The conversations between John Burt and Kate Bussey are a trifle stilted. In endeavoring to reproduce an atmosphere of thirty years ago the author rather exaggerates the formality of the period; and one feels oneself back in Colonial times rather than in the late sixties. But suddenly the atmosphere of the book changes. From the entrance on the scene of Kate's objectionable *fiancé*, it seems almost as if the story were written by a different person. We are suddenly jerked rudely from the tranquil attitude of mind the story had given us; there are storms and unpleasant doings; the *fiancé* is really unnecessarily objectionable and finally melodramatic. A shooting, a dramatic denunciation of the murderer, a death by heart disease follow one another.

One asks why these things should be, and the only answer is that this clever and brilliant writer had succumbed to the old plot convention. There had to be a climax, there had to be in the slang of the day "something doing," so the objectionable Englishmen were sacrificed on the altar of this fetish, which has, in books, caused so many accidents and sudden deaths, and along with him were sacrificed old Judge Heckshent and his son, as well as a charming story.

"The Conquering of Kate" is undoubtedly far above the average of the novels of the moment. It is an interesting book, full of subtle charm, as are all of "J. P. M.'s," but the latter part has rather the air of being hastily written. It is difficult to imagine a man with Mr. Wheeler's humor referring to his heroine as a "psychic creation." Apparently this author of two incarnations had two selves. There are lapses in this otherwise excellent piece of work that can be accounted for only on the theory that his right hand did not know what his left did.

AN AMERICAN KNOCKS AT THE GATES OF OXFORD.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF OXFORD. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated from drawings by Herbert Railton. Cloth, 12mo, 5½ x 8 in., 274 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHEN Laurence Hutton goes a-landmarking Oxford-way, no sooner does he pass the gates of "All Souls" or "Balliol," "Magdalen" or "Oriole," than his Princetonian bent of mind resents good-humoredly that "ignorance of Oxford" which is phenomenally Oxford's, and to which he presently contrives to impart an amusing turn that his reader will enjoy. The college annals are apt to dwell upon the names and the doings of men who *made* history, rather than of those who wrote it—founders, prelates, politicians, rather than those more or less disheveled fellows whose turn and trick it was to contrive "Familiar Quotations" with the help of a cannikin and a pipe. The gentleman from Princeton does not fail in due acknowledgment of the long-suffering patience and politeness of the "surprised authorities," who try to answer all his questions kindly, while wondering in their languid way "what he wants to know for." Why should he concern himself about the college ways of the "Judicious Hooker"? And what imaginable interest can be supposed to stir the bosom of any live American boy for the freaks or the fate of the author of "Sandford and Merton," and the didactic stupidities of "Mr. Barlow"? But Mr. Hutton easily demonstrates that Thomas Day, who made himself responsible for the virtuous monstrosities of "Sandford and Merton," was perhaps the most diverting landmark in English literature. "He lived sparingly, drank nothing stronger than water, and gave all his pocket-money to the poor." Being a philosopher, he set about building a wife for himself, "to order," as it were—selecting a poor girl of twelve from an orphan asylum for his experiment, and proceeding to educate her, physically, mentally, and morally, "upon philosophical principles." But she screamed, and kept on screaming; so, to compose her nerves and train her in self-control, he fired pistols at her legs, and dropped melted sealing-wax down her back; but she only went on screaming, and expressing herself disrespectfully concerning philosophy and useful knowledge, so that her disheartened trainer had no choice but to marry her to another man who was not so particular, "and try to wish them well."

It is by the careful observation of such interesting cases as this that our judicious Landmarker is led to the conclusion that "the cream of Oxford's academic society" has been not unjustly described as "intellectual, but not intelligent." He perceives that it includes not a few erudite persons who, while they may know all about the dative case and the birds of Aristophanes, may be inadequately informed concerning the Dreyfus case, or the sparrows in their backyard.

Altho, without the author's assurance, the reader will not doubt that this sympathetic study was undertaken by our Princetonian in an impressively serious way, and that "there was, in its inception, no thought of frivolity"; nevertheless, to the reader, no less than to the author, the "deadly parallel" will present itself with insistence. The author has even his misgivings lest the result may prove a somewhat disrespectful tho entirely sympathetic series of views of Oxford, old and new, "set down for the benefit of the college men of to-day, who study everything, from football to physics; who attempt everything, from golf to geometry—on the Western side of the Atlantic."

Imagine Jowett, of Balliol, student, fellow, tutor, professor, master, in his time—especially Jowett of the round jacket and the turned-down collar, the "juvenile" Jowett, with the pretty-girlish looks and the gentle, shy manner—"that middle-aged cherub, that little downy owl," with "a genius for friendship"—imagine such a funny bird fluttering down into Yale campus the day after an intercollegiate football match—a Raffaelle cherub, "with nothing to sit down on," among the roaring undergraduates!

Apropos of the sudden and unpremeditated departure of Walter Savage Landor from "Trinity," it is a notable and inspiring array that

we find of men of letters who have left Oxford without taking their degrees: among them, Evelyn and Davenant and Seldon, Sir Walter Raleigh and Gibbon and Dick Steele, Beaumont and Shenstone and Calverly, Herbert of Cherbury and Jeffrey and Shelley, Sir Philip Sidney and De Quincey and Dr. Johnson.

A NEW AUTHOR OF PROMISE.

THE CHAMELEON. By James Weber Linn. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 418 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE writer of this strong novel called it "The Chameleon" because Francis Bradford had qualities akin to a chameleon's. This little lizard is supposed to feed on air, and to borrow his complexion from his environment. Mr. Linn has taken a character which all of us know and which most of us are, in varying measure. Bradford says in a confession to Father Clarges: "You've always known I wasn't—well, not quite certain about the truth."

To delineate a character like this with consistent analysis and convincingly, and yet make him the hero(?) of a novel, is a task bristling with difficulties. Mr. Linn who apparently is one of these live writers the West is sprouting with at present, has produced a work of considerable merit. His characters are sharp-cut and actual, and his style is full of dash, vigor, and individuality. There is plenty of incident, spiced with "our own brand" of humor.

Bradford's mother, when she died, left him a letter which he was to read at the beginning of his professional career. Five years later this is what the voice of his mother spoke, from the grave, about his father: "There were two things that never let him rest. He always wondered what people were thinking about him, and he always hoped they were praising him. . . . It was this insincerity which made us both unhappy. When one is really insincere, what is there left in life? . . . He was never real. He did what seemed to him dramatically right to do, and his intuition was so true and fine that nearly every one approved of everything he did. . . . Some men, he used to tell me, saw through the veil he hung up, but no woman ever did except myself, and he said that was because almost all women were afflicted with the same fault."

Bradford is the true son of his father, and it is a stroke of destiny that makes him love and marry a girl even more enamored of truth than was his mother. Here is the tragedy of the story: because the lies and acting of the young fellow, who has many fine qualities, do little or no harm, as acts, but wreck a noble girl's love by reason of the principle involved and the temperament which are back of them. Mr. Linn is more than moderately successful in dealing with this delicate complication, tho he has not that grasp which in George Eliot's novels makes a moment's deflection from principle take on the weight of import of a Greek tragedy.

The character of Murdoch, the Western pickle-maker, who had piled up ten millions before his fortieth year, is most effectively drawn, while the subtler one of Father Clarges, if not as adequately projected, is yet splendidly conceived. The latter was a great football player at Yale; he is the rector of the highest kind of Episcopal church in Carfax, St. Hilda's. It is a question whether the general reader will appraise him justly, and that he should fail to do so is somewhat the author's fault. It is the same with Amy, the heroine, a strong, genuine, undeveloped girl. One is almost tempted to say that Mr. Linn's conception of a character exceeds his capacity to handle it.

The novel is one that is well worth while, both as a recreation and as a study. It is strong, ably written, "different" from the rank and file of contemporary fiction, and is thoroughly American in its tone.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL ESSAYS AND LOVE.

JOHN PERCYFIELD. By C. Hanford Henderson. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 382 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. HENDERSON gives as sub-title to this book, "The Anatomy of Cheerfulness." Perhaps the twelve chapters might more accurately be styled "The Philosophy of Contentedness." Tho it is cast in the form of an autobiography, and may even be classed as a love-story, it is actually the very tranquil, gentlemanly reflections of a young man who is willing to do his thinking aloud. He is in love with a young woman whose boy-lover he was some fifteen years before. Margaret is an unobtrusive influence all through the book, and there is a minimum of action. It will not be damaging to the story's interest for us to say that after these years Margaret and her mamma come to Europe, where Percyfield chances upon them; the mamma dies and he marries Margaret and brings her back to America, where they settle down in the old family place near Philadelphia, bent on doing lovely sociological things.

The charm of these essays—for they seem more like that than anything else—is almost entirely in the quiet, well-bred, reposeful, and witty way in which Mr. Percyfield expresses himself. Mr. Henderson's style is on the verge of preciosity and yet it has the air of elegant simplicity. At times there is a feminine tang to his thought, or his phrasing of it, as, for instance, when he speaks of "my dear Matthew Arnold."

John Percyfield is remarkably psychic and clairvoyant, and is favored by strange ghostly visitants at night. There is a woman in Switzerland who helps him to learn the piano by fixing her thoughts on him during the hour from eleven to twelve at night, when he practised. Here is a good passage as an example of Mr. Henderson's style:

"The Puritan blood in me that comes from my grandfather Marston made me feel a little guilty at finding life so sweet. It is a curious tendency. And all the time there was a sort of double consciousness. I knew perfectly well in my heart that happiness is not a pension fund to be dealt out in driblets to widows and orphans, but a magnificent contagion. The more you have of it, the more you may have. It is very catching. With Margaret and the Châtelaine I am simply my happy self, and after all, that is the highest compliment you can pay a body."

There is a great deal of pleasure afforded by John Percyfield's well-bred, humorous, delicate, and yet courageous decortication of mind and heart. The trend of style to-day is toward the rugged, the modern American, in tone and expression. The Récamier Cream of this gentle son of Penn's city is conservative of a delicacy in the soul's complexion which is apt to get roughed off.

MELLIFLUOUS MUSINGS OF A WAYFARER.

EXITS AND ENTRANCES. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Cloth 5½ x 8 in., 375 pp. Price, $1.25. Lothrop Publishing Company.

EVEN in these days, when everybody has been everywhere, a wayfarer with more fancy than Baedecker in his kit may rivet interest by his impressions of foreign spots, to which he imparts as much as he withdraws. Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard has already shown in his "South Sea Idylls" with what intimate tenderness he can reveal the clime which not only environed him but stole into his heart. In his recently published volume, "Exits and Entrances," he deals of other various neighborhoods with kindred felicity. He also recalls with hearty appreciation several gifted souls whom he has known and cared for: George Eliot, Charles Kingsley, Robert Louis Stevenson, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and Joaquin Miller.

Mr. Stoddard in these indolently discursive reminiscences has a bouquet like old wine of fine body and fruity soul. His style is soothingly attuned to just such ruminations. It is pellucid, and purls along like a gurgling brook whose crystal course takes its color and character from that o'er which it flows. Finished, its pleasantly academic quality is safeguarded against stiffness or dogmatic enforcement by the most genial humor and a blithe resilience of sentiment which at times rises to the dignity of the emotional.

How well he responds to the subtle key of a scene and its accessories is notably brought home to one in "An Arabian Night." He passed it with a greater than Haroun Al-Raschid; for he and a friend passed it together as solitary guests of him "who sleeps at Philæ." The boat and its party had gone on and left the two seekers after emotion on that island oasis of the Nile, the pensive moon beaming upon its feathery palms and upon the grave, to human eyes unknown, of Osiris. Mr. Stoddard is painter here as well as poet.

He likewise makes vivid transcription of days in Jerusalem, Rome, Naples, Honolulu, California, and London. One of the sketches, "A Fair Anonymous," despite its historic circumstantiality, seems a flight of fancy. It is a gem whose prismatic color might bear diffusion through a three-volumed romance. How charming his sojourn in Rome, despite his *naïf* profession of dislike for "The Eternal City"! Ensconced in a quaint architectural eyrie, he runs across a *passée* but still charming woman lodger, the survival of a once brilliant primadonna, who caroled her way through the Americas in ante-bellum days—Biscaccianti. To the majority even the name is strange; but those who, like Stoddard, heard the beflounced and becrinolined little creature warble in the days of her footlight triumphs in the United States will feel a melancholy delight in the glimpse afforded them of "Bisky" snatched up in the arms of her stalwart soldier son, who would skip around the room with this maternal treasure, as an antidote to the "blues." It should have been an effective one for both of them.

In his estimate of brother literary celebrities, Mr. Stoddard is a generously appreciative, tho just, critic. He knew familiarly Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller in their pin-feather days, and assisted at their births as lights in the writing world. In his interview with George Eliot, he recalls to an age slightly forgetful of that great but ponderous novelist the seriousness with which she took herself. Altho Mr. Stoddard gives no date for the interview, it was after "Daniel Deronda" had been published—in other words, at the end of her career as novelist, and she and George Lewes were living in cerebral connubiality at The Priory, North Bank. Many will be surprised at a note sounded in the impression of the lady received by Mr. Stoddard. "With her, it seemed as if the tides had all come in, as if she had weathered the ultimate storm; as if the circumstance and not desire had swept her apart from her kind and left her isolated, the unrivaled mistress of all passionless existence."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Christopher Columbus; His Life, His Work; His Remains."—John Boyd Thacher. Volume II. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book." (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.)

"Place and Power."—Ellen T. Fowler. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"That Betty."—Harriet Prescott Spofford. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.)

Historic Highways of America." Vol. VII.—"Portage Paths."—Archer B. Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.)

"Honor Dalton."—Frances Campbell Sparhawk. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"The Curse of Caste."—N. J. W. Le Cato. (Walker-Ellerson Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Criminal Classes."—D. R. Miller. (United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, O., $1.)

"Algonquin Indian Tales."—Egerton R. Young. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"An April Princess."—Constance Smedley. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Yellow Crayon."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Sherrods."—George B. McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Consumption, a Curable and Preventable Disease."—Lawrence Flick. (David McKay, Philadelphia, $1.)

"The Hasheesh Eater."—Fritz Hugh Ludlow. (S. G. Raines Company, New York, $1.50.)

"Eleanor Dayton."—Nathaniel Stephenson. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The House on the Sands."—Charles Marriott. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The Great Encyclical Letters of Pope Leo XIII." (Benziger Brothers, New York, $2 net.)

"Mazzini."—Louis J. Rosenberg. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, $0.50.)

"Character Reading."—Mrs. Symes. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, O., $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Songs.

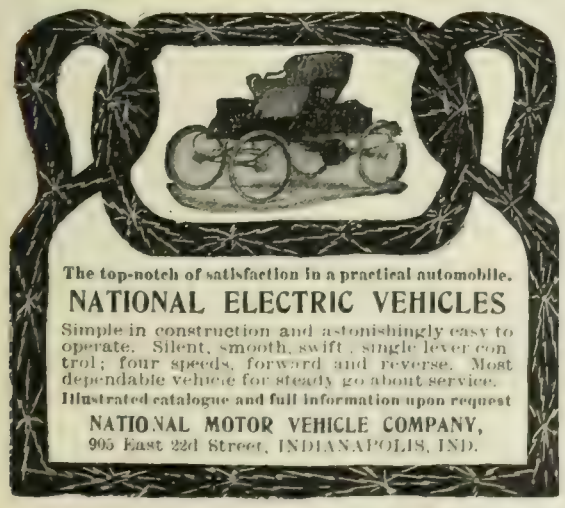
By JOSEPHINE DASKAM.

I.

THE PRINCE.

My heart it was a cup of gold
That at his lip did long to lie,
But he hath drunk the red wine down,
And tossed the goblet by.

My heart it was a floating bird
That through the world did wander free,
But he hath locked it in a cage,
And lost the silver key.



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Mr. Herbert Railton's Illustrations

In no other biography of Johnson (curiously enough) has any attempt been made to illustrate the meeting and living places, the walks and haunts of Johnson and that famous circle of friends who met for so many years to exchange opinions on books, men and manners, and society. Among the many famous places now preserved for us there are, for example:

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Goodman's-fields Theatre	The Mitre Tavern	Staple Inn
Grub Street	The Temple Stairs in 1790	Kitty Clive's House
Butcher Row	Tom's Coffee House	Old Slaughter's Coffee House
House of the Cock-Lane Ghost	Pump Room, Bath, in 1739	Samuel Richardson's House
Mr. Thrale's House	The Devil Tavern, Fleet Street	Old London Bridge in 1756
Crown and Anchor, kept by Simpkins	The Cheshire Cheese in Fleet Street	Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey

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My heart it was a white, white rose
That bloomed upon a broken bough,
He did but wear it for an hour,
And it is withered now.

. . . . . .

III.

THE HUNTER.

One came chasing the fallow deer
When all the wood was green,
But through my heart an arrow went
That ne'er by him was seen
Ah, me!
That ne'er by him was seen.

One came hunting the eagle-king
When all the wood was brown,
But over me a lure was cast
That dragged my proud heart down—
Ah, me!
That dragged my proud heart down.

One came tracking the mighty boar
When all the wood was white,
But from my wound the red drops fell
That guided him that night—
Ah, me!
That guided him that night.

—In September *Scribner's Magazine.*

Madonna.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

He gazed, the little vagrant lad,
On the Madonna's gentle face·
And all his wistful visage sad
Renewed its infant grace:
He gazed, reluctant to depart,
Then kissed her, softly, as he stood,-
Ah, wondrous Art! his lonely heart
But yearned to motherhood!

—In September *Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Incidents of Lipton's Yachting Career.—In the current issues of *The Cosmopolitan* and *Pearson's*, Sir Thomas Lipton tells of his efforts to win the *America's* cup. In both articles he brings in many incidents of his yachting career. He writes in *Pearson's:*

"The difficulties I experienced in the early days of my search for a fortune taught me that many a boy would achieve success if given a helping hand at the right moment, and I am happy to know that, a few times since the fickle goddess has smiled on me, I have had the privilege of extending that assistance to poor boys. I may also say that in no case have I ever regretted it.

"I was walking along in an Italian seaport village with Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General of England, when I came across the young lad. He was only thirteen years old then, but I was attracted to him at once. After a short conversation I asked him if he would like to come with me and enter my service. He replied that he would be glad to, and I told him to meet my launch that evening and come out on board the *Erin*, bringing all his belongings. When he came on board I was sure I had made no mistake in extending a helping hand to him. His clothes consisted of what he had on his back, and they were none too good or too plentiful either. I asked him to show me his luggage, and, would you believe it? the little bag he brought on board contained nothing but books?

"I could sympathize with the poor lad who was making an uphill fight against the great world, and resolved to give him just a little lift in order that the rougher spots along the wayside might be made a trifle smoother for his feet. When we got back to England, I sent him to one of our best schools for a year, and then brought him back on board the *Erin*. It was not much for me to do.

Mayor Low and Commissioner Hawkes.

Mayor Low of New York City and McDougall Hawkes, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, outline a plan which will revolutionize the Borough of Richmond, New York City. See Sacrifice Sale, page facing first page of reading.

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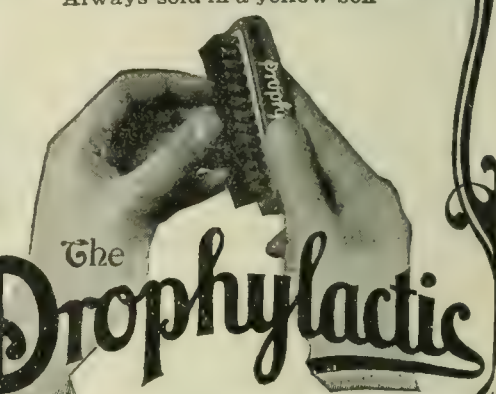

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but one boy had been given an opportunity to start fair in the race where an education and perseverance, coupled with honesty of purpose and a definite goal ahead, will win in the end. He is attached to the steward's department on the *Erin*, and he is a good boy. Some day we will hear from him in high places, for he has the right stuff in him. Now he speaks five languages fluently, and I am going to keep him under my wing, so to speak, until I have another opportunity to give him a boost toward the top.

"From the smoking-room of the *Erin* I look out upon the waters of the bay, and see my fleet anchored around, while an occasional ship sweeps by, steams slowly around Southwest Spit with broad bands of foam creaming along her sides and drifting astern in frothy wake, and I think of the first time I saw New York from the ocean. I was little Tommy Lipton then, a poor boy who had attempted as a stowaway to reach the Eldorado of the New World. When I passed inside the lightship which in a few days will mark the beginning of the greatest yacht race of the country, I was in the stokehole of a dirty tramp steamship shoveling coal.

"To-day I own this yacht *Erin*, three of the fastest racing-yachts in the world, a great tug as large as a small ocean steamship, and charter as many more vessels, as I need them as tenders for my racers. I am contesting for the most noted sporting trophy in the world, and representing one of the greatest nations on the globe."

In *The Cosmopolitan* Mr. Lipton tells how he first came to challenge for the cup. He says:

"Just when I first desired to win the *America's* cup, I can not positively say. Very likely the germ of that ambition entered my mind as far back as the time when the *Genesta* was battling for the trophy. But my first overt act, if I may use the term, was just sixteen years ago, and it came about, and took form, in this way:

"The *Thistle* had been in America, fighting valiantly, but unsuccessfully, for the cup. I remember sitting at my home and pondering.

"'England has tried and failed; Scotland has tried and failed; why not give Ireland a chance?'

"The idea pleased me. That same night I sat down and wrote a long letter to my friend Mr. Lane, then Member of Parliament for Cork, and I asked him to submit a proposition to the Royal Cork Yacht Club—the oldest yachting organization in the world, by the way—to the effect that an Irish yacht be built from the designs of an Irishman, and that she be manned by an Irish crew, and commanded by an Irish skipper.

"'I wish the challenger to be all Irish,' I wrote, in effect, 'and if the Royal Cork Yacht Club can give me such a craft, I will pay all the expenses.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

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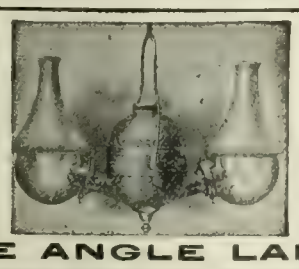

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GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,
Dept. L, 400-401 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

TIFFANY STUDIOS

THE TIFFANY STUDIOS REPRESENT AN ALLIANCE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF AN ACKNOWLEDGED MASTER OF DECORATION

EXCLUSIVE TIFFANY PRODUCTIONS IN GLASS, METAL, MOSAIC, STONE and WOOD, combined with HANGINGS, FURNITURE, RARE RUGS, and TAPESTRIES from our own collections give individual distinction to the treatment of interiors

A new series of descriptive brochures treating of the various activities of Tiffany Studios is being prepared, and will be sent on request - - -

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED
TIFFANY SHOW ROOMS ARE OPEN TO VISITORS AT ALL TIMES

333 TO 341 FOVRTH AVENVE
NEW YORK

Conan Doyle's new book is out. Title, "The Adventures of Gerard."

Twenty thousand copies in the 1st edition. Cleaned out before publication. Booksellers crying for more; 2nd edition being rushed.

A pretty lively sale for a mighty lively tale. $1.50

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co.,
141 East 25th St., New York.

CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS
TRICYCLES FOR CRIPPLES

Invalids enjoy the supreme comfort and restfulness of our Street and House Chairs. Simple, strong and thorough in construction. Easily adjusted, light running, noiseless. Our catalogue shows the most

Improved Models

in tricycles and chairs especially designed for the comfort and benefit of cripples and invalids however afflicted. Sent free on request. Address
THE WORTHINGTON MFG CO., Dept. C, Elyria, O
[Successor to Fay Tricycle and Invalid Chair Co.]

If afflicted with sore eyes use } Thompson's Eye Wate

Trust to Custom.—TRAVELER: "The New York express leaves this depot, does it not?"

GATEMAN: "It has done so for a number of years, and I don't suppose it will take it along today."—*New York Evening World.*

Encouraging.—"Would you marry a Chinaman?" he asked.

"Oh, dear," the girl who is sarcastic replied, "this is so sudden! But I always supposed you merely looked like one."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Those Questions.—MOTHER: "Tommy, stop asking your father so many questions. Don't you see it annoys him?"

TOMMY: "Why, mother, it's not the questions that make him angry. It's because he can't answer them."—*Punch* (London).

Rich Men's Sons.—WILLIE: "If you've saved up enough for an automobile, why don't you get it?"

BOBBIE: "Not yet. I'm saving up enough to pay for the people I run over."—*Life.*

Remarkable.—"Yes, sir," said the new benedict, "I've got a remarkable wife. She can cook and play the piano with equal facility."

"The idea! Where did she ever learn to cook a piano?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

In the New Order.—After her parents have been put to bed, we compliment Imogene on their charming manners.

"It's all a matter of patience and kindness," replies the little girl, simply. "I have never struck either my father or my mother a blow."

But few children, alas! have her tact in bringing up their elders.—*Puck.*

Has Last Say.—"Say, pa," queried little Billy Bloobumper, "what's an echo?"

"An echo, my son," replied the old man with a sigh long drawn out, "is the only thing that can flimflam a woman out of the last word."—*Lyre.*

Cause of Baldness.—"Women feel where men think," said the female with the square chin.

"Yes," sighed the man who had been married three times; "that's why men become bald."—*Lyre.*

Long Deferred Explanation.—Years afterward the man who refused the anesthetic and called for his violin, which he played without missing a note while the surgeons were sawing his leg off, was speaking of the incident to a friend.

"I got a good deal of a reputation for bravery out of the affair," he said, "and the papers all played me up as a hero, but I wasn't anything of the sort. I was afraid of chloroform, and at first I thought I'd keep the leg and take the chances. Then, all at once, I thought of my fiddle. You never heard me play the fiddle, did you?"

"No, I never did."

"Well, that made the surgical operation just nothing at all. Anybody that could stand my fiddling could stand anything."—Chicago *Tribune.*

Millions for Improvements.

There never were before in the history of Staten Island (Borough of Richmond), New York City, as many and as varied improvements planned as now, reaching into the millions. Rare chance for city investments by men of small means. See "Sacrifice Sale," page facing first page of reading.

While You Are Well

You can provide for your future—and your children—at little cost. When you get sick or an invalid, you can't at any cost. "The How and the Why" tells—send for it.

We insure by mail.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

LITTLE INDIAN

Should be stamped on all your Collars and Cuffs. Look for it.

Free Catalogue of Styles and Prices.

Will send any one of our 14 Little Indian Pictures for four (4) cents in stamps, or for fifty (50) cents will send the whole family of fourteen (14) pictures.

H. C. CURTIS & CO., 431 River St., Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

You'll laugh, too, when you realize what a pleasure shaving can become every day in the year with that great, creamy, healing lather.

Sold in the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

The Beauty Curve in NAIL CUTTING is given by GEM NAIL CLIPPER

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents

Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

Men Who Do Things

"The great want of the day is the man who can put his ideas into practice."

This thought, in a recent editorial, is the basis of a series of articles on men who have learned how to put their ideas into practice.

HERE is a true story that will interest every ambitious man and woman:

A man of thirty-two (we'll call him John Smith for the present) had lived all his life in a New England city without making any special stir in the community. He had been an office man, and a good one, too. But he had about reached the limit of that profession when he began to draw a salary of $18 a week. He might have been drawing that salary yet, but he was always looking for something better. A couple of years ago he made a contract with a carriage company and began to sell carriages. He made more money than he had ever made before. But of course he wasn't satisfied. He could only see a limited number of people and consequently his business was limited.

He sold lots of carriages, but he felt that if he could only talk to more people he could do more business and earn more money.

How was he to manage it? Why couldn't he state his case on paper and reach thousands of people instead of scores?

But that would be advertising; and he did not know anything about advertising.

One day he read the following advertisement:

"LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

IF YOU, TOO, WILL ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT we will prove conclusively that we will teach you advertisement-writing by mail; thoroughly, practically, successfully. You will then know why successful business men throughout the country say: 'I want a Page-Davis man.' You will know why our graduates are earning $25 to $100 per week. You will know why you should entrust your advertising education in the hands of the oldest, largest and most substantial institution of its kind in the world. You will also know why the majority of our students are taking the instructions through the recommendations of friends who have previously taken the course. Write for our 64-page prospectus and bundle of affidavits SENT FREE."

He wrote to the institution asking for particulars.

When the literature came he examined it. He arranged to begin the study by mail. Every lesson he applied to his own business.

He soon saw that he was taught how to put his arguments on paper so that other people would understand them as he did. That was what he was looking for. Now he could reach out into a broader field. He became enthusiastic.

He had sold a carriage to a New York business man who lived in his own town. The man was a heavy advertiser. One day Smith went down to the depot to take the train for New York. The business man was there, too. Smith managed to get in the same seat with him. Pretty soon the business man began to make up an advertisement. Smith became interested. The business man said he had to make up his own advertisements because he had no one in his concern who knew how.

"That is just my business," said Smith; "why don't you let me do it?" The business man was skeptical. Smith was persistent. Before they left the train Smith had some of the literature relating to the man's business and the leading facts to be presented in the next advertisement. Smith also had the business man's promise that if he ran the advertisement Smith was to write he would pay him $15.00 for it.

That night was a busy one for Smith. He studied the literature and the field to be reached by the man's business. The next day he mailed the advertisement which he had prepared. The following Sunday it appeared in the New York papers.

A day or two later the two again met at the depot. Without a word the business man drew two ten dollar bills from his pocket and handed them to Smith. He told him to keep it all; "The advertisement was worth it."

Then he wanted to hire Smith to write his advertisements.

What salary would he take?

Fifty dollars a week.

All the way into the city they talked the matter over. Finally, it was arranged that Smith should take charge of writing his advertisements. He was to receive $50.00 a week. That was two years ago. Smith was soon advanced to the management of the New York office.

Smith's real name is Frank R. Fuller, manager for L. E. Pike & Co., of New York City, one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the world.

NOTE.—If the readers of "The Literary Digest" write to the original school of advertising, PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 21 90 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, they will receive, free, an interesting prospectus, setting forth the advantage of an advertising education. A most profitable and fascinating business for ambitious men and women.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKINS.

September 7.—It is reported that the Turks destroyed twenty-five villages, each having from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, in the district of Kastoria; the women and children were ruthlessly slaughtered.

September 8.—Appalling reports of bloodshed in the vilayet of Monastir are received. Between 30,000 and 50,000 Bulgarian inhabitants are believed to have been massacred by the Turks, and all the Bulgarian villages in the district have been destroyed. It is estimated that 150,000 women and children and old men are hiding in the forests, and that they are starving by the thousands.

September 9.—Macedonian organizations of Sofia are preparing an appeal, which they will present to the representatives of the Powers, in which they declare that the insurgents intend to resort to reprisals for the Turkish atrocities. The appeal says that 65,000 persons have been massacred and that 120 villages have been burned.

September 12.—It is reported from Sofia that a force of Albanians, acting under orders, massacred the entire Bulgarian Christian population of the Okhrida and Leren districts. The total number of the victims may reach 60,000.

September 13.—The Albanian and Turkish troops in the vilayet of Adrianople continue their tactics of burning and plundering the villages and killing the peasants, instead of attempting to break up the insurgent bands.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 7.—Algerian insurgents attack the French near Almoungar, killing thirty-seven and wounding forty-seven.

Russia gives assurances that Neu-Chwang and Moukden in Manchuria would be evacuated on October 8.

September 8.—Admiral Cotton reports an outbreak by Mussulmans in Beirut, on the 6th, in which six Christians and three Turks were killed and three Christians and six Turks were wounded.

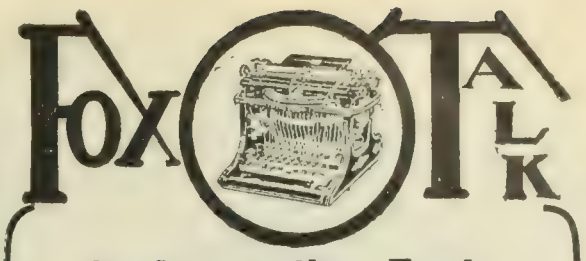
A report is made to the Colombian Congress embodying terms for a new canal treaty. They include a new demand for $10,000,000 from the Canal Company in addition to the purchase price.

September 9.—Reports from Beirut on the 8th say that disorder continues, but that strong measures were being taken by the new vali, Nazim Pasha, to stop the rioting.

Servian army officers issue a new proclamation, calling for the punishment of the regicides.

September 10.—The commission on the Danish West Indies reports at Copenhagen, recommending an abolition of direct taxes and of export duties on sugar, rum, and molasses and suggesting an insular representation in the Danish Parliament.

The Turkish Government accedes to the demand of the United States Minister Leisch-



An Interesting Test

We recently took a well known representative typewriter in perfect condition, and tested it to find the force required to print a letter. It was 14 ounces. We then gave the same test to a Fox typewriter, and it took only 2½ ounces pressure on the key to print the letter.

Test of the Other Machine

This means the exertion required to operate a Fox is less than 1-5 that required on the other machine. It shows the lightness of touch, the saving of labor, the saving of wear and tear on the machine and a saving of strength to the operator by using the Fox typewriter.

The Fox Test

We can convince any unprejudiced person of the superiority of the Fox over all other makes, and we will send a new Fox on 10 days' free trial anywhere. Send for our Free Trial Offer and catalog.

Fox Typewriter Co., No. 950 Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The International Literary Bureau

"LET US HELP YOU THINK"

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

The Bureau is thoroughly equipped to supply

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE AND CONGRATULATION
SPEECHES — SERMONS
TOASTS — LECTURES
ESSAYS — TREATISES
GENEALOGIES — BIOGRAPHIES
DESCRIPTIVE AND TECHNICAL ARTICLES
GENERAL RESEARCHES made on any subject
MSS. CRITICISED, revised and sold on commission

All work carefully prepared by special writers.

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

Write us fully regarding your needs.

The International Literary Bureau
Bible House - *Estbd. 1893* - New York City

Sulphur Baths

Their benefits have been recognized for centuries in skin diseases and rheumatism.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap makes a copious lather and is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to produce an effective sulphur bath.

Be sure and get the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

"GUNN" SECTIONAL BOOK-CASES AND FILING CABINETS

Roller-bearing non-binding doors, removable (to clean or replace broken glass), by simply unhooking. No unsightly iron bands or protruding shelves. Sections so nicely joined together that appearance is that of solid case. We are the Only Sectional Bookcase Makers entitled to use the trade-mark of the Grand Rapids Furniture Association which means the best. Sold only through dealers. If no dealer in your town write us. Send for Illustrated Catalogue L showing different sizes.

THE GUNN FURNITURE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

New England Depot, 188 Portland St., Boston.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

man and the French Ambassador and dismisses Reschid Pasha, the vali of Beirut.

September 11.—Lord Rosebery condemns the Cabinet for its management of the South African war and calls upon the King to put General Lord Kitchener in complete control of the War Office.

September 12.—The Czar asks for two months' time to select arbitrators in the Venezuelan cases at The Hague.

September 13.—Premier Combes of France is hissed by peasants at the unveiling of a monument to Ernest Rénan, at Trenier, Brittany, and troops are called out to quell the disorders.

President Castro of Venezuela is rushing troops and ammunition toward the Colombian frontier, and it is believed that war between the two countries is only a matter of time.

Russia's new conditions relative to the evacuation of Mauchuria, it is said, postpone the final date for one year.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

September 8.—The Federal Grand Jury returns seven indictments in the postal cases involving six persons, including G. W. Beavers and A. W Machens. Leopold Stern, the indicted Baltimore contractor, is located in Toronto, and George W. Beavers, under indictment, surrenders to the authorities in New York.

September 10.—The Government begins proceedings for the extradition from Canada of Leopold J. Stern.

September 11.—The names of those indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, on the 8th, in the post-office fraud cases, are made public.

September 12.—Holmes Conrad and Charles J. Bonaparte hand in their report on the investigation of the Tulloch charges.

Postmaster-General Payne makes a lengthy statement on the Todd case, saying that the postmistress was an offensive partizan. He declared that Miss Todd allowed her office to be the "headquarters of, and her family and herself to be the most active factors in, a political quarrel inside the Republican party."

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 7.—Labor Day is celebrated in many cities all over the country. President Roosevelt addresses a great crowd at Syracuse, N. Y., speaking on the relations of labor and capital to the State. Hisses greet Samuel Parks, the convicted walking-delegate, as he led the parade in New York City.

September 8.—Carroll D. Wright, umpire of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation, sustains the operators in their stand on the question of the right to discharge men without giving reason.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer *Deutschland* lowers the record for a westward passage by 29 minutes.

September 9.—The fusion conference in New York indorses Seth Low as the candidate for mayor.

New York militiamen, with a score of 2,988, capture the championship of America on the Sea Girt range.

September 10.—The government crop reports indicates a corn crop of 1903 of 2,289,900,000 bushels and estimates that the total yield of spring and winter wheat will be 668,841,000 bushels.

In an address before Indiana bankers, United States Senator Beveridge asserts that Congress will not enact any radical financial legislation; Mr. Fowler explains the currency bill he expects to introduce at the coming session of Congress.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that 996,545 persons are on the rolls, 729,356 being soldiers.

September 11.—President Buchanan, of the International Union of Housesmiths and Bridgemen, suspends "Sam" Parks's union until it drops Parks.

Secretary Hitchcock removes Townsite Commissioner Sterrett, in the Choctaw Nation, following an investigation of the charges of neglect of duty and absence from office.

September 12.—Danbury (Conn.) hatters bring suit against the Hatters' Union and the American Federation of Labor for $250,000 in the Federal and $100,000 in the county courts for alleged damages through boycott.

Men of Fame.

People of National Fame reside at Westerleigh, New York City. Rare chance for New York City investments. Read what they say. Sacrifice Sale, page facing first page of reading.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN — Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION — New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN — Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN — St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Ceveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

A DWELLING house in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., built one hundred years ago, has always been painted with Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil—nothing else.

There is not a crack, blister, blemish or imperfection of any kind in the paint. Makers of mixtures, beat this record if you can!

Be sure the brand is right. Those in margin are genuine, and made by "old Dutch process."

If interested in paint or painting, address

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Terry's Safety Razor 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

SHAVE YOURSELF

Comfort, Economy, and Cleanliness demand it. You may have tried others, but do not judge Terry's by that standard. **It is safe, automatically adjusted, easily sharpened** and **cleaned.** We will send you for **ten days' free trial** without deposit, and postage paid, any of the following:

Razor in metal case - - - $1.50
Case No. 1. Razor in leather case - 2.00
Case No. 4. Razor and three extra blades, in leather case - - - - - - - 5.00
Case No. 8. Razor, two extra blades, stropping machine and strop, and morocco case - - - - - 7.00
Stropping machine and strop, extra - - - - $2.00
Case No. 2. Razor and one extra blade, in leather case - 3.00

FREE Booklet—Reasons for self-shaving and how to use a razor.

THE TERRY MFG. COMPANY, 140 Michigan Street, TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

WE MAKE **Kitchen Utensils** HAVING THIS **TRADE MARK**

1520 KINDS

AGATE L MFG & Co. G NICKEL-STEEL WARE

BURNED IN THE ... ENAMEL ARE SAFE

NO POISON

has ever been found in the enamel of

AGATE NICKEL-STEEL

If substitutes are offered, write us.

Sold by First-Class Department and House-Furnishing Stores. Send for new Booklet.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL

or get all the heat you pay for. When you use a Rochester Radiator you do.

Fully Guaranteed.

EASY

Write for booklet on heating houses.

Rochester Radiator Co.,

40 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

Asthma Cured in the right way. Cause removed. No further tendency. Odors, dust, colds, or reclining position cannot bring back attacks. Stay cured. Strength, appetite, sleep and good health return. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever patients. Not at drug stores. Book 25A Free. DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

INVENTION

Is the Foundation of

INDUSTRIAL WEALTH.

An Invention Skillfully and Scientifically Patented is more than half sold.

We procure patents and trade-marks in any country of the world which has a patent law.

We will advise you without charge whether your invention is probably patentable.

We prosecute interferences and conduct litigation relating to patents and corporations.

We organize corporations for the development of patents everywhere, and assist in their promotion.

We make machine drawings, design machinery, make patterns and do machine work. We aid a client from the conception of his invention until the same is patented, completed, and profits realized.

We cannot do cheap or imperfect work, because we have experts in all departments, and have had 20 years' experience in this business. Our charges are reasonable for services rendered.

Patents procured by us, we will undertake to sell in the United States and, through our agents, all over the world. We make no charge for selling until patent is sold.

We shall be glad to send our booklet.

Patent Development Company of America,

180 Broadway, New York City.

PLANS—B. printed set of scale-working drawings, unique in every respect, six rooms, bath, halls, etc. Sent on receipt of $1.00. **The People's Architect.** Lock Box 150, Sharon, Pa.

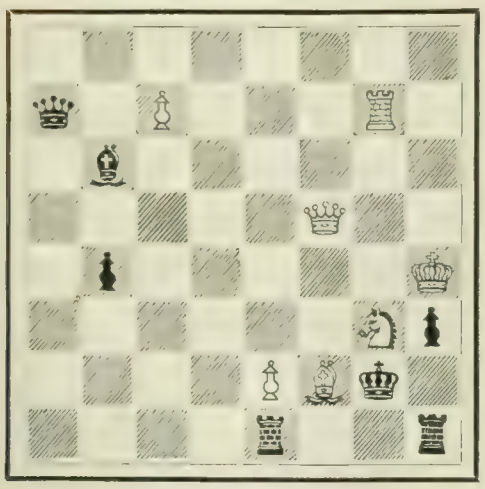
If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 863.

By L. A. BERIOLETTE.
From *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.
Black—Seven Pieces.



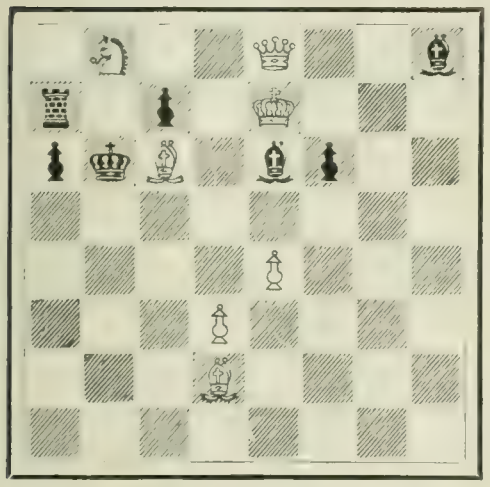
White—Seven Pieces.

8; q1P3R1; 1b6; 5Q2; 1p5K; 6Sp; 4PBk1; 4r2r.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 864.

From *Checkmate* Tourney.
MOTTO: "Only Fourteen."
Black - Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

1S2Q2b; r1p1K3; pkB1bp2; 8; 4P3; 3P4; 3B4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 857, Key-move: P—Q 4.

No. 858.

1. Q—Q 8 / K x Kt 2. Q—K 7 ch / K—Q 5 3. Q—Q 6, mate

Safety First, Then Fair Returns. You Can Safely Get 5%

OUR patrons' funds are invested in such real estate securities as no individual small investor can get. They are guarded by the supervision of the New York State Banking Department by a

Capital and Surplus of . $1,100,000
Assets of $1,600,000

Funds withdrawn at pleasure earnings reckoned from date of receipt to date of withdrawal. Full particulars, with letters of endorsement and commendation from eminent men will be sent on request. Write us.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, New York.

Stomach Comfort

can easily be obtained by the use of

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N.Y.

"99% of Camera Value is in the Lens"

If Your Eyes

are defective you cannot see clearly; you do not get a perfect image. The lens is the eye of the camera; if you do not have a perfect lens, you cannot make a perfect picture.

THE GOERZ LENS

is recognized by leading photographers and experts as the finest lens in the world. Your dealer will fit a GOERZ Lens to your camera if told to do so. Write for NEW DESCRIPTIVE catalogue.

C. P. GOERZ, Room 34, 52 E. Union Square, N. Y.

PATENTS.

Valuable Book on Patents Free. Tells how to secure them at low cost. How to Sell a Patent, and What to Invent for Profit. Gives Mechanical movements, invaluable to Inventors. NEW BOOK FREE to all who write.

O'Meara & Brock, Patent Attys., 614 11th St., Wash. D. C.

AT ONCE I can place you in a high-grade position if you are a competent man with business training. Address

R. S. MIGHILL, - 1 Union Square, New York.

Diagnosis:

"Bright's Disease."

Advice:

"Make Your Will."

We do better. We advise not to despair, but hope. We will make for you a diagnosis without charge, and, if our analysis proves you are well, no one will be more ready than we are to congratulate you. If the analysis gives a hint that you are not well, we will tell you in and with absolute confidence just what to do.

Write us for particulars concerning our system of free analysis. YOU CANNOT AFFORD NOT TO KNOW FACTS. Let us send you a book inspired by experience, founded on the testimony of men and women who have been cured.

We have no patent medicines. Our separate remedies for Bright's Disease and Diabetes are used in our system of treatment, and they are not for sale in the stores. Our successful record in New York covers a period of twelve years.

Will you please ask for information by mail or in person?

THE TOMPKINS-CORBIN COMPANY,
Dept. O, No. 27 West 24th St., New York

Congested Liver,

indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, catarrh of the stomach and kidney troubles are speedily relieved by only one small dose a day of

ONE DOSE A DAY

VERNAL SAW PALMETTO BERRY WINE

the most easy, gentle, vegetable tonic laxative known. It tones and strengthens the bowels, so that they will move themselves naturally and healthfully. Not a patent medicine. A list of ingredients in every package with explanation of their action. Leading druggists sell it. Free sample bottle by writing to

VERNAL REMEDY CO.,
246 Seneca Bldg., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ADDICTED TO THE DRUG HABIT?

If so, you can be cured. Our Sanatorium was established in 1875, for the treatment of Drug and Alcoholic Addictions. Cure Guaranteed.

HOME TREATMENT. We have cured thousands.

Dr. J. L. Stephens Co.,

has at length disrupted the years has administered Eng-

My name on a lamp-chimney says, "Pay double for me; I give double light and don't break."

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

GINSENG

Put in a Ginseng bed. Amazing profits: easily grown; hardy anywhere in the United States and Canada. Immense demand; meagre supply. Grown either on farm or in small garden. Michigan man took $15,000 worth off ⅓ acre last year.

IS WORTH $40,000

We sell cultivated seed and plants. Send 4c in stamps for 55-page Book on enormous, easily-carned profit in Ginseng, and current issue of magazine, "The Ginseng Garden."

CHINESE-AMERICAN GINSENG CO. Dept. 17 Scranton, Pennsylvania.

AN ACRE

STOP FORGETTING! THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Is the Dickson School of Memory's Mail Course

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1. ..... / R x Kt	2. Kt x P / K K 5	3. Kt-K B 6!! mate
1. ..... / P—Q 4	2. Kt x Q P / P x Kt	3. Q—Kt 6!! mate
	2. ..... / R x Kt	3. Kt—B 3, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

857: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Z. G., Detroit; W. K. Greeley, Boston; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; L. A. Starrett, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Comments (857): "A pleasing position"—G. D.; "Beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Not easy"—J. G. L.; "Too simple"—J. E. W.

In addition to those reported, Z. G., got 847, 849, 851; C. N. F., 853, 856; W. J. Haviland, Dundurn, Assa, 855; Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Aintab, Turkey, 844.

858: "Well conceived"—G. D.; "Key is good, and some of the variations are excellent"—F. S. F.; "Fine specimen of Roman arabesque"—J. G. L.; "Fine key, requiring careful after-play"—E. B. K.

Our little book, "First Steps in Chess," will give you the information concerning notation, etc. Price, 10 cents.

England vs. Germany.

An English team of ten players is making a tour in Germany. The first match was played in Cologne, and the Englishmen won, 6 to 4. The Germans won two games, and four Draws. The following instructive Ruy Lopez was conducted between Sattler, Cologne Chess-club, and Mannington, Hastings Chess-club.

	SATTLER. *White.*	MANNINGTON. *Black.*		SATTLER. *White.*	MANNINGTON. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	20	Q x Q	P x Q
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	21	Kt—Q B 3	P Kt 5
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	22	Kt (B 3)—K 4	Kt x P
4	B—R 4	P—Q 3	23	Q R-K sq	R x R ch
5	P—Q 3	K Kt—K 2	24	Kt x R	Kt—B 3
6	Kt—B 3	B—Q 2	25	K Kt Q 2	Kt x Kt
7	B—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	26	Kt x Kt	P—Q 4
8	P Q 4	B—K 2	27	Kt Q 2	B—B 4 ch
9	P—Q 5	Kt—Kt sq	28	K—R sq	P—B 3
10	B x B ch	Kt x B	29	Kt—Kt 3	B—B 7
11	Kt—Q 2	Castles	30	R K B sq	B x B
12	Castles	P—K B 4	31	R x R ch	K x R
13	P x P	R x P	32	P x B	Kt—K 4
14	Q—Kt 4	R B 2	33	K—Kt sq	K—K 2
15	Kt—K 2	Kt—B 3	34	K B 2	P—K Kt 4
16	Q—Q B 4	Q—Q 2	35	Kt—Q 4	P—B 4
17	P—B 4	P x P	36	Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt
18	B x P	Q R—K B sq		And Black wins.	
19	B—Kt 3	Q—Kt 4			

White's 9th is not good unless he intends to make the attack on the Q's side; while his 10th simply gets rid of his far-reaching B and develops Black's Q Kt.

After 12th move, it will be seen that Black has the better development.

White's 15 seems to have no purpose. Kt—K 4 is better, then after 15.., Kt—B 3; 16 Kt x Kt, followed by 17 P Q B 4.

After Black's 19th, notice that he has succeeded in isolating the Q P, which he wins.

It is worth some study to figure out Black's win.

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Typhoid Fever impossible.

W. N. HULL, Mgr.,

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNATION.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN has cleared the air with a thunder clap and changed the whole political situation in a moment by the most startling and dramatic event of its kind since the retirement of Bismarck." Thus a writer in the London *Daily Telegraph* characterizes the resignation of Joseph Chamberlain from the British cabinet. In his letter of resignation the Colonial Secretary frankly gives as his reason for quitting the cabinet the fact that his program for "a preferential agreement with our colonies involving any new duties, however small, on articles of food which have hitherto not been taxed," is evidently "unacceptable

A RECENT CARTOON OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN "PUNCH."
DEVONSHIRE—"If he goes on shooting like this, I shall go home."

to the majority in the constituencies." Mr. Chamberlain feels, therefore, that he can best promote the cause he had at heart "from the outside," and resigns with the avowed purpose of starting a campaign of education on the tariff question. Premier Balfour, in his reply, expresses sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's idea of drawing the colonies and the mother country into closer commercial relations, but agrees that "public opinion is not yet ripe" for a tax on foodstuffs. The Premier is understood to favor a tariff on manufactures such as will allow of "retaliation" or "reciprocity" for other countries; but Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a preferential duty that will favor the colonies requires a foodstuff duty, as foodstuffs are the main colonial products. Mr. Balfour's tariff policy, therefore, does not go as far as Mr. Chamberlain deems necessary, but it goes too far for Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, two strong free-traders, who are also leaving the cabinet. Austen Chamberlain, the son of Joseph Chamberlain, and at present Postmaster-General, is to succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is thought that Lord Milner may be the new Secretary for the Colonies.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
Joseph Chamberlain's son, now Postmaster-General, who is to succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The early downfall of the Balfour ministry is freely predicted as a consequence of these cabinet secessions; but the newspapers differ considerably in their prediction of events beyond that point. According to some, the Liberal party will enjoy only a brief triumph, followed by a return of Mr. Chamberlain to power; but more believe that Mr. Chamberlain's career is ended. The former view is taken by the Boston *Advertiser*, which says:

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has simply determined not to play the second part any longer to Mr. Balfour. He, therefore, resigns, smashes the ministry, and will force a general election. The Liberals will come in. Chamberlain will become the rallying center of the opposition, and when the tide turns for protection, as it surely will, he will succeed as Prime Minister, the unchallenged dictator of his party. It is 'rule or ruin' with him, ruin now in hopes of rule hereafter. His policy is absolute, unrelenting trade war on the United States. He is the brains and brawn of the determined effort to drive us out of the fisheries, out of Alaska, out of the Canadian market, and this success will mean subsidies, preferential tariffs and bounties to build up Canada at our expense. We do not regard this as an unmixed evil. Canada must soon be a part of this country, and events are hastening along very rapidly to that end. A relentless trade war will bring it about just as certainly as a war by sea and land."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* seems to think that Mr. Chamberlain is what is known in certain circles as a "hoodoo." It observes:

"Mr. Chamberlain has the unhappy propensity of introducing confusion into all affairs in which he mingles. He has never belonged to a political party that he did not divide, nor to a ministry that he did not wreck. He led the empire into the most unfortunate and disgraceful war in its history, and by his disloyalty to a premier fatuously attached to him he has at length disrupted the most powerful Government that for years has administered Eng-

lish affairs, made a spectacle of his chief, and chaos of English politics. . . . . .

"The career of Mr. Chamberlain has reached a point which may easily be its end. In the fiscal debate that will now undoubtedly ensue in the country, he will be listened to with great interest, but it is impossible that his ideas should prevail; indeed, he confessed to his colleagues that there was no hope of immediate success before the country. If the present Ministry should be succeeded by one equally weak, it is within the range of possibility that Mr. Chamberlain might yet be Prime Minister. It is a remote and unlikely contingency."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* believes that this is the end of Chamberlain. It says:

"Mr. Chamberlain has probably reached the climax of his own career; and, after the first excitement has subsided, it will be apparent that the fruits of his long and strenuous struggle of more than thirty years will be only apples of Sodom, turning to dust and ashes in his grasp. From a local Birmingham celebrity, an ultra-Radical, a representative of the lower middle classes, he has forged his way by indomitable persistence and by his native gift of pushfulness out from the ranks of radicalism into those of Liberalism and of Liberal-Unionism. He split the party of Gladstone and brought defeat upon that magnificent leader in the moment of his supreme success. He became the associate and counselor of peers. He brought on a great and memorable war. He drew upon himself the denunciations of all continental Europe. And now he has projected into British public life an issue which concerns not only Britain and her colonies, but every great commercial nation in the world. And yet for him what shall be the prize, apart from the meed of a notoriety which approaches fame? Mr. Chamberlain is verging upon old age. He has reached the grand climacteric, and his waxen face and glassy eye show that his physical strength and energy are sapped at the beginning of a struggle which would tax the energies of a youthful Gladstone or a giant such as Bradlaugh. He has done extraordinary things; but that reward which all men believe to have been the supreme ambition of his life—the Premiership of England—can never now be his."

ORIENTAL ETIQUETTE.

THE REAPER—"After you, my dear Sultan. You *reform* them *first*."

SULTAN—"No! After you, my friend; you reform them *best*."

BOTH—"We will reform them hand in hand; it will be more complete."

—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Child Adoption by Labor-Unions.—The agitation against child labor in North Carolina has had one peculiar result that is made the subject of an article in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (Boston) by Vanderveer Custis. To take a child out of the mills is, in some cases, to deprive a family of its only support, so several labor-unions in that State have solved the problem by "adopting" the child and continuing its wages while the child attends school and devotes the spare time to recreation. Says Mr. Custis:

"The first to take action in the matter was the Typographical Union, which, in July, 1902, authorized its secretary to find the most deserving child and to place her name on the pay-roll of the union. After some investigation he selected a girl nine years of age who was then working 'from daylight till dark' at $2.40 a fortnight. This child was the bread-winner of a family consisting of herself, an invalid mother, and a brother too young to work. For some time the union continued to pay her an allowance equal to her former wages, with the understanding that she was to go to school instead of to the mill. Her spare time was to be devoted

A REGULAR WILD WEST WELCOME.

It is explaimed that no shots were aimed at Vice-Consul Magelssen, but that the firing was merely a salute of welcome.

—McWhorter in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

WHERE HE WILL "LAND."

Admiral Cotton is said to be prepared "to land"—it is to be hoped it will be in the right place.

—Bart in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

ORIENTAL ENCOUNTERS IN CARTOON.

to recreation. Besides the allowance paid by the union, the members supplied her with books and clothing purchased by voluntary contributions. The printers were so well pleased with the results of their experiment that her allowance was increased from time to time until, according to latest accounts, she was receiving $4 a fortnight.

"Several other unions soon followed the example of the printers, but none seem to have chosen more wisely the object of their altruism. In no case does the girl thus adopted appear to be the daughter of a deceased member of the union or to have a special claim of any sort upon it. In one instance the child has two sisters who work in the mills, but are not members of any union.

"The method of caring for the children is the same with all the unions. They continue to live at home, and receive an allowance which is at least equal to their former wages. In most cases the children are expected to go to school, and in any event they are not allowed to continue their work in the mills."

KENTUCKY FEUDS.

R. L. McCLURE, a Kentucky journalist who has repeatedly and thoroughly investigated the feuds of that State during his many years of work there, writes a strong article on the subject for the New York *Independent*. He quotes a lawyer in the Goebel case as declaring that Kentucky has had twenty times as many killings as New York State during the last five years, and only one-thirtieth of the number of executions. In no other place on earth, averred this attorney, is lawlessness so prevalent as in Kentucky. Only nine men have been hanged there in the last five years, while there have been 798 homicides, according to figures furnished to the attorney by the coroners of the various counties—except Breathitt county, where for the past three years no one would accept the office of coroner. Mr. McClure thinks that this appalling estimate of homicides "can scarcely be credited," but by his own description the State is far from being a health resort. The "pistol toter," he says, "is to be found everywhere"; even the members of the legislature go armed when traveling on business or pleasure, and the mountain moonshiners, full of peach or corn liquor, "are ever ready to resent an insult, or even to offer one, for an excuse to kill." And further:

LAWYER J. B. MARCUM.

His assassination on May 4, 1903, by Curtis Jett, while standing in the door of the court-house, in Jackson, Breathitt county, aroused the present anti-feud crusade in Kentucky.

Courtesy of "The Independent."

GEN. O. O. HOWARD CANVASSING THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS IN KENTUCKY, WHERE HE PREACHED AGAINST THE FEUDS.

Courtesy of "The Independent."

"The man-killer is often lionized. It is no uncommon expression to hear a mountaineer called a 'man-killer.' The leader of a feud is often wined and dined as a hero. The murderer may be fairly snowed with sympathizing letters, and women crowd the court-rooms and admire the assassin, telling their children how brave and handsome he looked beside his array of leading lawyers."

The main cause of the feuds, in Mr. McClure's opinion, is the lax enforcement of law. He says:

"The causes of feuds may concisely be said to be absence of educational advancement, moonshine whisky, and a native personal prejudice in their favor; yet lax administration of the law does more to foster and keep feuds alive than any other one thing. The courts fail to enforce the law, and, too often, there is no arrest, altho the slayer be well known and the slain popular and respected. The friends of the man killed know that the conditions of the courts are such that a conviction can not be had; and the grand juries pass the tragedies by without serious investigation. Often the county judge, or the sheriff, or both, are allied with one faction of a feud, and, wielding great influence in the community, the circuit-court officials pass over the chronic local sore, under penalty of defeat for reelection if they are inquisitive in ferreting out assassins or inquiring into the conduct of the officers of the lower courts."

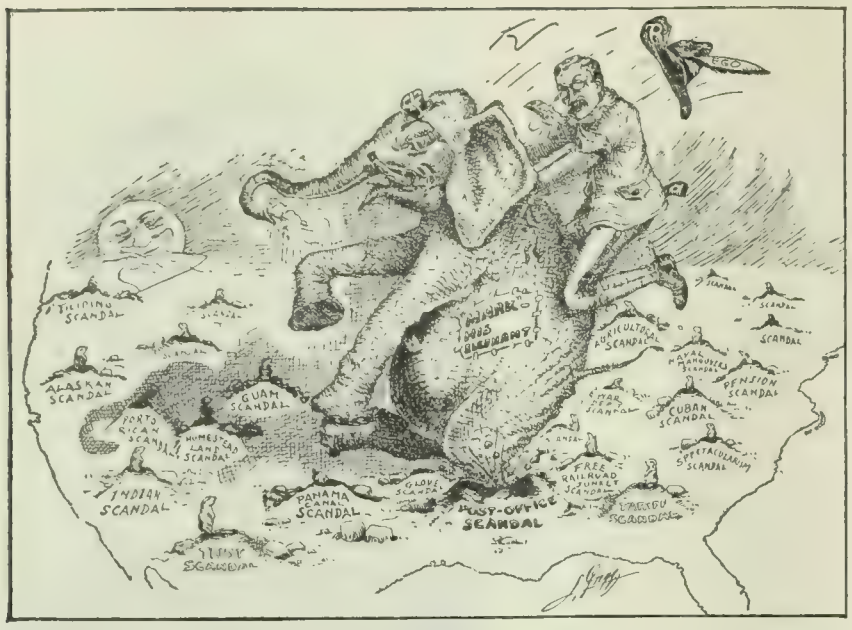
CURTIS JETT.

Who was given a life sentence for the assassination of Lawyer J. B. Marcum. Jett is now on trial for killing Town Marshal "Jim" Cockrill; during this trial a witness said he heard Jett say: "This is the forty-fifth that I've laid low, now I'll visit my kinfolks."

Courtesy of "The Independent."

In Breathitt county, whose name has become a by-word among the newspapers of the country, there were thirty-seven homicides in two years, but "until the outraged people of the State began to cry out, few arrests were made." In this county "during the past year three prominent men—James Cockrill, the town marshal; Dr. B. D. Cox, a leading physician, and James B. Marcum, town trustee, trustee of the Kentucky State College, lawyer and politician—were victims of assassins, two of them, Cockrill and Marcum, being shot from the court-house." The murder of Marcum roused the people all over the State, and after some delay Curtis Jett was arrested for the crime. Jett had been hired to commit the crime, it seems, by feudists opposed to Marcum, and his friends defended him with such ability and vigor that it was only after two trials that he received a life sentence. And even now it is not improbable that he may soon be free again. Says Mr. McClure:

"The pardoning power of the governor of the commonwealth has had a great deal to do with the unbridling of lawlessness in Kentucky. Beginning with the pardon record of Governor John Young Brown, in December, 1889, 1,131 persons, before they entered the penitentiary walls, have been pardoned of crimes of which they were convicted by the courts;



A DIFFICULT TRIP!
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution.*

ROOSEVELT (to the man underneath)—"Don't move, or the foundation of society will be disturbed!" —Cottager in the Seattle *Socialist.*

CARICATURES OF THE PRESIDENT.

(The practise of cartooning the President, which was dropped after the assassination of President McKinley and its consequent discussion, and which has been in abeyance for two years, is now reviving.)

120 men sentenced to life imprisonment have been set free after they served an average of seven and one-half years, and 247 persons, who committed some kind of felony, have been also set free. Governor Brown pardoned 51 murderers; Governor Bradley, 58; and Governor Beckham, in four years, has set free 11 men. Many of the men pardoned were feudists. In every instance where a feudist was convicted by the courts pressure of the strongest kind was brought to bear on the governor for a pardon, and they were usually freed.

"The two central figures in Kentucky's now great feud, which has cost the State for military services and witness fees something over $8,000—Curtis Jett and Tom White—have both been given liberty at one time by pardon. White was a French feudist in the French-Eversole war, and he shot a man who was throwing stones at a friend. He secured a pardon and was set free. Jett was given a long sentence in jail in Breathitt county for detaining a woman, and Governor Beckham pardoned him. Among the petitioners for a pardon for Jett appears the name of James B. Marcum, the attorney of whose assassination he has been convicted, and it was Marcum who presented the petition to the governor, asking that Jett be given his liberty."

Gen. O. O. Howard has been canvassing the mountain towns of Kentucky, preaching against feuds, and the Salvation Army is carrying on a Kentucky campaign for a similar purpose.

SECRETARY SHAW'S POLICY.

"THE plain man from the interior of Iowa has already made a reputation among the finance ministers of the world," declares the Louisville *Courier Journal* (Dem.), in commenting on Secretary Shaw's administration of the Treasury; and *The United States Investor* (Boston) remarks that the Secretary has insured the failure of the Aldrich financial bill at the coming session of Congress by proving that it is unnecessary, "at least as long as he remains at the head of the Treasury Department." These good words the Secretary receives on account of his handling of our currency system, which, as many papers remark, still shows a perverse tendency to contract when expansion is wanted, and to expand when there is no particular desire for expansion. Secretary Shaw is thought to have been uncommonly successful in counteracting this perverse tendency, and his method has been to make it easier, in times of special stringency, for the national banks to issue banknotes. The Secretary's popularity in banking circles, some believe, will offset capitalistic opposition to President Roosevelt, as a political factor.

Secretary Shaw has ruled, for example, that the banks may deposit state, city, and other approved bonds with the Treasury (instead of restricting them to government bonds), as security for government deposits, so that more government bonds may be used as the basis of bank-note issues; he has ruled that the banks need not keep a reserve of lawful money against government deposits (as they are otherwise secured by bonds), thus releasing a considerable sum of money for circulation; he has refunded the old 3- and 4-per-cent. bonds into 2-per-cent. consols, the circulation based on the latter being taxed only one-half of 1 per cent., as against a tax of 1 per cent. on the old bonds; and now he announces that he has a fund of $40,000,000 of internal revenue receipts to deposit with the banks designated as government depositories. This last move, however, has had a curious effect that has evoked much newspaper remark. The demand for bonds to deposit with the Treasury in exchange for the government deposits has sent the price of government bonds so high that many of the banks want to retire their note currency so as to redeem their government bonds and sell them at the fancy prices that are prevailing. That would contract the currency just when Secretary Shaw is trying to expand it. So the Secretary is preparing a "black list" of these banks that wish to retire their currency, we are told, and will not give them any of the $40,000,000 fund. This may check the movement, it is thought. Moreover, by law only $3,000,000 of currency can be retired in any one month, so that not much harm may be done.

Amid all this industrious activity of the Secretary, however, some objections are heard. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) believes that his acceptance of other than government bonds as security, his ruling that the banks need not keep a reserve against government deposits, and his proposed deposit of $40,000,000 of internal revenue receipts in the banks, instead of in the Treasury vaults, are all contrary to the spirit and letter of the laws. The law says that government deposits shall be secured "by the deposit of United States bonds *and* otherwise," not "*or* otherwise"; it provides that each national bank shall keep on hand a specified per centum of the "aggregate amount of its deposits" in lawful money, government deposits not being excepted; and the Constitution provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Whether the $40,000,000 fund has ever been technically "in the Treasury," or, if so, whether the deposit of the money in banks takes it "out of the Treasury" are moot points.

Most of the criticism, however, is directed more at the system than the Secretary. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) inquires:

"What do intelligent business men think of a system which

places so much power and discretion in the hands of an official who is supposed to have nothing to do with the currency supply of the country? What do they think of a system which produces such peculiar relations between the banks and the Treasury? The Treasury can cause stringency and paralysis; it can discriminate in favor of sections, communities, and individuals; it can create plenty and promote business by turning millions into trade channels, and it can encourage or discourage honest efforts toward reformation of our currency and banking system. Does the law intend all this? And are laws which make these things possible creditable to a progressive and prosperous and enlightened nation?"

And the New York *Evening Post* says similarly:

"We appear to have been brought to a situation where the entire surplus of the Treasury is in theory at a secretary's disposal, to lend to such national banks as he chooses, and, inferentially, to withhold from such as he may choose. No interest is charged, but perfectly safe collateral is required. Not much discernment is needed to see that this is an unusual situation, which should be considered with caution. We have said that the use made by Secretary Shaw of the asserted powers in the case of the St. Louis banks, has arguments in its favor. We do not doubt that Mr. Shaw would, in his further use of the same power, do his best to serve public interests justly and impartially. He may, in fact, never assume the same arbitrary power again, except where the money is offered on equal terms to all national banks. But the power has been assumed and the precedent created; and, in our judgment, the power is one which no state is likely to grant deliberately to its finance ministers, and the precedent one which might, under conceivable circumstances, be grossly abused. It is not at all difficult to picture the use which a crafty politician, in the Treasury on the eve of a campaign, might make of it. If such control over public funds, habitually exerted, did nothing else, it would infallibly revive the suspicions and accusations which surrounded the similar use of the Treasury's surplus moneys, throughout the political struggles of the thirties.

"The moral is, we should say, that no time ought to be lost in providing clearly and unmistakably, by statute, how and on what conditions, open to all national banks alike, the public surplus may be placed with depository institutions. The existing status has always been dangerous financially; but the Secretary's latest moves have made it dangerous politically. It would not be possible to carry very far the plan of removing blocks of money from the Treasury and lending it to a designated group of banks, without giving ample material for campaign literature for the opposition. Nor would it help matters, in this respect, that the loan is made without interest, and in the face of the fact that the representative body of New York financiers last winter advised that if the system of depositing the national surplus be enlarged, the Treasury should fix a charge for the use of it."

The newspapers consider it likely that several currency reform plans will be considered at the coming session of Congress, but a great deal of doubt is expressed of favorable action on any of them.

ENLARGING THE ERIE CANAL.

THE greater portion of this country and part of Canada will be affected to a greater or less degree by the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal, so think the newspapers that are commenting on it. Montreal, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Galveston have been capturing New York's export and import trade in recent years at a rate that has aroused the merchants of the metropolis to action; and, in conjunction with many other merchants and public men in New York State, they are advocating the enlargement of the Erie Canal, at an estimated cost of $101,000,000, to such dimensions that it will float strings of barges capable of carrying 1,000 tons each. Such an improvement, it is argued, will curb the railroad corporations, give low freight rates to the western farmers and manufacturers, and restore to New York city her commercial prestige. The opponents of the scheme, while admitting the desirability of all these expected blessings, fail to see, however, why the "back county" residents of New York State, who do not live along the canal, should be taxed to help the western farmers, the New York merchants, the state politicians, the canal contractors, and others, however deserving they may be. The proposition is to be voted on at the November election, and the result is considered doubtful, even by some of its best friends.

The Ithaca *Journal* gives as follows its reasons for opposing the proposed barge canal:

"First, because, as has been demonstrated, the present canal has a capacity of at least three times the present demands upon its resources, and there is no prospect that it will ever be taxed to its full capacity.

"Second, because such capacity could be largely increased, at comparatively slight expense, by an improved system of towing, if necessary.

"Third, because there could be no benefit to the people which would compensate them for carrying the burden of taxation contemplated.

"Fourth, because it is impossible to demonstrate that the pro-

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"WHAT WE WANT IS A MAN WHO IS STRONG ENOUGH TO BEAT LOW AND WEAK ENOUGH TO OBEY US."
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

SNAPSHOTS OF MAYOR LOW'S OPPONENTS.

posed expenditure of $101,000,000, an amount far beyond anything warranted by the situation, would pay for the improvement, while it is believed that interest charges, extra work by contractors, and damages incident to the construction, would increase the total cost to at least $300,000,000.

"Fifth, because it is thought that a reasonable reduction of charges at Buffalo and New York would attract more commerce to those ports than could be secured by the proposed barge canal.

"Sixth, because it has been demonstrated that such improvements, if carried out, should be in the form of a ship canal, to be constructed by the United States Government, for its real value would be incomparably greater to the great West than to the State of New York."

And the New York *Sun*, which also opposes the scheme, says:

"To exhibit the more clearly the folly of the hundred-million barge canal project, we have pointed out how far more advantageous to the State would be the construction of a railroad along the bed of the present canal; but the Buffalo *News* retorts, in substance, that for the State to go into the railroad business would be unreasonable, and the permanent employment of an army of railroad men by the State would be a useless and dangerous piece of business.

"Now, if it is inadvisable and improper at this time for the State to go into the railroad business, it is still more inadvisable and improper for it to go into the barge-canal business. If it is the proper function of the State to build and operate at great cost a transportation line across its territory for the sole purpose of bringing Western grain to New York, the cheapest and best way to accomplish the purpose would be to build a railroad in the bed of the old canal rather than to lay out and operate a great, cumbersome, and inefficient barge canal. That is, the absurdity of the State's going into the railroad business applies not less to the barge canal project.

"The more this barge-canal plan is discussed the more its true purpose is made apparent. It is a scheme for taxing enormously the whole people of the State in order to build up an artificial business in and around the thriving city of Buffalo. Here in New York, obviously enough, the barge-canal scheme stirs no enthusiasm, and never will; and in every other part of the State, with the exception of Buffalo, the job is looked on as directed against the interests of the people as a whole."

The friends of the project, on the other hand, argue that the increased commerce and business brought to the State by the enlarged canal will benefit every part of the commonwealth to a degree that will far outweigh the cost; and to those who object to paying taxes to help New York and Buffalo, figures are quoted to show that the cost of the schools, good roads, and charitable institutions in the "back counties" is largely paid by the cities. Senator Green, of the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising Broome, Cortland, and Tioga counties, who favors the enlargement scheme, found, upon investigation, that Broome county, for example, pays $4,000 state tax, and receives $87,000 for schools and the care of the insane. Broome would pay $13,400 for canal enlargement. Other counties showed similar results.

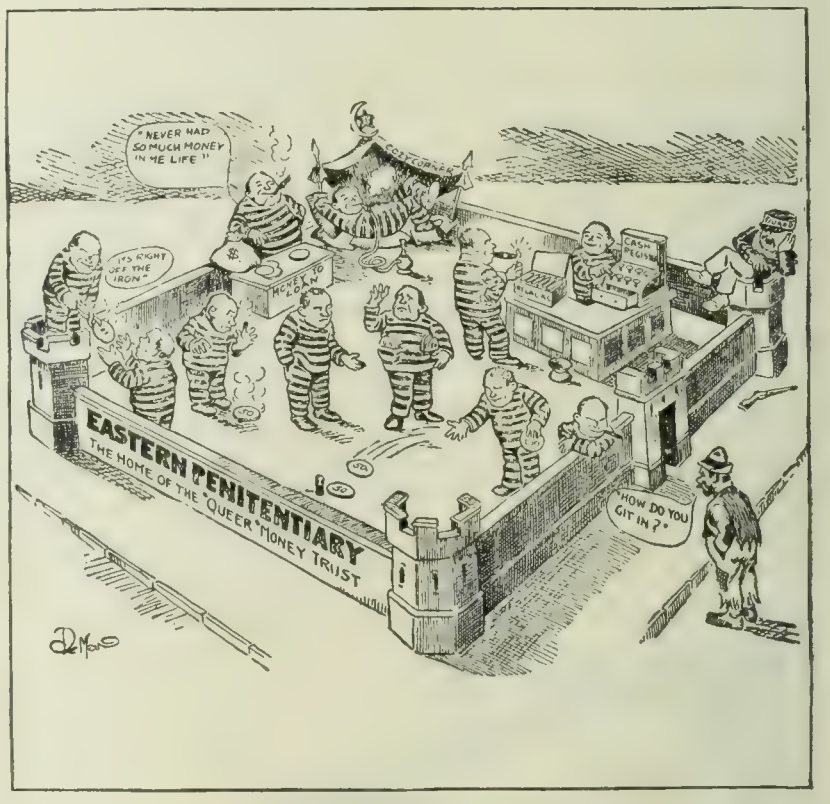
The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which favors the proposition, says:

"The report that two steamship lines are curtailing the despatch of freight-vessels from this port from two sailings a month to one, and that another line contemplates withdrawing altogether, affords further evidence of the peril to the foreign trade of New York. One steamship agent has declared that but for the passenger traffic half the steamship sailings for foreign ports would be discontinued. Statistics of our foreign trade month by month exhibit the tendency of exports through New York to dwindle, while they increase at some other Atlantic ports, increase still more largely at the Gulf ports, and tend more strongly to the Canadian routes. For eleven months of the present fiscal year there was a decline of more than $8,000,000 in the value of breadstuffs and provisions shipped from the Atlantic ports, while there was an increase of more than $14,000,000 in that sent from the two ports of New Orleans and Galveston. More corn and wheat were shipped from New Orleans alone than from New York. For the week ending June 20 more wheat went from Portland, Me., than from this port. Less than 260,000 bushels came this way for export, while more than 1,360,000 went by way of Canada and Boston. So far as railroad transportation is concerned, New York is finding itself at a disadvantage in the export trade, partly on account of the agreements among the railroads which the lines passing through this State seem to be unable to avoid. The same rates are allowed for the longer distance to Boston, while differentials are allowed to the Atlantic ports outward, and the Canada lines work independently. Traffic officers of the railroads between Chicago and New York are just now seeking to obtain a readjustment of the through export rates by way of the Gulf ports, because, as they claim, they can not compete with the low railroad rates down the Mississippi Valley.

"The source of the peril is the failure of New York to utilize its one great advantage of water communication from the lakes, which properly developed would outweigh every other consideration and would bring the railroads themselves to better terms."

PLEASURES OF OUR PENITENTIARIES.

THE savagery of our prison systems, as they existed previously to the time of John Howard, appears to have been so far mitigated that that great prison reformer might be considerably astonished if he could visit some of our American penal institutions of the present day. We learn from the Mississippi papers that it is no uncommon thing for convicts who escape from the Mississippi penitentiary to the inhospitable outside world to come back and ask to be admitted again; and the Pennsylvania papers are filled with accounts of the discovery of a counterfeiting plant



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

that has been running for months in the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia, and which had escaped the notice of the prison attendants. It had escaped their notice so completely, indeed, so the papers say, that they unsuspectingly received from the prisoners large numbers of the dimes, quarters, and half-dollars turned out by this rival Philadelphia mint, and spent them in the city until Philadelphia was "flooded with them." The counterfeiting business was carried on by the convicts mainly "to pass away the time," so the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks, as they had nothing else to do. In a prison there is a great deal of time to pass, and the recollection of the old saying about time and money might easily suggest the passing of the latter. Most of the prisoners engaged in the counterfeiting are said to have been employed in the plumbing department, learning to become plumbers, and the material for the coins is thought to have been obtained by them. The counterfeiting was carried on at night, when only the night watchman, who was formerly a Philadelphia policeman, was supposed

to be on duty. The newspapers comment very severely on the prison management, and the critics of the Republican state administration profess to see a connection between the alleged misgovernment of the State and the dereliction of the prison officials. The Washington *Post* remarks satirically: "Inmates of the Pennsylvania penitentiary have been robbing the State with just as much daring as tho they were outside and holding office."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* recalls a similar case in another Pennsylvania penitentiary. He says:

"Just one glint of humor lightens the somber character of the news about the discovery of a successful coin-counterfeiting plant, run by the convicts in the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Two years ago, when the Secret Service was still running down trails in the famous Lancaster counterfeiting conspiracy, and had locked up two of its victims, Taylor and Bredell, in Moyamensing prison, to await sentence, it made the startling discovery that these experts were actually manufacturing bogus notes in their cells, with an apparatus smuggled in to them, and occupying no more space than a cigar-box.

"Warden Motherwell was much chagrined at finding that such a thing could go on for any time undetected under his very nose, but he could get no sympathy from Warden Bussinger, of the Eastern Penitentiary, who could not understand how that sort of thing could possibly exist in an institution properly conducted. It is now apparently his turn to look elsewhere for consideration."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion Ledger* says of the penitentiary of that State:

"The return of Sam Hobson and Andrew Jones, two white convicts, to the penitentiary after an absence of more than a year, speaks well for the management of the Mississippi prison. Had these men been badly treated, life-time men as they are, they never would have come back of their own accord. They simply tired of wandering around the face of the earth, expecting arrest at every turn in the road.

"Nor are these the only convicts who have voluntarily returned to the state prison. One of the most notable instances of surrender was that of Charles Summers, the railroad detective who stole $5,000 from the Southern Express Company at Meridian. He escaped from the walls here and after an absence of a couple of years returned with a pocketful of money, explaining that he had struck it rich in the Klondike. He paid up what he had stolen from the express company and all that the State had expended in its efforts to recapture him, and expressed a willingness to serve out his term, but he was soon pardoned and left the State.

"There have been other instances of this kind. Brooks Story has escaped about five times, but on two or three occasions has surrendered on his own accord. A few days ago he decided on taking a little vacation, and it was no very great surprise to the prison officials to see him return and again beg forgiveness for taking French leave.

"Mississippi claims to have the most humane and profitable prison system in the United States, and the voluntary return of so many escaped convicts goes to prove that it is no idle boast."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT appears from the records that the British War Office was about the best friend the Boers had.—*The Chicago News.*

A HEAVY responsibility rests upon the five papers in the United States that are booming Grover Cleveland.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says we must act on the motto, "All for each and each for all." The post-office officials did.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

BESIDES, it is unreasonable to ask the Czar to turn the other cheek to the Turk, when he needs all his cheek, and more, in Manchuria.—*Life.*

HAVING once been a Milwaukee boy, Admiral Cotton should feel right at home in a neighborhood where something is brewing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SECRETARY MOODY is said to be in a huff and going to resign. You doubtless recall Moody. He is Secretary of the Navy.—*The Chicago Journal.*

HAMLIN GARLAND'S plea that the Indian be allowed to live in his own way should be heeded. It would hasten the Indian's finish.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

BISHOP POTTER calls journalism "a great ministry." It is; and like the other ministry, it seems to be a little more heavily supplied with preachers than it is with apostles.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AGUINALDO has issued a manifesto urging the Filipinos to quit cock-fighting and gambling and go to work. Ag's free spirit is evidently being crushed out under the iron hand of imperialism.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A BROOKLYN female postal employee snapped a rubber band around ten $50 bills, and her pet dog snapped the roll in a trice and swallowed it. Even the dogs around post-offices are acquiring the habit.—*The Atlanta Contitution.*

"YOU can't serve your fellow men unless you are willing to touch them," says Bishop Potter. That's precisely the theory that the Missouri state senators have held to, and yet they are being subjected to the most annoying criticisms and harassments.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JUDGE FELIX T. HUGHES, of Keokuk, Iowa, in a letter to the Keokuk *Gate City*, discussing Judge Brewer's proposal to deny the right of appeal in criminal cases, remarks: "Rather a strange proposition to deny a man the right of appeal when his liberty or life is at stake, but give it to him if a dollar is involved."

PREMATURE.
Not hooked yet.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

J. BULL—"I'm beginning to think this stick is very little protection in a storm like this."
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

POLITICAL OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM.

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON MODERN TRAGEDY.

"IT is a curious fact," writes Jane H. Findlater, "that in spite of the demand for cheerful books, the bias of literature is toward tragedy." She goes on to state that the great tragic subjects—man's fate, man's struggles, man's doom—can not alter. Hence the literature of tragedy has descended "by a sort of apostolic succession" from the earliest story-tellers to our own time, keeping always its distinctive note, altho changing in form and treatment. Tragedy, as simply defined by this writer, is "a presentation, whether in the form of drama or novel, of the dark, unexplainable side of human things." Each generation, she says, views the old tragic subjects from a different standpoint, and some of these points of view she proceeds to discuss. From *The National Review* (London, September), we quote her words in part as follows:

"The possession of the tragic sense opens the eyes of certain men in each generation to see more clearly than their fellows the grievous side of existence, and this clearness of vision leads them to all manner of questionings. It is in the answering of these that ancient and modern tragedy first sharply divide, for the main contention of ancient tragedy was that the ills of life were sent us from the gods, while the great object of our modern writers is to show that these evils are the inevitable outcome of natural laws, and that thus we are very often the authors of our own miseries."

The writer cites Sophocles's "Œdipus" as a typical example of ancient tragedy, and, after briefly recounting the well-known story, continues:

"But to create these situations it is necessary that the writer should make a personality of destiny; that he should, as it were, see this power deliberately moving the pawns on the chessboard of life at its will. This is what the old writers wrote to prove; and it is exactly what the modern mind hesitates to admit. For two quite impersonal powers are now supposed to be the arbiters of our poor fortunes—these are circumstance and heredity. With these impersonal powers there can be *no possibility of intervention*, and this conviction has robbed many of our modern tragedies of much dramatic flavor. In the older drama there was always at least the possibility that destiny might be appeased—that man might struggle and supplicate, perhaps even wring from this power that moved the world some mitigation of his agonies. But to pray to Circumstance would indeed be futile, and to entreat the great ghost Heredity vainer still—so the modern drama looks for no surprises. We are, in fact, becoming too great slaves to probability, with a corresponding loss on the dramatic side."

Mrs. Findlater names Ibsen's "Ghosts" as a "perhaps rather glaring instance" of modern tragic methods as opposed to the ancient tradition. After a brief outline of the story, she writes "there is no figure of destiny in the background here, no pressure of circumstance; the whole situation is quite easily and plainly accounted for by the gross selfishness of the parents who thought only of themselves and forgot the child who might have to bear the burden of inherited disease. What in olden times would have been attributed to the gods is now entirely attributed to man." The inevitableness of character, man's incapacity to escape from himself, and the huge burdens laid upon the innocent by the guilty—these ideas, according to Mrs. Findlater, have not only taken possession of Ibsen, but of our whole generation, and have resulted in an over-estimation of heredity as a factor in tragedy. She states that our writers seem to have discovered in this factor the very roots of tragedy, and claims that this discovery has done a great deal to ruin their art:

"In their eagerness for truth they have sacrificed truth itself and art along with it; for, as Huxley said, 'in ultimate analysis everything is incomprehensible': you may—that is to say, be the cause of your child's temperament; but what caused your own, and that of your father and his father, and so on *ad infinitum?* Thus one can force the inquiry back and back till it ends always in the utter incomprehensibility of first causes. Character, in short, is something quite beyond explanation; except in a very limited sense its real mystery is unassailable. By trying to do away with this mystery and 'explain' everything, modern tragic writers have degraded their art more than they have any idea of."

Turning next to the tragedy of circumstance, the writer finds its ablest exponent in Mr. Thomas Hardy. "Unlike Novalis, who held that character was fate, Mr. Hardy seems to maintain that circumstance is fate"; and the influence of this view, we are told, may be traced through a great mass of modern tragical fiction. To quote further:

"These tragedies of circumstance are peculiarly depressing to consider, because there is no possibility of intervention between a man and his fate if there is no deity save Circumstance behind things—if, in fact, circumstance is Fate. As good examples of this view of life, the novels of Mr. George Gissing may be considered. It is impossible to find more deadly depressing books; circumstance, *probable* circumstance, is to him everything. No matter what a man is, he will be overborne by the force of circumstance and molded to its shape. It matters more to a man, according to Mr. Gissing, whether he is born rich or poor than whether he is born wise or foolish, good or bad."

In conclusion, Mrs. Findlater suggests that perhaps after all the tragic sense is wearing thin with the lapse of the centuries. She asks: "Is there enough of *acknowledged mystery* in our modern work? Enough of the great, vague, infinite background which you find both in ancient and in Shakespearian tragedy—a background of the unexplained, the unknowable—the never-to-be-explained or known on this side the grave?"

THE UNDER-WORLD IN BOOKS.

JOSIAH FLYNT, whose own pen has played so prominent a part in giving to the general reading public a vivid impression of the world of outlaws, tramps, and criminals, has some interesting things to say on what this Under-World knows and thinks of the books about itself. Men and women of the Under-World, he tells us, keep track of what is said and written about them much more closely than is supposed; and they are especially interested "to learn what the 'greenies,' as the Upper-World observers are sometimes called, have managed to pick up in the way of actual fact." Most of the outcasts in this country, according to Josiah Flynt, are not altogether illiterate, and their attitude toward what is written about their lives is often intelligently critical. On this point we quote further (from advance pages of the October *Reader*) as follows:

"In England and the United States the most numerous Under-World books are the so-called detective stories. Of these there are almost as many varieties as there are books. The thief and the tramp laugh at nearly all of them; they find them untrue and silly. Mr. Allan Pinkerton turned out a large number, but even his name and fame failed to win favor for his publications in the Under-World proper. The characters of Dickens and Bret Harte, sentimental and unreal as many of them are, awaken greater interest in the Under-World than do the detective tales which are supposed to follow the 'real thing' so much more closely. The fact is that if he can not find the 'real thing' in a book, be it fiction or alleged statement of fact, the thief enjoys himself more reading a purely imaginative account of himself. His greatest delight in recent times is a book which 'shows up' something about his world—one, however, that puts him in a favorable, and the police in an unfavorable, light. Langdon W. Moore's book, which was full of substantiated charges against the police, helped to create this demand, and the newspaper revelations of corruption have assisted materially in keeping it alive.

"The men and women who compose the Under-World of to-day are hard, matter-of-fact human beings. If you wish to sell them a book about themselves, or if you desire that they commend such a book, it must be boiled down to indisputable truth in case it is purely descriptive, and it must jump from one exciting incident to another provided it is a story. To my way of thinking, the tramp

scene in Mark Twain's 'The Prince and the Pauper,' the retreat of the banished in Bret Harte's 'The Outcasts of Poker Flat,' and Stephen Crane's 'Maggie, a Girl of the Streets,' merely to take these examples, are sufficiently near to the 'real thing' to be above criticism in this particular, yet the Under-World would feel moved to pick flaws in all of them. The trouble in all writing which concerns the under dog is that he almost never feels that he has received his due, whether it be for his virtues or deviltries."

THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF "ULYSSES."

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S poetic drama of "Ulysses," which last year formed one of the most notable features of the London dramatic season, has this month made its first appearance in America, where it is presented, under the auspices of Mr. Charles Frohman, at the Garden Theater, New York. As serious poetic drama, from a modern author, is practically a novelty on the American stage, unusual interest attaches to the attitude of the theater-going public toward this play. The general comment of the metropolitan press, after the first night's performance, pronounced the piece a qualified success. In the New York *Times* we read:

"Any one who took a childish eye to the Garden Theater last night, and a mind easily satisfied, was the recipient of many delights. The seven scenes of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Ulysses' represented no less interesting places than the Council Hall of the gods on high Olympus, the abode of departed men and heroes in the shades of Hades, the enchanted Isle of Calypso by the sounding sea, the rocky seacoast of Ithaca, and the court and banquet-hall of kingly Ulysses. . . . . .

"It was for the most part an eminently dignified melodrama and always a stirring one. There were many passages of poetical declamation and a few dramatic rencontres that stirred the pulse and sent a mist before the eyes. Yet all these virtues were so mingled with failings that the performance, tho undoubtedly successful, was curiously mingled. .

"As a merely literary event, Mr. Phillips's début before the theater-going public of America might be hailed with a far louder acclamation if he had presented either of his other plays. That he is a poet of a very high order there can be no question. . . . Mr. Phillips in England, like M. Rostand in Paris, has been hailed as the recreator of the national poetic drama. In England this meant much more than in France. Since the days of Corneille, Racine, and Molière, the drama that is at the same time literature, even poetry, has never been extinct. In England the Sheridan Knowleses have served only to prove that the true tradition of the poetic drama was dead. The men of genius who have written verse in dialog, from Addison to Keats, Shelley and Byron, Tennyson and Browning, have not succeeded in adding to the national repertory of acting plays. Of all English poets of recent centuries, Mr. Phillips is the only one who has united the gift of poetic passion and poetic speech with the true instinct of the theater."

MISS ROSE COGHLAN,
Who plays the part of Penelope in "Ulysses" at the Garden Theater.

MR. TYRONE POWER,
Who plays the title rôle in Mr. Phillips's drama at the Garden Theater.

The same paper goes on to criticize the author's treatment of his subject in "Ulysses" to the following effect:

"In putting Homer's Odyssey on the stage the purest dramatic instinct would have required Mr. Phillips to gather and focus his drama upon the single episode of the return of Odysseus (whom he calls Ulysses), as Mr. Robert Bridges and others have done. He undertook instead to deploy on the stage as many of the vividly picturesque adventures of the wily and daring leader as he could sum up in one evening. He dramatized the Odyssey as other and lesser folk dramatize novels. The muse of the poet in verse has been all but crushed out by the weight of scenery and costume, and the dramatic element has suffered similarly; much skill he has indeed shown in developing throughout the single theme of his hero's longing for home and for Penelope, but the weight of the scenery is upon everything. When all is said, the merits of 'Ulysses' are those of the spectacle play."

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS,
Author of the poetical drama, "Ulysses," which is now produced for the first time in America.

According to most of the papers, the weakest point in the play is the opening scene, which admits the audience to a synod of the gods on Mount Olympus. *The Evening Post* comments that "if its triumph was less decisive and brilliant than the admirers of so notable a work could have desired, the shortcoming was due to causes easily foreseen, but practically unavoidable." These causes are in part indicated in the following comment:

"The spectators, or those of them who devoted any thought to the subject, must have left the theater with three very distinct impressions: first, that they had witnessed a very fine spectacle; second, that among the performers Miss Coghlan was first and the rest nowhere; and third, that one of the finest poetic plays written in a generation had been nearly ruined by the utter incapacity of most of the actors to deliver the verse with any reasonable appreciation of its meaning or its music. It might be added that very few of them managed to appear at ease in their Greek costume. . . . .

"It is plain, after a performance, that Mr. Phillips's play is richer in literary beauty than in pure dramatic, as distinguished from merely theatrical, qualities. Altho it reveals in many places the actor's sense of 'situation'—as in the parting scene between Ulysses and Calypso, in some of the encounters in Hades, and the management of the final rout of the suitors—it is, so far as its action is concerned, much more nearly akin to panorama than drama. It is lacking in cohesion, in the logical relation between cause and effect, in cumulative interest, and in suspense. From beginning to end there is never the least doubt as to the final issue or as to the means by which it is to be brought about. Practically the whole plot is expounded in the prolog, which, from the point of view of the playwright, is not judicious. . . . . .

"In fact, 'Ulysses' has slight claims to be regarded as a great drama, but its deficiencies in this regard are atoned for handsomely by its many and conspicuous literary excellences. Here and there may be found in it lines which halt a little, or are a little too sim-

ply prosaic, but, on the whole, its versification is smooth and melodious; its English is notably simple and direct, tho rich in terms of descriptive grace or forceful expression, while it abounds in passages of imaginative beauty and emotional feeling, deep, passionate, or tender. Rarely, indeed, has such modern verse been heard on our stage in recent years."

The Tribune's critic finds Mr. Phillips essentially artificial, "the scenes of his 'Ulysses' being those of uninspired, mechanical contrivance, and the language of it being—tho occasionally eloquent and fervid—formal with obvious art." He admits, however, an attractive element in the abundance of scenic display provided for by the author's development of history.

The part of Ulysses was played by Tyrone Power, that of Penelope by Rose Coghlan. Regarding the extent to which the acting contributed to the success of the play, the general opinion seems to be that the performance revealed "the inability of the modern actor to deal with conditions foreign to his daily habit." On this point Alan Dale, in the New York *American*, writes: "With the exception of Tyrone Power (who wasn't great), of Rose Coghlan (who was), and of Miss Adelaide Prince, who as Pallas Athena was superb, the cast developed the fact that these actors could hardly do justice to Stephen Phillips's language." It appears also that in several instances they came to grief over the Greek proper names. On this point *The Times* says: "In the pronunciation of Hellenic names, the cast to a mortal was up in arms against Mr. Smith and his classical dictionary." And to quote again from *The Evening Post*: "The Thunderer, it appears, upon the authority of Poseidon, answered to the name of 'Zooce,' while Pallas, by general consent of gods and mortals, was known as 'Athănie,' which only proves that if the schoolmaster has been abroad he has not reached the Garden Theater."

AN "INSPIRED USE" OF THE PASTE-POT.

CHARLES READE, whose "The Cloister and the Hearth" has been pronounced by many critics, among whom may be mentioned Sir Walter Besant and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, to be the greatest historical novel ever written in the English language, adopted literary methods, we are told, in which the paste-pot and scissors played a remarkably prominent part. A writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London, September 28), after speaking of Reade's "inspired use" of the paste-pot, quotes an interesting outbreak which occurred on the novelist's discovering in the columns of a newspaper a certain harshly worded charge against his methods of work. The incident is given as follows:

"'Plagiarist!' he roared on one occasion, crushing a newspaper. 'Of course I am a plagiarist. Shakespeare was a plagiarist, Molière was a plagiarist. We all plagiarize, all except those idiots who are too asinine to profit by learning from the works of their superiors! Surely to God every blockhead out of a lunatic asylum (except those idiots) must know that, since Homer's time, all authors have parodied his incidents and paraphrased his sentiments. Molière "took his own where he found it." "The thief of all thieves was the Warwickshire thief," who stole right and left from everybody; but then he "found things lead and left them gold." That's the sort of thief I am!'"

The writer goes on to describe the systematic manner in which this novelist drag-netted the morning paper for material. We read:

"Reade took the newspapers as the grand record of human life as it is lived from day to day, and used them as a vast reservoir of fact and suggestion. He devoted one day a week to his scrap-books. These were his vessels which, like the widow of old, he filled with oil from a supply that never failed. Scores of papers and periodicals came to his home at Albert Gate, like sheep to the shearing. I am aware, of course, that there is a great deal to be said about the danger to a literary artist of what is called the 'documentary' method; but that is far too big a question to discuss here. . . . . .

"I should require much time and many pages in which to show how full Reade's novels are of matter which first presented itself to him in newspaper form. The very purposes of his novels, for almost every story he wrote was a crusade between covers, are sufficient indication of his sleepless reference to passing topics and events. In 'Hard Cash' he attacked the abuses of private lunatic asylums; in 'Foul Play' his prey was the rascally ship-knacker; in 'Put Yourself in His Place' he tilted at trades-unions; and in 'A Simpleton,' if I remember rightly, he presented a powerful indictment against the feminine folly of tight-lacing. For all these novels he found material in the newspapers; nay, they were inspired by what he read there after eating a voracious breakfast."

"THE LOWEST FORM OF LITERARY ACHIEVEMENT."

MICHAEL MACDONAGH has collected some interesting information about those modern "ballads of the people," the songs of the London music-halls. Of these songs, he tells us, such as catch the fancy of the audience are soon carried, through the agencies of the provincial music-halls, the itinerant organ-grinders, and the printing-press, to the remotest corners of the kingdom; and he finds that it is unhappily impossible to deny that these ballads, with their "low humor and vulgarity, their mawkish sentimentality, their tawdry patriotism," stir the great heart of the people when songs of a better class would leave them cold. Regarding the origin of these popular effusions, which he characterizes as "perhaps the lowest form of literary achievement of the age," Mr. MacDonagh (in *The Nineteenth Century* for September) writes:

"The most successful wooers of the music-hall muse, in the production at least of low-comedy songs, are men sprung from the very humblest classes, poorly educated and frequently almost illiterate, but with some natural talent and powers of observation, and practical experience of the habits, customs, and modes of thought of the lower orders in large towns and cities. Their songs and 'patter,' ungrammatical and ill-spelt as they may be, when presented by the vocalists who are to sing them in 'the halls' contain gleams of vulgar comedy, which are hugely appreciated by the people, while the refined lays of cultivated writers, more subtle in their humor and less faulty in their meter and rime, but lacking the note of reality, fall, as a rule, utterly flat."

But to be coarse and tawdry is not always enough to insure popularity for a music-hall song. According to Mr. MacDonagh, the taste of the people is governed by influences which have not yet been accurately formulated. "Nobody can tell when a song is going to make a hit; the theme, the air, the occasion, the author, the composer, the vocalist, afford no clue. The public are guided by no rule in the selection of their favorite ballads." Of the manner in which these songs spread among the masses we read:

"They are first printed on slips of paper of the most vivid color and sold at twenty or two dozen a penny by hawkers to the crowds waiting outside the cheap parts of the music-halls for the opening of the doors. Subsequently, collections of the most popular of them are brought out in sheets, which are sold at a penny also. Both the slips and the sheets have an immense circulation. Thus the people obtain the words of the latest music-hall songs; and the airs they pick up in the music-halls or from the barrel-organs in the streets. The life of a popular music-hall song is fleeting, but not more so, perhaps, than a popular novel. For a few months it is sung by the people in their homes and at their outings on holidays. Its air is the favorite melody of every barrel-organ in the kingdom. Long before its words and its music have lost their fascination for the working-classes they become a terrible infliction to the general public. In time, however, the song becomes, from repetition, a sheer horror, even to those who on its first appearance fell most completely under its sway. Indeed, a stage of aversion so acute is reached that a street gamin would run the risk of being murdered if he were to whistle a bar, or sing a stave, of a music-

hall song which a few months before made every heart throb with excitement.

"But while their vogue lasts, the lines of these music-hall songs are familiar on a million lips. In this respect at least the unread poets of the intellectual classes might well be envious of these humble wooers of the music-hall muses."

The vast bulk of these "ballads of the people," we are further told, are produced by men who are not professional song-writers, but "laborers, artisans, tradesmen, literary amateurs, journalists, actors, music-hall artists." But it is a notable circumstance, says Mr. MacDonagh, that in this branch of song-writing no woman finds a place. Among hundreds of these songs, he has not found one that was written by a woman.

INDUSTRIAL ART AND THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

THAT recent revival of industrial art known as "art nouveau" has been claimed by many artists and critics as fundamentally democratic in its significance. With this opinion an anonymous writer in *The Architectural Record* (September) joins issue. His argument is that art is simply one form of social expression, and that, "as long as the ordinary traditions of society remain aristocratic and exclusive, we can not expect any natural wholesome and general expression of popular and democratic feelings in art"; and in this connection he expresses the opinion that in America social customs are almost as devoid of the democratic spirit as they are in any European country. In support of his general contention he writes further:

"Many modern artists, particularly in France, have been strongly influenced by the democratic spirit, and they have attempted to deal with democratic subjects, and even to treat them in democratic ways; but the democracy of their art remains an aspiration rather than a reality. Like the poetry of Walt Whitman, it often appeals to a more restricted class of admirers than does some battle piece of the Napoleonic empire. Its democracy, that is, has a conscious and forced character, and makes no appeal to the deepest instincts of large numbers of people. So it is with the professed democracy of the 'new artists.' However much they may desire to give their art a democratic character (and we doubt whether the majority of them ever give the matter a thought) they can not make it a vehicle for democratic feeling as long as they themselves remain divided from the prevalent likes and dislikes of the great mass of the people.

"May we not go even farther and question whether certain kinds of industrial art can ever become democratic in the sense of being popular? Industrial art must be much more vigorously adjusted to economic necessities than is fine art. A painting or a piece of sculpture, just in proportion as it is beautiful and makes a profound appeal to the trained taste of mankind, tends to get a value quite apart from its economic value. It belongs in a very real sense to anybody who thoroughly enjoys it, and if it is the sort of thing that many of the right people really enjoy, it inevitably tends actually to become public property. As such there is no economic reason why it may not have that profound effect upon great masses of people which a democratic art should have. But with the industrial arts it is different. They are intended to use as well as to look at; and their production and consumption are dependent upon rigid economic conditions. They must appeal to a certain popular demand; and just in proportion as that demand is small the price of any piece of industrial art will be large. The fact that they are meant to be bought and used by one person or family, and that what may be called their museum value is wholly incidental, will necessarily restrict within very definite and narrow limits the possible democracy of modern industrial art. . . . . .

"This failure on the part of modern revivals of industrial art to appeal to any larger number of people than did the older styles is for economic reasons almost inevitable. Assuredly very much could be done in the way of introducing simple and beautiful yet comparatively inexpensive fabrics and furniture into contemporary houses, and eventually a great success will be the reward of a designer who can appeal to middle-class people of moderate means by reconciling a maximum of artistic excellence with a minimum of expense; yet under present conditions hand-made objects of industrial art can not possibly be really cheap—as cheap as they would have to be in order to become interesting to the vast majority of the American or any other people. For industrial art means, if it means anything, the same scrupulous and loving individual workmanship that it meant in the Middle Ages; and under American economic conditions, careful individual workmanship necessarily means high prices. The standard of living is such that individual hand labor, requiring long training and a peculiar gift, can not sell itself cheap. The only objects which can be sold cheap are those which can be indefinitely duplicated by machinery, those in which the hand labor is reduced to a minimum, and whose virtue it is to repeat a selected type. Machine-made industrial art is the one kind which, at least for the next few generations, has any chance of being cheap enough to be genuinely popular."

In the Defense of Style.—Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, in the course of an "appreciation" of Robert Louis Stevenson, contributed to *The Fortnightly Review* (September), comments on the attitude of those people who contemn "style" in literature:

"There are some people, intelligent and industrious and well-meaning people, who fly into hysterics at once at the very sound of the word style. But what is it in reality but a way of referring to technical skill in language? No one is foolish enough to despise technical skill in any other art or craft. Why then should it be looked upon with suspicion or scorn in the sphere of literature? The school which does so regard it goes in for what I have heard vulgarly described as 'throwing it off your chest,' that is, of getting your thoughts on to paper anyhow. The thought is to this class of writer the only valuable thing; the language, the medium in which it is conveyed, is nothing, and he who should waste consideration on so paltry a matter is unworthy of the name of artist. He is a trifler. And yet I do not suppose for a moment that these same people would declare that a painter's conception was everything and his colors and lines nothing, or that a musician's conception was everything and his notes and harmonies nothing. The fact is, of course, as is easily seen when viewed in relation to these analogies, that language is the equivalent of color and line in paint or of notes in musical composition, and that a literary artist can only fulfil himself properly by the choicest use of words to interpret and embellish his ideas."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to the September number of *Japan and America* (New York), Japan has more translations of American books than of any other foreign works. This is attributed in part to the fact that the United States copyright does not extend to Japan. Among the books recently rendered in Japanese, this publication mentions Professor Giddings's "Principles of Sociology," Mayo Smith's "Statistics and Sociology," and Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

STUDENT and literary man tho he was, remarks the London *Outlook*, the late Marquis of Salisbury never saw fit to enroll himself in the ranks of statesmen-authors. We read further: "His name is identified with no book—no 'Defense of Philosophic Doubt,' no 'Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture' or study of Homer, no 'Diderot and the Encyclopedists,' no 'Coningsby' or 'Lothair.' The only booklet, in fact, in the British Museum catalog bearing Lord Salisbury's name is a revised copy of his address on 'Evolution,' which evoked unstinted admiration from scientists on its delivery before the British Association at Oxford. He preferred to remain among the anonymous of the reviews and newspapers. It was very seldom that anything appeared in print with his name appended." When asked if it was true that he was writing a novel, he whimsically answered, "Certainly not. I want my old age to be as honorable as possible."

OF the sailor embalmed in literature *The Academy*, London, says: "Nearly all men have known the sailor, for the sailor, even the old sailor, is an elemental type and has grown but slightly in complexity since Homer saw him on his oar-bench, plowing the wind-dark water to an old tune. Chaucer knew him, and saw in him a knavish alien with the vices of a strong man, with a merry heart and a foul tongue, and a body made comely by the sun and the salt air. Shakespeare knew him, and saw in him a boisterous, irreverent brute with a sense of duty. Cervantes knew him and thought him a pleasant person with a somewhat low sense of humor. An old writer of the time of Queen Anne has painted him in the manner of Hogarth as 'a rare dog, whose thoughts reach not much above the topmast head.' And more recent writers, such as the excellent Marryat, the good Dana, the wise and scholarly Scott, have not found in him either sign of change or operation of improvement."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

THAT three to four hundred buildings are damaged by lightning every year in Great Britain is asserted in the course of a paper read by Alfred Hands before the Fire Prevention Congress in London last July and now printed in *The Western Electrician* (August 15). This being the case, it is evident that safeguards against lightning constitute a very important part of the subject considered by this congress. Mr. Hands does not sweepingly condemn the lightning-rod. He is of the opinion that damage would be very much more frequent if it were not for the number of lighting-conductors in use, altho they are not always successful, and sometimes fail when they appear to have been applied in accordance with the rules supposed to govern the subject. The speaker goes on to say:

"Probably one of the causes that interfere with a clear conception of the methods necessary for protection is the view that is often taken as to what a discharge of lightning is.

"At the best lightning is too often regarded as an electric current overcoming the resistance of the air; but . . . I want you to regard it as a breakdown of the dielectric—not as something leaving the sky to come to earth, or as being hurled from the clouds to strike a building, but to consider it—as it indeed is—as a fracture or cracking both of the air and of any other resisting medium between the oppositely charged bodies, the clouds and the earth. . . . Now, when the stress to which the air is subjected has reached the breaking-point, the line of the fracture becomes visible by the intense heat making the air particles momentarily incandescent, and this we call 'lightning.' The building, which being in the line of the strain gets damaged, forms only a part of the fracture; the air is equally damaged but is a self-repairing medium. Unfortunately, our buildings, trees, and bodies, which are less resisting than the air, are not self-repairing, and so we get the deplorable losses of life and property that occur every year. A building offers less resistance than the surrounding air, therefore the breakdown would tend to go through a building rather than pass it by and go through the air beside it, even if there were no metals in it to render it still more weak.

"Even allowing for the effects of induction, lightning can no more be attracted by a conductor than a crack across a sheet of glass can be attracted by any weak part which would cause it to take other than a straight course. At the top the conductor would be provided with a point, or several points, so as to prevent the discharge occurring, if possible; and, if not, to try and render it less violent. As regards the lower part, if it ended at the ground line the conductor would answer, provided there had been rain and the surface of the ground was wet; but if the flash occurred in dry weather, there would be resistance to overcome between the conductor and the conducting stratum below, causing heat, and the least that would happen would be that the ground at this point would be blown up. This might be considered not worth the expense of making a good earth connection to prevent; but one can not be certain that this would be the only effect. The explosive force in such a case is often equal to that of some pounds of gunpowder, and so there is danger of damage to the brickwork or foundation. A fairly good earth connection is therefore advisable, but it need not be a 'perfect earth'; so long as the resistance is fairly low, and the conductor is of such a size as not to be fused, we can feel confident that it will answer in this case. It must not be supposed that I am stating that a good 'earth' is never necessary; in very many cases it most certainly is. . . . . ."

One of these cases is that in which another good conductor with an earth connection exists in the structure—say, a line of gas-pipe. A discharge would either be entirely diverted to the pipe, or be divided between it and the exterior rod. There would be a side flash between the two conductors if the brickwork or air between was not sufficiently strong. It would be necessary, then, besides having a perfect "earth," to separate the two conductors by a considerable space of resisting material. . . . Other metals must be at a safe distance, or connections made across to act as a conductor for the spark. Mr. Hands goes on to say:

"I have reasons for fixing the safe distance between two perfectly 'earthed' conductors, in the most extreme cases, as five feet for ordinary building materials, while in some cases, depending on the course of the accidental conductor, it is considerably less. Unfortunately, metals are introduced very largely into the construction of modern buildings. . . . It is difficult to set any rule as to the places where connections have to be made. They can only be judged by consideration of the conditions that would exist at the moment of discharge. I may, however, say, that they would be the places where there would be great differences of potential. A spark is, of course, the outward and visible sign of a difference of potential. If this difference is not sufficiently great for the sparks to bridge the gap between the two metals, no effect will occur. . . . These effects are not very serious, as a rule, but they may cause fires if the conditions are suitable, and they, therefore, require guarding against by connections at the critical points. If you were to cover a building completely with metal from the top of the chimneys down to the ground line, making earth connections on each side, you would have a sort of metal case, inside which no electrical effects would occur. You might have metal ramifications of all kinds, but there would be no sparks within the structure. It would not even be necessary to have the structure entirely covered with metal. One might run a large number of wires over it, both vertically and horizontally, so as to make a metal cage, and obtain the same effect, provided that no metal was allowed to pass into the building from the outside without being connected to the cage; but the meshes formed by the wires would require to be comparatively small. It would not be sufficient to run just a few conductors over it, and so get a sort of skeleton cage. There is a case on record which shows that this does not afford metal screening. For very dangerous places, such as explosive magazines and factories, metal screening is generally the best, and often the only safe course to adopt; but for other buildings, I think the enormous expense and unsightly appearance of the cage system of protection would render it impossible of general adoption. In arranging a conductor system it must be borne in mind that there are certain parts of a building that are exposed to be struck, and, therefore, the system must comprise lines of conduction from all those parts. To protect one and leave another exposed is waste of money."

IS ALL MATTER RADIO-ACTIVE?

THE remarkable properties of radium, far from being limited to this newly discovered substance, appear to be shared with it, tho in less degree, by so many other substances that they may be almost said to be universal. Recent researches have shown that radio-active emanations exist in the atmosphere, and that their source is probably the soil. Says the writer of a note on this subject in *The Lancet* (London, August 8):

"The air abstracted by simple suction from the soil is found to be charged with active emanations, and similarly the air of cellars and underground places exhibits this remarkable property. Yet another interesting example is that of the natural carbonic-acid gas which is evolved in districts along the Rhine, which shows marked radio-activity; but some days after its liberation from the earth the gas becomes inactive and behaves like artificial carbon dioxid generated from carbonates by the addition of acids. It is well known, again, that the gases evolved in the thermal waters of Bath contain an important quantity of helium, and Professor Dewar is employing these waters as a source of this mysterious element for experimental work. . . . Quite recently Sir William Huggins and his gifted wife Lady Huggins proved, by examining spectroscopically the light emitted directly by a radium salt at ordinary temperatures, that many of the lines coincided with the spectrum of helium. Again, Professor Rutherford obtained evidence in favor of the view that in the very slow break-up of radium helium appears to be one of the products evolved. Still more recently Sir William Ramsay and Mr. F. Soddy succeeded in detecting helium by the spectroscope in the gases extracted from the radium salt.

"When Sir Wiliam Ramsay confesses that he is as much in the dark about it as any one, it is wise perhaps to wait for the results of further investigation before attempting to give any explanation

of this singular phenomenon. It is, however, a very remarkable circumstance, considering the series of intricate chemical operations through which radium must pass before it is isolated in a more or less perfect condition, that apparently it should generate helium in some inexplicable way. The fact remains that there is a continuous production of helium from radium. It would be comparatively easy, therefore, to account for the air showing in general radio-active properties, since the property is, so to speak, easily infectious. There are immense stores of radio-active material in the earth, and in fact the whole globe is probably a radio-active sphere. The fact that natural gases escaping from the earth show a marked degree of radio-activity might be useful perhaps in differentiating natural from artificial aerated waters. Different meteorological conditions appear to determine different degrees of radio-activity of the air. Thus considerable activity is excited during fog, while in cold, frosty weather the activity of the air is very high.

"Again, the direction of the wind influences the radio-activity of the air. With the wind in the south and east the activity is about the same; with the wind in the north and west the activity is much lower. A fall of the barometer leads to increased activity probably because radio-active air is withdrawn from the soil owing to the reduced pressure. Altogether, it would appear that the discovery of this remarkable property of radio-activity presents a vast field for exploration. We ventured to think some years ago that such would be the case as soon as sufficient radio-active material could be isolated. The discovery of the properties of radium and helium promise to lift the great veil of nature high indeed, and the patient, laborious scientific research which has led to this result must not be forgotten."

EXPLORATION OF THE AIR BY KITES.

OUR knowledge of the higher regions of the atmosphere has been much extended of late years by sending up self-registering meteorological instruments attached to kites. One of the first scientific men to perfect this system of investigation was Professor Rotch, of Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston. At the congress of meteorologists, now assembled in Europe, this method, we are told by a correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York), will be one of the subjects for consideration, and Professor Rotch will endeavor to get the cooperation of foreign scientists to equip a kite-flying steamship to cruise in tropical waters, "sounding" the upper air. Says the writer:

"Funds from the Smithsonian Institution have enabled him to do some preliminary work in this direction. He flew his kites from the decks of two transatlantic liners, but the result obtained served only to increase his appetite for greater facilities. It was suggested to the Navy Department that it would be a perfectly legitimate use for some small war-ship to be assigned to a kite-flying detail; but up to the present time Secretary Moody has not been able to see his way clear to do so.

"A little voyage away from the earth's surface reveals some surprising conditions. A passenger on such an expedition (if it were possible to accompany the kite) would want a variety of clothing. If it chanced to be a normal summer day on the ground, with the temperature at 72° F., and the breeze blowing freshly at twenty miles an hour, he would need to take his furs and mittens, for by the time he had reached an elevation of 11,000 feet the thermometer would register nearly forty degrees lower, and the wind would be blowing a hurricane. Such is the tale brought down by the automatic registering instruments sent up from Blue Hill. This information may prove serviceable when Professor Langley perfects his flying-machine, for it is evident that he will have to provide steam heat even in summer, if he takes to the upper road.

"The transition from heat to cold does not take place regularly as the distance from the earth increases. At first a traveler ascending would find the air growing warmer. This rise in temperature would go on at the rate of one degree for every 183 feet, until about 1,000 feet had been attained, when the rise would be suddenly increased. Then the hot air would gradually fall behind. The difference between temperature by day and by night ceases at about 1,000 feet height in the air. The light, fluffy clouds of a summer day float about three-fourths of a mile from the earth, and are soon left behind by the scientist's kites. Above the clouds the air is dry.

"The atmosphere, like the ocean, has some currents which might be called 'fixed,' like the Gulf Stream, while others are ephemeral wanderers. Thus it might be possible, when cruising in the cold gales five or six miles from the earth, to run into a narrow river of warmth which had found its way upward from the earth. The directions of the currents also are variable. While a stream of air may be flowing in one direction on the earth's surface, another stream a mile above it may take a different trend.

"Comparatively little is known of the thermal conditions which prevail in the upper equatorial airs. Scientists would like to know how high the trade-winds blow, and how much faster away from the surface of the ocean. There are fewer clouds in the torrid belts, and these have furnished about all the data in past years for this inquiry. By watching clouds it is possible to get an idea of the direction and velocity of air currents; but they naturally furnish no information as to temperature. As it was a kite which furnished the first data as to the electric phenomena in the air, so there are a number of phenomena still to be explored in this branch of aerodynamics, which it is expected the kite will obtain. Among these are the aurora, and the electric waves set in motion by the new wireless telegraphy."

NEW METHODS AND IDEAS IN PLANT-BREEDING.

THE old idea of the production of new varieties in useful plants was primarily to bring out something new and different from any existing form. Preferably this new form should be attractive in some way to the user, as by superior size or symmetry; but little effort was made to produce varieties that should be noteworthy for definite characters that make for efficiency. In a recent paper on "The Forward Movement in Plant-Breeding," abstracted in *Science*. Prof. L. N. Bailey, of Cornell University, tells us how all this is being changed in the work done by our experimenters in scientific agriculture, notably with corn in Illinois, with wheat in Minnesota, and with cotton and other crops by the United States Government. He says:

"We must 'scale' our plants according to what they perform or what they contain. Thus, the new corn-breeding does not attempt to produce new 'varieties' of corn, but to increase the efficiency of any variety by increasing its yield, protein or starch content, its drought-resisting or disease-resisting qualities. . . . . .

"The first thing that strikes one in all this work is its contrast with the old ideals. The 'points' of the plants are those of 'performance' and 'efficiency.' It brings into sharp relief the accustomed ideas as to what are the good 'points' in any plant, illustrating the fact that these points are for the most part only fanciful, are founded on *a priori* judgments, and are oftener correlated with meek 'looks' than with efficiency. An excellent example may be taken from corn. In 'scaling' any variety of corn, it is customary to assume that the perfect ear is one nearly or quite uniformly cylindrical throughout its length, and having the tip and butt well covered with kernels. In fact, the old idea of a good variety of corn is one that bears such ears. Now, this ideal is clearly one of perfection and completeness of mere form. We have no knowledge that such form has any correlation with productiveness, hardiness, drought-resisting qualities, protein or starch content, and yet these attributes are the ones that make corn worth growing at all. An illustration also may be taken from string-beans. The ideal pod is considered to be one of which the tip-projection is very short and only slightly curved. This, apparently, is a question of comeliness, altho a short tip may be associated in the popular mind with the absence of 'string' in the pod; but we do not know that this character has any relation to the efficiency of the bean pod. We are now undergoing much the same challenging of ideas respecting the points of animals. These 'points,' by means of which the animals are 'scored,' are in large part merely arbitrary. Now, animals and plants are bred to the ideals expressed in these arbitrary points by choosing for parents the individuals that 'score' the highest. When it becomes necessary to recast our 'scales of points,' the whole course of evolution of domestic plants and animals is likely to be changed.

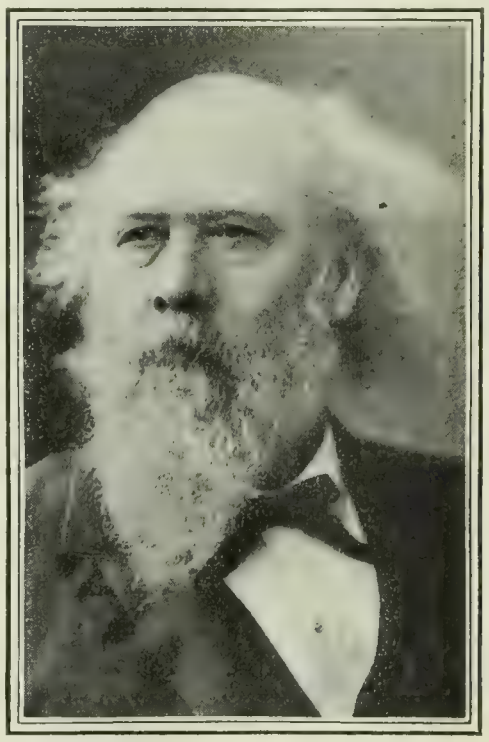
"We are to breed not so much for merely new and striking characters that will enable us to name, describe, and sell a 'novelty,' as to improve the performance along accustomed lines. We are not

to start with a variety, but with a plant. It is possible to secure a five-per-cent. increase in the efficiency of our field crops. This would mean the annual addition of hundreds of millions of dollars to the national gain. . . . . .

"The main improvement and evolution of agriculture are going to come as the result of greater and better crop yield and greater and better animal production. It is not to come primarily from invention, good roads, rural telephones, legislation, discussion of economics. All these are merely aids. Increased crop and animal production are to come from two agencies—improvement in the care that they receive and improvement in the plants and animals themselves. In other words, the new agriculture is to be built upon the combined results of better cultivation and better breeding. So far as the new breeding is concerned, it is characterized by perfect definiteness of purpose and effort, the stripping away of all arbitrary and factitious standards, the absence of speculative theory, and the insistence on the great fact that every plant and animal has individuality."

AN ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EUROPE.

SHALL we ever travel from New York to Paris in a Pullman? The idea of a railroad from America to Europe, via Bering Strait, is by no means a new one; but until recently it has been looked upon as chimerical in the last degree. Now, however, several things have happened to make it less so. The Russian railway system has actually been pushed forward to the Pacific, while we have built lines in Alaska. Success in long-distance tunneling has made the project of a tunnel under Bering Strait not unreasonable. A rail trip by such a route would be long and tiresome, and the road would probably be used not so much for through travel as for the development of the regions through which it would pass. At any rate, it is taken seriously by the *Revue Scientifique*, in which it is described as follows:



REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE W. MELVILLE,

Former Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, United States Navy.

"This project appears to be taking shape to judge from recent news [on the subject]. It has been set on foot by Americans, and the syndicate that has it in charge has recently applied to the Russian Government for the privilege of constructing the Asiatic part of the line, extending from Vladivostock to Cape Nanaimo. In return for this concession the syndicate proposes to furnish the funds, build the road, and run it for a certain number of years, then selling it to the Russian Government at a price dependent on the net cost, increased by ten per cent., for each year. The syndicate will also obtain farming land and mining concessions.

"The project includes the construction of a line connecting Vladivostock with Cape Nanaimo, on Bering Strait, the building of a tunnel under the strait, and finally the connection of the American end of its tunnel with the Canadian lines by a road through Alaska. Thus a continuous line of railway would join the whole of Europe, from Calais to Constantinople, and a large part of Asia, to the entire North American continent. The most interesting part of the work would evidently be the construction of the submarine tunnel under Bering Strait. This is not of great width. It is narrower than the Channel from Calais and Dover, and there are two islands in the middle. The tunnel could thus be built in two sections, and it is proposed to drive it by means of tubes. . . . It has even been proposed to build a bridge across the strait, but the current is too powerful and the push of the ice too great toward the close of winter for such a project to succeed. There will be no serious difficulties in the construction of the Asiatic line, nor of the American, in Alaska and the Yukon region.

"We must not believe, of course, that the American syndicate . . . is moved by humanitarianism or scientific enthusiasm. The plan naturally is a question of money—the development of Siberia and Alaska. Siberia is one of the most fertile countries on the globe, capable of giving immense returns to agriculture and stock-raising. It also has great mineral wealth. The same is true of Alaska, where agriculture may be greatly developed. Alaska is popularly regarded as a land of ice. So it is in winter, but in summer . . . fruits and vegetables grow abundantly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY CONFERENCE.

THIS conference, which was called by the German Government at the Emperor's suggestion, met at Berlin on August 4, there being present representatives of Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and the United States. Of its deliberations, *Cosmos* (Paris) gives the following information:

"On account of the great number of systems in use to-day, the first point considered was the union of the different companies and a general rule looking toward intercommunication between all the present stations in the public interest. When the problem of syntonization shall have been solved, it will be evidently proper for one system to act independently of the others, since it need not disturb its neighbors; but up to the present time a uniform rule should be imposed, and a hundred experiments show that it is necessary. The conference of course has not power to decide in this matter; it has only to draw up a program of questions to be studied, which are to be discussed in a future session. It goes without saying that the meeting and its objects have stirred up much feeling in the world of wireless telegraphy. Some have gone so far as to insinuate that its object is to favor certain companies at the expense of others, and it has been further asserted that as wireless telegraphy is in its infancy and the object of numerous investigations, any regulation of it would put a stop to all experiment. Finally, the conference, which we hope will give good results, has been received with rather bad grace by several of the magnates of wireless telegraphy."

The proceedings of the conference were made public on September 3 at the capitals of the various countries represented. From *Electricity* (September 9) we learn that it issued a protocol which it is proposed to embody in a future international treaty. This provides that coast wireless-stations shall transmit, regardless of the wireless system used, all messages "originating from or intended for vessels at sea," and that "the contracting parties shall publish any technical information likely to facilitate or expedite communications between coast stations and ships at sea." A uniform tariff is recommended, and it is provided that "wireless stations must, unless there should be absolute impossibility, accept in preference requests for help that may come from vessels." The fifth article declares: "The service of wireless telegraph-stations must be organized as far as practicable so as not to interfere with the service of other stations." *Electricity* says, in conclusion:

"General Greely was chairman of the American commission which attended the conference. This commission had no authority to make any agreement for the United States, but the protocol embodies in most of the essential features the views expressed by the American commissioners."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Publicity in Government Reports.—In commenting on the recent retirement of Rear Admiral Melville, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the United States navy, the technical press gives him full credit for his great services in the building up of our fine fleet and unanimously concedes him a place in

the very foremost ranks of his profession. In an editorial article on the subject, *The Engineering Magazine* (September) points out that Admiral Melville's great services to the engineering profession at large in the publication of his official reports could not have been rendered had the United States not departed from the policy of secrecy followed by other governments in naval matters. Says the editor:

"In no other service in the world is such freedom as to publicity of methods and plans permitted as in that of the United States. The annual reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering have long been recognized as among the important engineering publications of the year. They have formed the subject of extended reviews and editorials in the technical press of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and they have placed the professional status of that bureau in the forefront of engineering progress. Details which in other lands would have been jealously guarded under the seal of official secrecy, and the revelation of which would have created international scandals, have been permitted to be published and discussed as freely as are the professional papers of a technical society. While some have questioned the wisdom of such a liberal policy, there is absolutely no doubt in the minds of engineers that it is the only correct method to pursue."

THE NAPHTHA-MOTOR ON THE RAILWAY.

ACCORDING to a daily paper quoted (but not named) by *The Western Electrician*, railroad men in the West are considering the advisability of substituting gasoline-engines for steam-locomotives on branch and suburban lines. The experiment has been tried with success, it is said, on the Tabor and Northern, an 18-mile road in Iowa connecting with the Burlington. Says the writer of the article quoted:

"Railroad men say the gasoline-car is so reasonable it is a wonder no one has ever thought of it before. They point to the gasoline automobile, and ask why, if such a machine can be driven from San Francisco to New York over turnpikes and country roads, people should never before have thought of its usefulness on railroads, where it must obviously be more powerful. The officials point out two uses to which they think the gasoline-car will almost certainly be put. They say it will come into universal use on suburban lines. The Illinois Central has been studying for a long time what it could substitute for locomotives on its local trains. The only recourse it had was to electricity, and there are so many objections to that power it has never been adopted. It is suggested that the Iowa experiment has solved that problem. The other field in which it is expected that gasoline may come into use is on elevated lines and surface street-cars. It is pointed out that if this motor will work satisfactorily on a street-car, it will save the immense expense of electrical plants."

Regarding all this, *The Western Electrician* remarks:

"We have no great fear that gasoline-engines will supersede electric motors in street-railway operation, either on the score of efficiency, economy of operation, or as pleasing the traveling public. But our attention is arrested by one statement in the quotation given. It is to the effect that there are so many objections to electricity that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has never adopted it for use in transmitting power to its suburban trains. We should like to know what these objections are. Is it feared that the electric locomotive, emitting torrents of cinders and billows of black smoke, will bring discredit on the road in contrast to the altogether lovely soft-coal locomotive now in use? Probably not. In fact, there is no objection to the use of electric power on the Illinois suburban trains which is at all commensurate with the advantages that would accrue from the change. It is surprising that the Illinois Central, so enterprising and well managed in other matters, is so unduly conservative in the one respect of introducing electricity on its suburban service."

Effect of Intense Cold on Radium.—The intensity of the radiation from radium, instead of diminishing at very low temperatures, as that due to chemical action in ordinary substances, is increased—so that physicists have another problem to grapple with in the case of this remarkable substance. This fact appears from a special cable despatch of August 15, announcing a communication to the French Physical Society by Professor Curie. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"It was only in March last that eminent men of science refused to accept the statement so irreconcilable to scientific experience that radium possesses the property of maintaining a temperature at a point three degrees higher than that of its surroundings. But the fact that, in addition to the marvelous radio-active properties already described, radium has this unique and unprecedented power of the emission of heat has been established beyond the possibility of question. Strenuous efforts have been made to obtain accurate measurements of this heat production and determine the effects of external condition in promoting and retarding it. Professor Curie found that heat emission remains unchanged through a very wide range of temperature, there being no perceptible variation at the temperature of a summer day, or that of liquid air; but if a downward stride is taken from the temperature of liquid air to that of liquid hydrogen, radium shows that it is not always unaffected by the external temperature. And here comes the amazing new fact that the change in the rate of heat emission of radium within the comparatively short distance of absolute zero is in exactly the opposite direction to what might be expected in view of the effect of low temperatures on ordinary chemical action, for at the temperature of liquid hydrogen the heat emission of radium, instead of being reduced, is augmented. In simple language, the substance which does not change its heat at all temperatures, from that of an ordinary room to that of liquid air, gives out a greater heat when subjected to the greatest cold that scientists have yet reached. These experiments with liquid hydrogen have led to the curious discovery that freshly prepared salt or solution of radium has a comparatively feeble power of giving off heat at all temperatures; but the power steadily increases for about a month, when it reaches its minimum activity, which it then maintains apparently indefinitely. These remarkable results have failed to throw any light upon the process whereby radium maintains a constant emission of heat radio-activity."

KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICITY AND KNOWLEDGE OF MATTER.

IT has long been customary to assert that we do not know what electricity is, the assumption being made, at the same time, that we do know exactly what is the material of which the visible and tangible universe is constructed. But of late some scientific men have been forced to conclude that electricity is better known to us than matter, of whose constitution, altho we have more than one theory on the subject, we are practically ignorant. In a recent lecture, Sir Oliver Lodge says of the electron or electrical unit of matter, when discussing whether or not it may have a purely material nucleus:

"The mass which is explicable electrically is to a considerable extent understood, but the mass which is merely material (whatever that may mean) is not understood at all. We know more about electricity than about matter; and the way in which electrical inertia is accounted for electromagnetically and localized in the ether immediately surrounding the nucleus of charge is comparatively clear and distinct."

Commenting on this, *The Electrical Review* says in a leading editorial (August 22):

"In other words, we know more about the laws which govern this invisible agent than we do about the most commonplace matter.

"This statement is, of course, strictly true. It needs only to be made to be acquiesced in. We are, or rather we think we are, so familiar with things which we can see and handle that they seem commonplace, but to be able to control an invisible agent seems most wonderful. It is possible that before many years we will discover that we really know more about matter than we now think we do; at least this will be the case if the suggestions made by Sir Oliver Lodge should be sustained by later discoveries. He has thrown himself enthusiastically into the study of the new

theories of electricity, and as a result of these studies he has been led to certain ideas which are not entirely assented to by his brother physicists. But it should be remembered that Sir Oliver Lodge is ever most careful to distinguish between theories which seem to be well supported by facts and mere hypothesis thrown out to stimulate research and discussion. Sir Oliver's idea is that an atom of matter is made of a staple group of electrons, and electrons themselves are merely electrical charges. He thinks that all the properties of matter can be accounted for in this way and are merely the result of electrical forces. Should this be true we may then begin to feel that we know something about matter, for an atom of matter may be nothing more than a crystal of electricity."

RESISTANCE OF LIVING TISSUE TO DIGESTION.

WHY is not the stomach itself digested by the fluids that it contains? This resisting property, which is shared by all living tissue, is of course due in some way to the vital processes going on in it; but the precise mechanism has long remained a mystery. The truth of the theory that living tissue secretes a so-called "anti-ferment," in whose presence the digestive ferments are powerless, has now been made probable by experiment. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (August 15):

"The digestive tract is filled with ferments capable of attacking, dissolving, and altering the food contained therein; and nevertheless these ferments attack neither the intestinal walls nor the parasitic worms that often live there. Why is this? The question has been often discussed, and the recent investigations of E. Weinland on the tryptic ferment have brought it up again. About 1891 Frenzel stated his belief that the protection enjoyed by intestinal parasites was probably due to anti-ferments secreted by the living tissues. An interesting experiment along this line has been made. A mixture of fibrin and trypsin or pepsin was prepared and, after the addition of a small quantity of the juice of ascarides, it was found that no digestion of the fibrin took place. . . . The ferment did not attack the fibrin even when no more of the juice of parasitic worms was added for an hour. It is thus not the living tissues that resist digestion, it is the juices that impregnate them, which they themselves have produced. This anti-ferment is very powerful: it remains active for months. It loses its properties when boiled, but heating to 60° C. [140° F.] for ten minutes scarcely affects it. Heating to 80° C. [176° F.] for the same time greatly lessens its antidigestive action. As for the nature of the active substance, it can not be characterized otherwise than by its effects on digestion. The substance exercises an inhibitory influence on digestion; hence its name of anti-ferment. If it is kept warm, a precipitate forms; but this contains none of the active substance, which remains in the liquid. It may be precipitated with alcohol. . . . A fact worth noting is that the ferment and the anti-ferment may be mixed for a long time without mutual destruction. The anti-ferment simply prevents the digestive action of the ferment; if they are separated, the ferment soon exercises its specific influence. The anti-ferments are evidently products of cellular activity, but it is not known which part of the cell originates them. . . It would be very interesting to pursue further researches on anti-ferments, which are perhaps numerous, and of which possibly some use might be made. But aside from this, their scientific interest is more than sufficient to encourage investigation in the path opened by Messrs. Frenzel and Weinland."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Oscillations of an Atom.—Interesting light on atomic motion has been thrown by the recent investigations of two German physicists, Lummer and Gehrcke, who have recently shown that a given portion of the beam of light from mercury vapor (the green rays) is in condition to interfere with a portion of the same beam 125 centimeters [4 feet 1 inch], or 2,600,000 wave-lengths farther along the beam. This is interpreted by them to mean that as many as 2,600,000 successive waves come without a break of continuity from the vibrating luminous particles in mercury vapor. Consequently, the number of free oscillations made by an atom of a luminous gas during the intervals between collisions between that atom and others, during which times the atom is presumably not receiving energy from any source to make good its losses by radiation, is, in the case of mercury vapor at least, as many as 2,600,000, and that without very great decrease of amplitude. This is very striking when we consider that the most carefully designed and constructed mechanical vibrator, such as a pendulum, can not be made to vibrate, when left to itself, more than a few thousands of times without greatly decreasing in amplitude. Why can the atom "keep going" so much longer than the pendulum? The answer may lie in a consideration of the new electric theory of matter. According to a mathematical presentation of this made by Max Abraham in *Drude's Annalen* and abstracted in *Science* (September 4), from which the data given above are also taken, the phenomenon is dependent on the amount of electrical energy stored in the electric field around an electron or electrical subdivision of an atom. Says the writer:

"Taking the data which have been obtained from experiments on cathode rays, it appears that a number of electrons sufficient to weigh a gram have associated with them about forty million million foot-pounds of energy when stationary. That is, estimating that a hot gas radiates five watts per gram, the total electron energy associated with an atom would last for a hundred *million million million* oscillations of full intensity before it were all exhausted by radiation, or rather the energy associated with a pair of rotating electrons would last for a hundred million million million periods before it were all radiated. This gives us some insight into the matter mentioned in the foregoing note on the interference of light with great path difference. It is probable that the limit of path difference which will produce interference is determined by frequency of molecular collisions rather than by diminished amplitude of atomic oscillations between collisions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE discovery of a new metal called selium by Edward Mollard, a Frenchman, is reported to the State Department. Says *Engineering News*: "The discoverer asserts that selium costs only one-twelfth as much as aluminum and is lighter and stronger. It does not rust and is therefore suitable for shipbuilding, for the manufacture of pipes and for railroad construction. It is asserted also that it is capable of taking a fine polish resembling nickel. Its hardness is not quite equal to that of iron, but is greater than that of lead or zinc. Its strength is said to be greater than that of iron, but less than that of steel."

ON the island of Heligoland has been erected a light-house of great power which has several noteworthy features. "The most remarkable," says *La Nature*, "is the abandonment of Fresnel lenses and prisms and a return to the old parabolic reflector with a powerful source of light at its focus. The mirror is of silvered glass 75 centimeters [30 inches] in diameter. The light is furnished by an arc-lamp and a current of 30 amperes. The optical apparatus is composed of three of these mirrors with their lamps and gives a flash of one-tenth second every five seconds. It can be seen at a distance of 64 kilometers" [40 miles].—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IT is stated," says *The Electrical Review* (August 22), "that the Italian Government is soon to carry on wireless telegraphy operations on a large scale, and a station of great power is to be erected in Italy which will not only communicate with the interior and the rest of Europe, but also with South America. The Government came to this decision after the recent success obtained by Marconi in sending messages across the Atlantic, and it is now proposed to construct an aerial telegraphy post of especially long range. The Italian congress voted the sum of 800,000 lire ($160,000) to be used for this purpose. According to a decree which has recently been passed, the station is to be laid out with sufficient power to be able to communicate with a similar station to be erected in South America. It will be utilized besides to communicate with the different Marconi stations in Europe. Marconi himself is to have charge of the work, and he acts as the representative of the two English and American companies which hold the patents."

"MORE than twenty years ago," says *Knowledge* (September), "Prof. T. Eimer showed that among lizards the following changes in color-pattern are very commonly observable: First there are longitudinal stripes, which break up into spots; the latter coalesce to form transverse bars, which finally disappear and leave the skin of one uniform tint. In some lizards the whole of these stages are passed through during life, but in others only the second or even the first stage is reached, while in yet others commencement is made with the second or some later stage. From these facts Eimer advanced the theory that the same series of color-evolution has occurred in the animal kingdom generally. Recently Dr. H. Gadow, of Cambridge, in a paper contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, has tested Eimer's observations in the case of certain Mexican lizards, and finds that in the main they hold good. It appears, however, that it is only in certain stations these changes take place, so that they are limited to particular races or breeds, in which, moreover, only some of them occur. It is believed that the changes are due to differences in the amount of light received in the habitat of these particular breeds, and therefore that they are protective in their nature."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS AND THE CHURCH.

WHAT promises to be one of the most serious struggles in which organized labor has engaged, namely, a direct conflict with the Roman Catholic Church, is among the possibilities of the immediate future. Father M. J. Ward, of Beloit, Wis., has declared that neither he nor any other priest of the Roman Catholic faith will give absolution to those who have taken the oath of the International Typographical Union. The oath to which he objects is as follows:

"I hereby solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise."

Father Ward's attitude is indorsed by a large number of Roman Catholic clergymen throughout the country. Father Hayes, representing Archbishop Farley, of New York, declares that "no oath obliging a man to obey the rules of an organization in preference to the laws of the church or the state can have the sanction of the Catholic Church. It is on this ground that the church fights the secret societies." Bishop Scannell, of Omaha, says: "I am at a loss to understand how any sensible man could formulate such an abomination, or how any sensible man could assume it." And Bishop O'Connor, of Newark, says:

"A man owes his allegiance first to God. That is equivalent to the allegiance he owes his church. If this oath or pledge requires the member of a union to do anything which the Catholic Church forbids, the church being a religious organization as described in the oath, no Catholic can conscientiously take the oath. The church requires allegiance first. While the oath might be interpreted as not interfering with a man's religious obligations, it would seem that according to the text of the oath allegiance to the union has priority. It would seem that in the event of the church commanding something to which the union might object, the oath might hinder a man from following the command of the church, and therefore no Catholic can belong to a union where such an obligation is demanded of him."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) expresses its belief that "the whole question is one of clumsy writing, rather than of any idiotic attempt at being above law and gospel." It says further:

"The typographical unions certainly can have no desire to antagonize the Catholic Church, the best friend of labor, by permitting an apparent conflict between the religious and membership obligations, nor to put a weapon into the hands of labor's enemies, those privileged classes, who would rejoice to brand every workingman's organization as an underminer of the state.

"It would be poor policy, and poorer principle, for any body of workingmen to let itself be misrepresented as holding religion and patriotism second to personal interest."

The Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.) comments:

"As a large proportion of the members of the Typographical Union are Catholic, it may, of course, be taken for granted that the utterances [of Roman Catholic priests and prelates] which have been quoted will be given the earnest and respectful consideration which is due to them. . . . It can not be denied that, as it stands at present, the oath or obligation may justifiably be termed both irreligious and unpatriotic. It binds those who take it to carry out the behests of the union even if these should be in opposition to the solemn duties of the members to God and their country; for the church is a religious and the state a political organization. These duties take precedence of all others which are binding upon a citizen. As a government inspector who is investigating the administration of the Chicago post-office points out, the men who take the vow of the Typographical Union can not without perjury swear to support the Constitution of the United States.

"The wording of the obligation can easily be altered so as to remove all ground for either hostile criticism or positive condemnation."

The New York *Unionist*, the organ of the Allied Printing Trades, has the following to say:

"'Fly-gobbler' is a word often used to describe people quick as a wink to catch an idea comforting to their prejudices, but in the end disappointing to their desires. As a fact, they are mentally gobblers, but not 'fly.'

"Those were silly fly-gobblers who last week leaped to the conclusion, from what they read in the press telegrams, that the International Typographical Union was about to come into collision with the Roman Catholic Church. They were fly-gobblers of the purest plutocratic type if they hoped to see the printers combatively proceeding to 'place the union above the church.' Nothing of the kind will ever occur. The union has its own place; the church has its own. The two are apart. Their domains do not touch. The head of the church in America and the president of the International, both men of at least ordinary intelligence, could settle any apparent conflict of obligations in a very brief parley. It may with a good deal of confidence be doubted that after a little explanation the church will even ask that for form's sake the typographical pledge be rephrased. . . . . .

"Rev. Mr. Doyle, of the Paulists, editor of *The Catholic World*, with common sense and good humor, assumed an attitude on the question that he will hardly be called on to change. Asked if he would absolve a printer he laughed. 'I shall answer that query,' he replied, 'in the words of the humorous Southern priest who, when asked if he would refuse to bury the Union dead, replied that he'd be only too glad to bury every one of them. So should I be only too glad to absolve every mother's son of the Typographical Union.' And, as one good turn deserves another, so the union will be highly pleased to put its label on all the church's printing."

"ANIMALS' RIGHTS" AND THEOLOGY.

A RATHER unusual discussion is being carried on just now in English humanitarian circles regarding the question of animals' rights and religion. Monsignor John S. Vaughan, a well-known Roman Catholic clergyman, has written an article in *The Humane Review* (London, July), laying down the principle that, theologically speaking, animals have no rights at all, and he quotes in support of this position the words of several high dignitaries of the church, including Cardinals Newman and Manning. Cardinal Newman once said:

"We have no duties toward the brute creation; there is no relation of justice between them and us. Of course, we are bound not to treat them ill, for cruelty is an offense against that holy law which our Maker has written on our hearts, and it is displeasing to Him. But they can claim nothing at our hand; into our hands they are absolutely delivered. We may use them, we may destroy them at our pleasure, not our wanton pleasure, but still for our own ends, for our own benefit and satisfaction, provided that we can give a rational account of what we do."

On the same subject Cardinal Manning has declared:

"It is perfectly true that obligations and duties are between moral persons, and therefore the lower animals are not susceptible of those moral obligations which we owe to one another; but we owe a sevenfold obligation to the Creator of those animals. Our obligation and moral duty is to Him who made them, and if we wish to know the limit and the broad outline of our obligation, I say at once it is His nature and His perfections; and among those perfections one is most profoundly that of eternal mercy. And therefore, altho a poor mule, or a poor horse, is not indeed a moral person, yet the Lord and Maker of that mule and that horse is the highest lawgiver, and His nature is a law to Himself. And in giving a dominion over His creatures to man, He gave them subject to the condition that they should be used in conformity to His own perfections, which is His own law, and, therefore, our law."

This teaching, observes Monsignor Vaughan, is "simply the doctrine of the Catholic Church," and "those who declare that the Catholic Church teaches that animals have no rights, strictly so-called, state her teaching accurately enough, so far as the actual

words are concerned." But, he adds, "when, as a consequence of this doctrine, they go on to infer that the Catholic Church teaches that animals may be ill-treated and ill-used and tortured according to man's whim and fancy, it is quite evident to every theologian that they have not understood the meaning and the value of terms." We quote further:

"Many argue, but most falsely, that the Catholic Church justifies, even if she does not encourage, every form of cruelty. But nothing could be further from the truth. She teaches that man is responsible to the Supreme Judge for all his actions: and that he is bound to conduct himself, not only toward God and toward his neighbor, but even toward the lowest of God's creatures, in such a manner as to please and gratify Him 'who is good to all, and whose tender mercies are over all his works' (Psalm cxlv. 9).

"Man must act in conformity with the nature that God has bestowed upon him. He must consequently govern his conduct according to the dictates of sound reason. He must keep his lower and animal passions in check, and resist the promptings of a cruel disposition. To cause pain, therefore, even to a bird or a beast, *without a sufficient reason*, still more to inflict suffering for suffering's sake, is most undoubtedly contrary to the mind of the church."

The London *Humanitarian* (September), the official journal of the Humanitarian League, expresses emphatic dissent from this view of the relation between men and animals. "We repudiate it," continues the same paper, "none the less emphatically because it is held not only by the pro-vivisectionist school of Catholics to which Monsignor Vaughan belongs, but also by a certain pro-vivisectionist ethical school which follows Kant's doctrine that animals are merely *things* and may therefore be treated not as *ends* but as *means*, and that man has no duties toward any beings but his fellow men." Quoting Kant's remark that "to treat animals cruelly runs counter to the duty of man *toward himself*, because it deadens the feeling of sympathy with them in their sufferings, and thus weakens a natural tendency which is very serviceable to morality in relation to other *men*," *The Humanitarian* goes on to say:

"It was evidently from this source that the late Prof. D. G. Ritchie, himself a strong vivisectionist, derived the views expressed in his 'Natural Rights,' where he maintained, absurdly enough, that 'we may be said to have duties of *kindness toward* the animals, but it is incorrect to represent these as strictly *duties toward* the animals themselves, as if they had rights against us.'

"Thus we see that both theologian and ethicist (for bad logic, like bad fortune, makes strange bedfellows) are united on this point—that animals not being *persons*, mankind can not have any direct duties toward them as mere *things*—a contention which has been stated in a far more forcible manner in an American work entitled 'The Dog Question, Discussed in the Interests of Humanity.' Here is the sum of the theological doctrine in a nutshell:

Now, my boy or girl, whichever you are, drop this nonsense about dogs. They are demanding valuable time that should be employed in teaching such as you. A dog can not love you. You can not love a dog. Naught beside a divine soul can love or be loved. Chloroform your dog, and take to reading your Testament.

"That the absurdity of their position is felt by the ethicists themselves (tho not by the theologians) is shown by the unintended humor of Professor Ritchie's avowal that 'we have admitted certain animals to a sort of honorary membership of our society; and we come to think of them as standing in a quasi-human relation to ourselves, especially when we give them names of their own, as if they were persons. In a metaphysical sense we may be said to have duties toward these honorary human beings.' A truly Pickwickian solution of a threatening problem!

"In reply to all this, we would point out that while the theologian (who is still quite medieval in his beliefs) and the ethicist (who is scarcely more modern) are fully at liberty, if it so pleases them, to hold this obsolete notion of an absolute line of demarcation betwen human and non-human, their friend and ally, the modern vivisecting scientist, is certainly not at liberty to do so. *He*, at any rate, knows well enough that there is no such barrier between mankind and the lower races, but that man is himself in very truth a member of the animal kingdom, and that the difference is one of degree, and of degree only. . . . It is for this reason that the humanitarian claims 'rights' for animals, because they are not what the theologian and the pseudo-ethicist would represent them—mere senseless automata—but sentient and intelligent beings with a strong individuality."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF PIUS X.

THE ALLEGED "DISINTEGRATION" OF PROTESTANTISM.

IT has long been the theory of Roman Catholic critics that Protestantism must fall to pieces by its own innate weakness. To which Protestant scholars have replied that their church is strong because it is built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets as revealed in the Scriptures. In view of the fact that, through the operation of the higher criticism, many Protestant churches are discarding traditional Scriptural principles, some conservative Protestants are themselves inclining to the belief that the disintegration of Protestantism is an actual danger. In the *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic, No. 42), a well-known German Protestant church paper, this view finds expression in rather strong terms, in a series of discussions on the recent German elections. We quote as follows:

"The recent elections to the Reichstag have revealed the deplorably weak hold of the German Protestant state churches on the mind of the public. It is not surprising that the Ultramontane press is boasting loud and long that German Protestantism no longer has any roots in the nation and that its end has come. Conservative Protestant journals are declaring that a really Christian people would have selected a different parliament, and that if the church were a real power in the hearts and minds of the people the elections in the leading Protestant country of Europe would not have resulted in such a marked victory of its enemies, the Social-Democrats and the Roman Catholics. There is indeed no mystery in the fact that these two seemingly contradictory elements should have both triumphed, for in reality, as is often the case when extremes meet, they represent one principle, but in different ways.

Both Roman Catholicism and Social-Democracy represent the principle of authority and obedience to authority, but the one does it in the religious and the other in the economic sphere. Both declare that only in their fold can salvation be found, the one offering salvation in the world beyond, the other the highest happiness in this. Hence both have at heart an agreement in spiritual teachings, and Protestantism has endeavored to resist them both by maintaining the principle of subjective independence of thought and life. The original principle taught by the Reformation, of making one's own conscience the arbiter in matters of creed and deed, has degenerated into absolute subjectiveness, that acknowledges no authority and no commands.

"The current Protestant theological schools have succeeded in reducing Christianity to 'a religious phenomenon,' which is but one of a kind and is indissolubly connected by its history and ideals with other great types of religion, such as Heathendom, Islam, and Judaism. If any supremacy is accorded to Christianity, it is not that of the one truth over against the many forms of error, but at most only the prominence of a '*primus inter pares*.' According to critical Protestant theology, the absolute truth of Christianity must be sacrificed in the interests of scientific religious research. This process of disintegration in fundamental principles is finding its way into Protestant pulpits and pews, and the 'popularizing' of the latest results of the very newest criticism in school and press is one of the demands of the day. In the same way the attitude of critical thought toward the person and work of Christ is changing. For many Jesus Christ is little or nothing more than a model man, and a great moral teacher, but not the eternal Son of God.

"And now what are the fruits that Protestant Germany is reaping from this abuse of the principle of individual rights in matters of faith? What is happening is simply that the two great enemies of Protestantism, Social-Democracy and Roman Catholicism, are crowding it to the wall and planting their banners where the Protestants themselves have discarded their own fundamental principles. The fact of the matter is, the Center or Catholic Party in parliament, being a unit in action, really rules the country, of which two-thirds of the population is at least nominally Protestant; and the Protestant Emperor is compelled to come to an understanding with the Catholic Center in order not to allow the Social-Democratic and other radical parties to become the real ruling power in the land."

The *Alte Glaube* is convinced that Protestantism can regain its old power only by a return to its original principles, especially to an acceptance of the Scriptures as the rule of faith and life. Other Protestant journals are proposing the organization of a distinctively Protestant party in parliament, of a "Protestant Center," modeled after the Catholic Center, and thus to fight fire with fire; but to this plan others object on the ground that Protestant ethical principles will not admit such methods of warfare.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

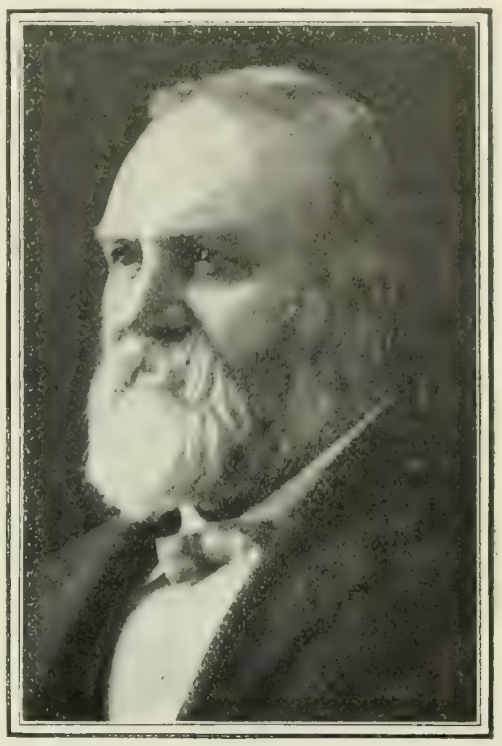
DRIFT FROM SKEPTICISM TO FAITH.

SO much has been heard during late years of the drift from faith to skepticism that it will come as a surprise to many to be told that there is an equally strong current setting in the opposite direction. Prof. James Orr, of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, who has given special study of the subject and claims to speak as an expert, is impressed by the headway which Christianity has made among free-thinkers, and declares that he has in his possession a list of some twenty-eight secularist leaders in England and Scotland who have become Christians. In an address recently delivered in this country and printed in *Zion's Herald* (Boston, August 26), Professor Orr cites the cases of two famous English free-thinkers, Joseph Barker and Thomas Cooper, both of whom died Christian believers, and goes on to speak of the well-known case of George J. Romanes:

"Mr. Romanes, the great evolutionist, whose books you will find in every library, lost every atom of faith he ever had. He wrote one of the most trenchant books that we have against the existence of God, and that book is often quoted. . . . But in the last two or three years of his life a great change came over him. Bit by bit his confidence in his old unbelief was shaken; bit by bit he came under the power of the gospel, and he died a Christian in full communion with the Church of England, avowing the faith of Jesus, his deity and his atonement, and the resurrection of the dead, and every other great article of our faith."

The Haeckel movement, in Germany, affords several more instances of scientists abandoning the materialistic attitude. We quote again:

"There is just now in our country [England] a great popular outburst of infidelity. We have of late years had a new development in the form of what is called sixpenny editions of books. Among them there is a book that must be known to many over here, Haeckel's 'Riddle of the Universe,' a translation of a German book, a book that has gone through a large number of editions in its own country and is translated into English. I have no doubt you have an American edition of it, but we have an English edition of it, and now here it is careering about in this sixpenny edition; and the idea of that German book is to make the most virulent attack on Christianity and on Christian faith, to show that science, as the author declares, destroys those three great buttresses of superstition: God and immortality and the freedom of the will. I do not minimize the seriousness of that side. But what I want to say is this, that while this book of Haeckel's that I speak of is being circulated in that way, it has long, for fully a quarter of a century, been discarded in Germany itself, and there is this very peculiar thing about it that struck me. In reading that book of Haeckel's, as I have had occasion to do, and write about it also, I was impressed by this—that nearly all the great scientific authorities that he quotes, and certain of the greatest of them quoted in favor of his opinions, changed their views some thirty or forty or twenty-five years ago. He has to bemoan, as he goes along, that they have all changed since then and come round to the other side. That is a singular fact, isn't it? I will give you the names of one or two of them. There is the most eminent physiologist in Germany, I suppose, who died recently, Virchow, of Berlin. He was a thoroughgoing materialist; wrote exactly on the line of this Haeckel book; taught his monism and his materialism in a way that rejoiced the soul of Haeckel. But later on, in a famous lecture which he gave at Berlin, called the 'Freedom of Science,' he threw over all that to the wind, rounded upon the view he had hitherto held, and went straight from this very kind of thing that Haeckel advocated, went even from evolutionism so far as it professed to establish the descent of man from the ape; he said: 'It is all nonsense; you are as far as ever you were from establishing any connection between man and the ape.' That is the highest physiological authority in Germany; yet he said these things. Well, poor Haeckel, of course, rubs his eyes and bemoans this defection of his supporter, thinks it is a sad business he has gone away in this fashion; but so the fact is.



JAMES ORR, D.D.,
Professor of Apologetics and Theology in the United Free Church College, Glasgow.

"There is another of his great authorities, Du Bois-Raymond, another man who wrote just in the same way materialistically, held this same theory of things that Haeckel is advocating. He, too, in a famous declaration, came quite round about, as Haeckel bemoans, and has reaffirmed the soul of man, reaffirmed the spiritual principle in man, and reaffirmed the supernatural element of man, and Haeckel is inconsolable at his defection.

"And then there is another man that I will name—Wundt, the man who stands probably highest as a psychologist in Germany, at

Leipsic—and he in his younger days wrote books just on the same lines, materialistic, resolving man very much into brain or brain functions; but Haeckel tells us that in a later book he has published he regards this early book that he published as the great crime of his youth that it will take him all the rest of his life to expiate, and so he is now writing the other thing."

Turning lastly to Scotland, Dr. Orr names Professor Tait, of Edinburgh University, and Lord Kelvin, two of the most eminent scientists of our age:

"Professor Tait, before his death, a number of years ago, came across an article in which there was just a lot of this claptrap that you hear so often, about men of science all being skeptics, and it rather set up the good man's back. He wrote an article in which he simply asked the question: 'Who are the greatest men of science of our time?' He went over the list of them, and then he asked: 'How many of these are skeptics?' And he could not find a skeptic in the whole of his list. That was Professor Tait.

"As for Lord Kelvin, just the other month the first day of May, in London, he electrified the scientific world at the close of a scientific lecture by declaring there, in the face of the world, that it was all nonsense to say that science had dispproved or thrown any doubt upon creative power and energy. On the contrary, he said, science demonstrates, science proves, the existence and reality of creative power and intelligence; and he goes on to tell about a conversation, in a subsequent letter, which he had with Liebig, a man that is known in another connection very well. He had this conversation with Liebig, and he asked him what he thought of the matter, and Liebig gave the most absolute declaration in the same direction that Lord Kelvin has done."

"Notwithstanding all the forces of unbelief that are round about us to-day," concludes Professor Orr, "I venture to say that at this hour the Church of Christ has more members, is doing more good, is circulating more Bibles, is extending her cause more widely, is cherishing in her heart more earnestly the dream of universal empire and universal conquest, than in any previous period of her history. There will be a generation following, following even you, to tell it to. This God is our God for ever and ever. He will be our Guide, even unto death."

DR. ABBOTT'S CONCEPT OF LIFE AFTER DEATH.

"THE universe is God's house. This world is not the only habitat of the living. In His house are many rooms. Death is only pushing aside the *portière* and passing from one room to another." In this figure, says Dr. Lyman Abbott, is found the key to the Christian faith respecting death and immortality. He continues (in his new book, "The Other Room"):

"No philosophy is adequate to solve the mystery of life; none is large enough to include all its contracting phenomena. He who teaches us to speak to our Father who is in heaven as tho he were at our side, also compares him to a householder who has gone into a far country and left his estate in the charge of his servants. Both teachings find their confirmation in Christian experience. Sometimes God seems to be an absentee God whom we can not reach. Sometimes he seems 'closer than breathing' and 'nearer than hands and feet.' He comes and goes through the open door, now seen, now unseen, but never distant. My father was the head of a school in Boston years ago. After the opening exercises he would often go out of the school-room, leaving the hundred girls without teacher or monitor, absolutely free, absolutely unwatched, with neither promise of reward nor fear of penalty to preserve order, for he would test the girls and see what kind they were, that he might make true girls out of them. So sometimes God seems to leave us a little while without the vision of His presence, with neither penalty nor reward apparent before us, that he may both test and see what manner of children we are, and that he may make out of us children of God who follow righteousness and eschew evil not because we are watched, but because we are learning to love righteousness and hate evil. At these times He has but gone into the other room, unseen, but not far distant. At other times he is in the midst of us. He who says, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world,' also says, 'It is expedient for you that I go away.' Sometimes we talk with him, and our hearts burn within us while the strange converse goes on. He appears to us as we sit at the table with him, and he blesses and breaks and gives the bread of communion to us; then vanishes. This appearing and disappearing Christ, this strange entrance which he makes into our life at unexpected times and places, should suffice to teach us that the other room is not far away; that, seen or unseen, he is always close at hand."

Where Christ is are those who are banished from our sight, Dr. Abbott maintains. He develops this thought as follows:

"'To depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better,' is Paul's definition of dying; but if Christ is with his church, and Paul is with Christ, Paul is with the church. If your mother, your child, your friend, is with Christ, and Christ is with you, your mother, your child, your friend, is with you. 'This day,' says Christ upon the cross to the penitent thief, 'thou shalt be with me in Paradise.' Yet Christ, rising from the dead, appeared to his disciples upon the earth. If he was with his disciples, and the penitent thief was with him, then neither he nor the penitent thief was in 'a happy land far, far away.' Paradise is not a distant country; it is only the other room."

In concluding, Dr. Abbott calls attention to what he regards as the kernel of truth in the doctrine of Spiritualism:

"All popular errors have in them some measure of truth. It is the truth not the error that makes them popular. I am not a Spiritualist. There are many reasons why I am not. The spiritualistic mediums have too often proved arrant impostors; against fraudulent pretense by the spirits themselves, if spirits there are, there is no protection; the method of their communicating and the subject-matter of their communications are alike repellent to common sense and to refined feeling; 'by their fruits ye shall know them,' and Spiritualism has no fruit of public service and little of enduring comfort to show: for these reasons I am not a Spiritualist. But Spiritualism would never have had the power which it once possessed and is now losing, had it not borne witness to the truth which the church of Christ has often ignored, and sometimes denied, that death is not cessation of life, but transition, and that the dead are not dead, but living, are not even departed, but living near at hand, having only stepped across the threshold into the other room.

"The dream of poets that our unseen friends are friends still, and minister to us in services which we but dimly recognize, in counsels which strangely guide us, tho we know not whence they come, is more than a dream. Poets also see. Their witness to the invisible realities is not to be discarded. Their prophesying we are not able to despise; and with rare exceptions they have always believed and taught us to believe:

Far off thou art, but ever nigh;
I have thee still, and I rejoice;
I prosper, circled with thy voice;
I shall not lose thee tho I die."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, who died a few days ago, was one of the oldest bishops in the entire Anglican communion. "Along with Phillips Brooks," says *The Outlook*, "he may be said to have stood at the head of the broad-church movement in this country." By his death Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, becomes presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church.

EIGHT special trains, over as many railroads, have been engaged to carry John Alexander Dowie and his "Restoration Host" to New York City next month. A "great mission" is to be held in Madison Square Garden from October 18 to November 1. Dowie will be accompanied, according to advance notices, by the "Zion White-Robed Choir of Hundreds of Voices, Zion City Brass Band, Hundreds of Officers of the Church, and at least Four Thousand Members of Zion Restoration Host."

"Hardly could there be a more convincing proof of that conscientious tolerance in religious belief which the orthodox sects have at last learned to esteem as a vital part of Christianity," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "than the action of the Historical Society of Calvinists, which will erect at Geneva an expiatory monument as an expression of deep regret for the one great error of Calvin's life—the merciless instigation that caused the death of Michael Servetus by burning at the stake, 350 years ago." It is expected that the monument will be dedicated next month, and will bear the inscription: "Erected in memory of Michael Servetus—victim of the religious intolerance of his time and burned for his convictions, at Champel, October 27, 1553—by followers of John Calvin, 350 years later, as expiation for that act and to repudiate all coercion in matters of faith."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CONCERT OF EUROPE IN THE BALKANS.

A CHRISTIAN governor of Macedonia proper, who has never been an Ottoman official, who shall be responsible to the Powers, irremovable except with their consent, supported by a military force under the command of European officers, managing the local finances and controlling the soldiery and civilian officials —such is the Macedonian policy called for by the London *News*, which is never weary of denouncing what it considers the supineness of the Balfour ministry in connection with the activities of the concert of Europe. *The Speaker* (London), a Liberal weekly, antagonistic to the Balfour ministry, has the following remarks:

"If Europe were really civilized, it would be impossible that she should tolerate such an outbreak of savagery on her own borders. If she were really humane, she would not have waited for this outburst. That the Macedonians should rise deliberately, well knowing that their rising will be the signal for outrage, massacre, and devastation, is a cogent proof that their existence in normal years was not worth living. They may have marred their propaganda by narrow racial aims, they may have sullied their undoubted bravery by excesses and cruelties, but nothing can quite obscure the elementary fact that no race would face such risks if life were tolerable under actual conditions. To these obvious facts Europe is blind, but sooner or later the moment for intervention must arrive. To leave the question to Austria and Russia is merely to postpone that moment. Both Powers have other preoccupations, and Russia's action in the Rostkowsky affair has proved that she is more anxious to preserve her authority than to use it. If once the selfish interests of these Powers could be eliminated, the solution presents no insuperable difficulties. Macedonia has a long coast line and a tolerable railway system which would make a mixed European occupation easy. The insurgents do not demand a difficult remedy, as the Cretans did. They ask only for European control, and, unlike the Cretans, they would lay down their arms at once to any civilized army. Even the local Greek population, which would bitterly resent an autonomy under Bulgarian hegemony, would welcome European control as a relief from a double tyranny. A European governor with a small European staff, responsible not to Yildiz Palace, but to the Powers, would make Macedonia habitable in a few months and prosperous in as many years. The one thing needful is to revive the concert. We have no interest in doing this but humanity. Is the motive inadequate? If Europe delays, she will find, when the last intolerable outrage compels her to act, that there is nothing to occupy but the cinders of villages, no one to protect but the violated widows of brave men."

BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE DEEP SEA.
—*Punch* (London).

How much blood will have to be shed before Russia, and especially the concert of Europe, will emerge from the present apathy regarding the Balkans? The question is put by the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) in the course of a pessimistic study of the situation. "What an immense quantity of blood has been shed already! And whatever quantity is required will be shed. That is the policy of the insurgent element. What that element is capable of was shown a few months ago at Salonica. It was shown again recently by the blowing up of the railway train at Kouleli-Bourgas [when six lives were lost and eighteen persons were seriously wounded]. When the insurgents learned that Russia had sent ships of war to Turkish waters, their imaginations took fire. They thought that their persistent hopes would at last be realized, that Russia would be drawn along in spite of herself further than she wished to go, that circumstances would prove more powerful than diplomacy. The insurgents were in error. Russia has remained mistress of her own policy." And of the general aspect of the situation the same authority declares:

"The insurrection—perhaps it would be more accurate to say the revolutionary anarchy—extends to-day from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. Insecurity, panic, terrors, are everywhere. Such sentiments are only too well founded. The evil is so profound that the first effect of the remedies applied to it seems to aggravate the intensity and acuteness, as we see in the case of certain invalids who become worse in one organ when treatment is applied to another. This is what renders the best intentions inefficacious and of little avail not only in Europe generally, but at Constantinople. We have observed before, and it still remains true, that Russia and Austria may be overwhelmed by circumstances, but they are honestly doing all they can to control them. Both are occupied elsewhere, and they do not wish to be distracted from their attention to what they deem more vital concerns. Affairs in the Far East absorb the attention and a great part of the resources of Russia. The unstable, uneasy, uncertain situation of Russian Manchuria imposes upon St. Petersburg diplomacy a task which renders it very difficult to give attention to what is transpiring elsewhere. . . . As for the Emperor Francis Joseph, his mind is not engaged with problems of foreign policy, but with problems of domestic policy. Accustomed as he must be to the gravity of home crises, he can not deceive himself as to the threatening nature of the one now confronting him. He recently spent a week in Budapest, engaged with a problem which he seems to have felt is insoluble. At any rate, he quitted the city, leaving behind him a temporary adjustment which it is not possible to criticize, for time may make it worse or better. . . . Neither Russia nor Austria-Hungary, therefore, desires to be involved just now in the affairs of Macedonia. Both Powers have grave concerns elsewhere. The agreement they arrived at in 1897 for the maintenance of existing conditions in the Balkans remains in full force and validity. As for the future, even the immediate future, no one is in a position to forecast it accurately. The insurrection gains in strength and propagates itself."

An organ which is in close touch with the best-informed sources at Vienna, the *Fremdenblatt*, condemns the acts of the insurgents in the Balkans. It pronounces the uprising of Macedonians and Bulgarians "a series of outrages" which must inevitably turn the sympathies of Europe away from the Balkan nationalities and in the direction of the Turks. It adds:

"When the bomb-throwing activity of the insurgents was manifested at Salonica, the Macedonian revolutionists looked for some intervention of the Powers. But instead of the expected interference of Europe on behalf of Macedonian demands, the united public opinion of Europe was directed against the deeds of blood and against those responsible for them. The Ottoman Government was assured of universal approval when it proceeded to suppress the dynamiters and those who abetted them. What happened then in Macedonia is known to no one better than to the Macedonians themselves. In a few weeks the prisons were filled with suspected Bulgarians, insurgent bands were hunted out, and the national and ecclesiastical organizations of the Macedonians

were crippled. The bloody deed recently perpetrated at the Kouleli-Bourgas Railway station is not less monstrous and reprehensible than the outrage at Salonica. European public opinion can take no other view of it than that which prevailed at the time of the Salonica outrage. The understanding arrived at between the two Powers most interested, Russia and Austria-Hungary, which precludes any interference by one without the approval of the other, remains in force. Consequently there is nothing to justify the belief that the results of recent outrages will be different from the outcome of the bomb-throwing at Salonica."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED TO M. DE WITTE.

EVENTS of the utmost political importance are taking place or have just taken place behind the scenes in St. Petersburg. To this effect the London *Times*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the Vienna *Neue Freie Press* are in entire agreement. But when it comes to analyses of the mysterious things that are going on, a bewildering confusion is manifest. What really happened to M. de Witte, who was Finance Minister a few weeks ago and who is now president of the committee of ministers, is the Russian riddle of the hour. The Government of St. Petersburg has taken rigorous measures to prevent the communication of information to the newspapers of western Europe. The London *Times* is compelled to publish its despatches from Russia without a date line and under the subcaption "from our correspondents" in order that no clue may be afforded as to their source. Other European newspapers are driven to even more clandestine expedients. Newspaper comment, in such a state of affairs, is somewhat void and formless. Thus the London *News* quite too hastily assumed that the "promotion" of M. de Witte was to be accepted at its face value. "The appointment of M. de Witte, the Czar's Minister of Finance, to be Prime Minister of all the Russias," it sweepingly explained on the morrow of the event, "places a man who was once a railway porter or clerk at the head of the greatest bureaucracy known to history." It spoke of "M. de Witte's victory" while its contemporary, the London *Times*, was permitting its nameless "Russian correspondents" to conjecture that the ex-Minister of Finance had been given the benefit of "a first-class political funeral." European ignorance of the workings of Russian institutions adds its element of confusion to all interpretations of what the de Witte promotion means. The Paris *Figaro* says this:

"The committee of ministers of which M. de Witte has been made president holds the first place among the higher administrative institutions in the state. It is formed by the presidents of the several departments into which the Council of the Empire is divided, by the director-general of the section which codifies the law, and by others appointed by the Czar. The committee has among its functions the regulation of business demanding ministerial cooperation, business which is beyond the competence of the ministers individually. It has charge of affairs which call special considerations of higher general policy into play or which necessitate measures of a legislative character. The decisions of the committee must be submitted to the sovereign. As soon as they have received his sanction, they become the acts of the head of the nation. . . . The influence of the statesman who presides over this body is therefore considerable."

But the removal of M. de Witte from his post as Minister of Finance and his appointment as president of the committee of ministers has to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the appearance "not of a promotion, but rather of an honorable dismissal." It tells us further that "in Russia there is no cabinet as in constitutional states. The position of president of a committee of ministers can in no sense be compared with that of the head of a ministry, even in those states which are still far from a parliamentary system. The so-called committee of ministers consists of former ministers, but it likewise has among those who are members a few grand dukes and some heads of departments." Outside of Russia, it adds, the retirement of de Witte will "occasion wonder." He was succeeded by one of his own subordinates, M. de Pleske, but the last-named gentleman "may disapprove many of his predecessor's acts." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) asserts roundly that M. de Witte was dismissed in disgrace. To quote:

"At first glance it might appear that M. de Witte, for ten years the holder of honors, power, and influence in Russia, had advanced a step by promotion. In reality the elevation in rank means a great fall, a complete annihilation. De Witte, the intellectual, energetic, resourceful man of modern Russia, who filled the whole range of the wide empire with movement, this wonderful combination of Colbert and Potemkin, has become a merely ornamental figure, a bureaucratic arabesque, a shadow of himself. Until a few weeks ago the brain of Russia, he is suddenly transformed into a fearful and wonderful mummy. This is the usual procedure beside the Neva. Those who are too much alive are promoted to a shining sinecure, and thus honorably but effectively consigned to political death. De Witte was, indeed, too 'live.' He is at man's most effective age, in that time of perfect maturity at which the strength and enterprise of youth are regulated by the caution and insight of experience. His strong head, resting upon powerful shoulders, could have evolved and put into effect many ideas. . . . The agrarian element had long regarded de Witte with disfavor. The conditions of his fall were thus shaped. Two years ago, when a great industrial crisis began to sweep over the empire, an abyss opened in the ground upon which he stood. At the very time that preparations were at their height for a becoming celebration of M. de Witte's decade in office, a manifestation of the Czar's approval was not forthcoming. Now the condemnation of the autocrat has been made public. The fall of de Witte denotes the victory of the Muscovite tradition over the spirit of moderate reform."

From the very day of the announcement of the de Witte "promotion," the Paris *Temps* has insisted that the former Finance Minister was simply being "got rid of." In the light of further reflection, the French Foreign Office organ is moved to declare that "M. de Witte yields less to the difficulties of his economic position than to the political results of his system. His retirement means no doubt the present triumph of his adversaries of the party of conservative tradition. But if the ideas of Czar Nicholas undergo a change, the man who has disappeared may become in time the man of the day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING FRANCIS JOSEPH.

NEVER in all the fifty-five years of his reign over the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary has the Emperor-King Francis Joseph been confronted with embarrassments so acute as those which face him to-day, thinks the Paris *Figaro*. The deadlock betwen the twin states of the Hapsburg realm seems to defy every effort at its termination. The Hungarian element is thought to see in the present crisis an opportunity to make good its claim to independence. Yet it would be a mistake to despair of the limitless tact of Francis Joseph, says the Paris *Temps*. "In the midst of the cares and embarrassments which the love of his subjects does not spare him, he receives in his old age successive visits from brother sovereigns, who are impressed by the example of his long life, so troubled, so filled with reverses and crosses, which, nevertheless, have failed to affect the courage, the self-control, the sense of duty of this dean among monarchs." A series of praises to which the London *Standard* adds:

"Tho the Austrian Emperor, unlike his German cousin, has never obtruded his position as *Kriegsherr*, he has had more to do with great wars than any sovereign now living. As a young man, he was under fire with Windischgrätz in Hungary, and with Radetzky in Italy; and, tho he took no personal part in the campaigns against the French and the Prussians, he was closely concerned in their management and strategy. It has been part of his life-work to reorganize the army as well as the state; and even now, when he has passed his seventh decade, he personally superintends the annual maneuvers, and spends several weeks of each year in camp

GABRIEL UGRON,
Leader of a faction in the Budapest parliament and noted for his opposition to the Hungarian Prime Ministers.

BARON GESA FEHERVARY,
A military magnate once in the ministry, but now accused by his opponents of "treason to the Magyar tongue."

COUNT ALBERT APPONYI,
Thought likely to enter a new ministry altho a partisan of the Hungarian language.

LADISLAS DE LUKACS.
He failed to form a ministry a few weeks ago because he was too yielding on the language question.

ALEXANDER WEKERLE,
Formerly Prime Minister and now under consideration as one man to settle the crisis.

LEADING PERSONALITIES IN THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

or on the march, enduring some of the fatigues, if not the hardships, of real warfare. . . . With a statesmanlike grasp of the inevitable, the Emperor, after the peace with Prussia, saw that the era of absolutism was at an end. The time had come for a final breach with the system of Maria Theresa, of Kaunitz, and of Metternich. It was no longer possible to hold down the subject races with the sword which had been bent and blunted at Sadowa, or to govern the Magyars through a Vienna camarilla. A transformation almost as rapid as that which has passed over Japan was effected, and Austria-Hungary advanced at a stride from medievalism and eighteenth-century centralism to the full development of modern constitutionalism. Hungary obtained the fullest rights of self-government; and representative chambers, with a wide popular suffrage, were established for the 'Cisleithanian' provinces. The Emperor, abandoning his autocratic prerogatives, forfeited none of his genuine influence over affairs; in the complex politics of the dual realm, he has been constantly required to act as moderator, reconciler, chief parliamentary manager, and occasionally administrative dictator. It has been a difficult post, and it called for precisely the qualities which the Kaiser is understood to possess. Brilliancy and impetuous genius might have brought disaster, but this has been averted by the shrewdness, the readiness of resource, the tact and temper of the most cautious and adroit of the statesmen-monarchs of contemporary Europe."

The problems now appealing to Francis Joseph for solution are "numerous and anxious," according to *The Saturday Review* (London). "What with riotous Croats, turbulent Huns, irredentist Transylvanians, disaffected Germans, and parliamentary bear-gardens, the heterogeneous empire maintains a very unstable equilibrium. . . . Among the topics engaging his attention the Servian succession will doubtless have assumed prominence. Advices, both public and private, from Belgrade make it abundantly clear that M. Peter Karageorgevitch can not long hold his bloody throne." And regarding the Balkans, the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) declares that Francis Joseph is impressed with the need of maintaining peace at all hazards. War will be avoided between Bulgaria and Turkey if the Emperor-King can contribute to that consummation. "It is to be hoped that these peaceful dispositions will ultimately prevail over the efforts of the irreconcilable Balkan nationalities which would bring about a European intervention regardless of consequences." "The picture presented by the state of affairs in Austria-Hungary," says the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, "is one of the gloomiest. Germany's great interest in the land bound to herself by a close alliance is easy to understand. It is the unanimous wish of Germans that the wide experience and comprehensive statesmanship of the Emperor Francis Joseph will be adequate to the maintenance of his country in the paths of progress in spite of the storms that rage and that threaten Austria-Hungary." Regarding recent mysterious rumors, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) declares:

'Attention must be given a rumor according to which Francis Joseph thinks of abdicating. We consider this rumor absolutely fantastic. Certainly, the situation is delicate, and the aged sovereign is involved in tremendous difficulties, but he is not the man to throw up the sponge, and he knows perfectly well that his own disappearance from the political stage would occasion the gravest complications. Hence, he would not contemplate such a step for an instant. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who would be his successor, and who has little popularity, as is known, would not enjoy the necessary authority to put an end to those national feuds which so profoundly disturb Austria-Hungary. Only by the presence on the throne of Francis Joseph can the unity of the land be maintained for a certain period to come."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLICY OF THE NEW POPE.

MONSIGNOR RAPHAEL MERRY DEL VAL continues to act as Secretary of State at the Vatican, a circumstance which is commented upon abroad as significant of the direction to be given papal policy under the reign of the new sovereign pontiff. For Mgr. Merry del Val, according to a Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Times*, "is an Ultramontane and by no means tolerant in his attitude toward Protestants." The same authority says that the late Cardinal Vaughan wanted Monsignor del Val slated for the succession as Archbishop of Westminster. But the Duke of Norfolk and other leading English Roman Catholics protested. "In no other country," continues the Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Times*, "would the appointment of a foreigner to the highest office in the church be even discussed; Spain would make short work of a proposal to make an Englishman Archbishop of Toledo." Mgr. Merry del Val, stated to be Spanish on his father's side, had an Irish mother, according to our authority, altho *The Speaker* (London) declares his mother to have been English. He was once president of the Pontifical Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, "that is to say, of the institution which provides the diplomatists of the Holy See." Thus *The Speaker*, which says the acting papal Secretary of State made a favorable impression when in England as representative of the Pope at King Edward's coronation. Mgr. Merry del Val was at one time the Vatican envoy in Canada, where he tried to settle the vexed school question that raged fiercely throughout Manitoba some years ago. Later he was mentioned as possible papal delegate in Washington. The late Leo XIII. is said to have formed

the highest estimate of his talents and personal qualities. But the anti-clerical press of the continent of Europe, notably the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), deems his presence in the Vatican chancellory "a bad sign."

He will continue the irreconcilable policy toward Italy, if the *Figaro* (Paris) is well informed. The acting Secretary of State, we are further told, "is imbued with medieval ideas of the divine right of the papacy to universal dominion, and he considers the temporal power a gift from the Deity." But an influential organ of a section of Roman Catholic opinion in Italy, the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), speaks in a conciliatory tone thus:

"Pius X. will be the sincere friend of Italy, for he will consider with far more tenderness than do the ministries that come and go the state of the people who long for peace. When Pius X. was born, Italy was not. Her territory groaned beneath a foreign yoke. He has seen Italy unite herself into one nation. He has seen her, still youthful, working faithfully for her welfare, not affrighted by sacrifices. He sees her now beginning to enrich herself. To-morrow she may be powerful. He sees that study flourishes; that Italy is increasing her credit; that her sister nations draw nearer to her with an increasing cordiality. He has seen the laying of insidious plots to embarrass her converted one by one into humiliations for her enemies. He is acquainted with the royal family which holds the reins of power. He knows them to be honorable, faithful princes, comprising an exemplary Christian family. Why should Pius X. show hostility to the country which, after all, is his own? How can he proclaim sinful those who strive for the welfare of Italy when they see that its rulers are well disposed? We are not speaking of reconciliation in the sense so precious to our forefathers; that would be an anachronism in this era of candor. We look for and predict to all, but particularly to Italy, a religious papacy that will strive for the salvation of souls and of society through the love of the Gospel and not through politics and diplomacy."

As regards the situation in France, a Roman Catholic organ, the Paris *Correspondant*, notes with pleasure that the new Pope has set about learning the French language as a token of his interest in the eldest daughter of the church. To quote:

"It is known that Pius X. does not speak French. He seems from the very first day of his pontificate to have felt the inconvenience of being ignorant of our language, which, by reason of its precision and clearness, is not only the language of diplomacy between nations, but also the language of the intellectual elect of all countries. On this point it is related that immediately after his election the Pope, turning to Cardinal Langénieux, said to him with a smile: 'May God forgive you. You have chosen a pope who can not speak French.' But at the same time it is asserted that Pius X. will take lessons in our language in order to be able to meet all the needs of his new position."

The cardinal to whom the Pope expressed himself in this fashion is quoted by the anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) as having said that separation of church and state is inevitable in France. "This prelate is filled with perspicacity," declares the Jacobin organ. But the Paris *Temps* fills its editorial columns with disapproval of any scheme of separation. The subject takes precedence of all others in the current French magazines, altho nothing very new is said regarding it. What the Vatican proposes to do in the premises is a topic on which no information whatever can be gleaned in the European press. But Victor Bérard, writing in the *Revue de Paris*, asserts that the French clergy are indifferent to the question from a financial point of view. He says their revenues would increase were separation of church and state accomplished. The faithful would give in abundance.

In Germany the immediate problem of papal policy has reference to the Jesuits, according to the *Journal des Débats*. The anti-Jesuit law of the empire, declares the Paris organ, has two provisions which must be differentiated. One clause forbids the Jesuits and affiliated religious orders to found any establishment in Germany. Another clause, of special importance just now, reads: "The Jesuits, and members of affiliated religious orders, if foreign, may be expelled from the federal territory. If they are German, their residence in any particular locality may be regulated or forbidden." These provisions, according to our Parisian authority, were supplemented by a rule to the effect that no Jesuit in Germany shall henceforth exercise in church or school any religious function whatever. This state of the law must be maintained at all costs, insists the anti-clerical *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which understands that the Vatican is now negotiating with the imperial Government on the subject. It conjectures that the support of the clerical Center can be gained in the next session of the Reichstag only upon the basis of concessions to the Jesuits. This it pronounces "a menace to our fatherland." But the Socialist organs, notably the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) and the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), while warmly opposing the Center party, see nothing to object to in repealing the legal disabilities of the Jesuits. They incline in favor of the policy of the Socialist leader Bebel, who declared that "the law against the Jesuits is one of the flagrant injustices perpetrated by the Government of the empire. That is why I say 'Down with the anti-Jesuit law.'" But the German press generally, excepting, of course, such clerical organs as the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, opposes any change in the statute. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) admits that the imperial chancellor may have given pledges on the subject, but it thinks that circumstances have changed, because one noted bishop persists in his antagonism to Roman Catholic parents who send their daughters to a state high school. Clearly, thinks the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), Germany and the Vatican "will soon have much to say to each other."

But the policy of the Vatican is most eagerly discussed in connection with the coming visit of the King of Italy to Paris. This visit, notes the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), will necessitate a return visit of the President of the French republic to Rome. The attitude of the new Pope will then be "tested by the fire of circumstance." Will he adopt the attitude that might have commended itself to the late pontiff and refuse to receive the head of the nation which the Vatican persists in regarding as the eldest daughter of the church? "Will Rome howl?" Not if the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) understands the situation. We find it saying:

"The meeting of the Italian King with the French President will be of great importance in its results. King Victor Immanuel would assuredly not go to Paris unless he were certain of a return visit from President Loubet in Rome. In this way will be dissolved a spell which ever since 1870 has kept the heads of Catholic states away from the city of Rome. A new pontiff has been crowned in the Vatican. Pius X. may continue to regard himself as a 'prisoner,' but a more conciliatory sentiment appears to hold sway at the Vatican in the face of unalterable facts. It was thought, in the days of Leo XIII., that the French President's appearance at the Quirinal would result in a severance of official relations between the Vatican and France. Such a breach would have been gratifying to the majority in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris. It would to-day be deemed opportune. But President Loubet and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs do not think this. President Loubet has hopes of arriving at a satisfactory compromise with the Vatican."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HIS MISTAKE. — The new King of Servia, asserts the St. Petersburg *Grazhdanin*, "thought that after having changed his jacket for a royal uniform, and his cap for a crown, he could sit on the corpse of the last Obrenovitch as softly as in an armchair."

PREJUDICE.—"While the better class of Americans have shown no antagonism toward other foreigners conducting business in the [Philippine] Islands," says *The China Mail*, a British paper published in Hongkong, "others, and unfortunately, they form the majority, have carried their hostility to the utmost limits."

REVIVAL OF SLAVERY IN AFRICA.—"There is no doubt we are confronted by a revival of slavery in Africa which is all the harder to deal with because those who profit by it are no longer an oligarchy of planters, but a democracy of joint stock companies," says the London *Pilot*. "What has been done in the Kongo State will be done, if we are not careful, in our own protectorates."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE FATAL GIFT OF BEAUTY.

ELEANOR DAYTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 315 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

THERE is an odd blend of the romantic and the realistic in Mr. Stephenson's treatment of his heroine. Eleanor Dayton is a radiantly beautiful woman. Nature has marked her for a "professional beauty." But in her feminine forbears had figured another such, Mary Carroll, whose disposition and soured life had made her face, at forty, as great a horror as it had been intoxication at twenty. Thanks to what may be called an educational strategy on the part of Eleanor's aunt, Miss Eliza (who was not a Carroll!), this facially ruined great-aunt Mary figures as a sort of *memento mori* for the girl who is such a reversion to her in type. Miss Eliza bestows two miniatures of Mary Carroll upon her niece : one at twenty, the other at forty !

Eleanor has, in consequence, a distrust of her beauty that would befit a medieval monk. When her lover presses his suit, she thrusts the miniature of the age-collapsed Mary before his gaze and asks if he is sure that he loves her, when it is only a question of time before she and her great-aunt will look like twin-sisters. She doesn't put it in that jocose way, else Tom Wilmot probably would not have been scared away; as he was, in fact.

At two years of age Eleanor had been brought to her relative, Enfield Dayton, and left on the steps, one starlit evening, through her colored nurse's jocosity. The closed door had appalled the child, who set up a terrifying outcry. The closed door is treated mystically, and throughout his heroine's career Mr. Stephenson leans toward the color of vague, fretful threatenings with apparently no warrant for it beyond his idiosyncrasy. For Eleanor is a perfectly healthy, normal girl. At least you feel that she should be, if Mr. Stephenson would but give her her head. In the final outcome of an "unhappy ending" she shows up as a remarkably fine woman, whom trial and Mr. Stephenson have not spoiled.

The book is interesting, which is the first requisite of a novel. There are several episodes which are novel, and in the brief, but warranted, intrusion of the Civil War, the author is cogent and strikes a brisk, even gait which would have helped his work had it been maintained throughout.

There are pathos and dignity enough, however, to the book to command respect and repay perusal. One very clever thing is the way in which the third Napoleon is introduced as a prolog and epilog to the *motifs* of the story, the destiny of Eleanor's beauty. He, at the height of his glory, meets her, in the full splendor of her comeliness, at the studio of an artist who has done her portrait. "Mademoiselle," he said to her, "your portrait is the aspect you would wear after you had passed through a great tragedy." In the summer of '72 they met again, by chance, at Chiselhurst, when she had been through her tragedy and he had finished with glory. Both these incidents are artistically treated without the insensibility to *vraisemblance* which marks the fictional use of historical material in so many modern novels.

A NOVEL OF ADMIRABLE BLEND.

THE HOUSE ON THE SANDS. By Charles Marriott. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 345 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

THE latest work of Charles Marriott, author of "The Column" and several other novels, appeals alike to the best readers of fiction and to every sane critic of it. It is the latter who will feel the more grateful, because, while a book may warrant a critic's absorbed interest as well as that of the uncritical reader, he knows how rarely is it his pleasure to run across a modern novel whose construction, style, and development reveal the consummate artist. The story is fascinating, tho of such well-bred repose that even the tragic incident which is its climax is appreciated rather than gasped at. The *motif* is psychological, tho the sequence of events has no flaw in its mastery, and the depth and pathos of the human vivisection have to be ruminated on, by comparison.

The interweaving of the component factors is so deftly accomplished that the ingenuity in their combination is also apt to be overlooked. A Cornish gentleman, Godfrey Julian, is more of the statesman than the politician, and even his statesmanship has a fine basis of humanitarianism which is not generally pervasive of that form of intellectual activity. He looks to the imperialism which shall make the British empire cohere into a unity that shall not only mean the greatest material advantages to it but shall enlarge and enrich the individual men and women that make it up. He had been looked on as a man for promotion to some responsible position in the Government, when he suddenly resigned his post of private secretary to a cabinet minister, "in order to preserve an open mind." He is forty-one years of age, unmarried, and lives with a sister so devoted to him that she has told her lover she will never wed until Godfrey finds a wife who may take her place as ministrant to his needs.

"The House on the Sands" is on the Julian estate, and there, also, a striking man and woman reside who have agreed to lead their existence together on the basis of high friendship alone. The title of the book must be apprehended as of symbolical significance, since it and its locale have slight force outside of its occupants. It is a deserted granite structure where Christopher Langon and Audrey Thurston are attempting an impractical dream. The woman is awakened to love of a nobler man, while her companion progresses to the point of physical appetency and then disintegrates into gradual madness.

CHARLES MARRIOTT.

The very refinement of Mr. Marriott's art, in a way, derogates from its merit save with the true connoisseurs. One does not realize how swiftly and powerfully he is borne onward when there is no jar or rattle in the transporting medium. The style is of such firm suavity, the character-drawing is so deftly done, the caustic and witty generalizations or figurative statements have such slight "smell of the lamp" that only the expert in words and their handling will appreciate the value of this wholesome finish. To-day, when "smart" brilliancy of epigram or criticism is almost a trick and so current that one is aweary of its crepitant tinkle, writing like this of Mr. Marriott's is a grateful novelty.

Politics enters largely into the story, but it is not the main interest. Those who have little stomach for politics even in its most engrossing form will find this part of the tale not uninteresting. The women are admirably analyzed and projected, tho the analysis is not one of phrase or enumeration of their personal notes. The reader learns them as he learns his own human acquaintance and friends, by construing their acts, deducing their principles, and rating at their due value those little things which are indicative of so much. It is a book that one may recommend to any one as a most gratifying novel.

A COEDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITY ROMANCE.

THE LAW OF LIFE. By Anna McClure Sholl. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 572 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

ONE may remark, at the start, that 572 pages of a novel is a serious proposition at this hasting age of the world. At the end of Miss Sholl's novel the reader will be apt to think the same. Another mild stricture is on the title. "The Law of Life" has a ponderous sound and offers about as much allurement as the name Baruch Spinoza. Moreover, and this is really trying, the novel does not furnish too much illumination anent this same "Law," tho in one place the author is good enough to state that it is Love. However, it were as silly as rash to approach the novel of to-day, whether as reader or critic, too dialectically.

Miss Sholl selects as her *mise en scène* a coeducational university. A novel which set forth a vivid, Zolaistic picture of the modern college life for either of the sexes, or for both, would be entertaining reading. Somehow, Miss Sholl gives the people in this little world but dallies on the outskirts of real college existence. She brings her heroine, Barbara Dale, to Holworth, as ward of a professor of mathematics, on the death of her uncle, another recluse and scholar, with whom she had lived since she was three years old. This Ames Penfield, her guardian, tho only forty-five, is gray, and so abstracted that the first time he calls to see Barbara, after her arrival at Holworth, he gets interested in a book and starts to go home, forgetting quite the reason of his coming. Barbara is twenty, so he has only one year of guardianship. At the end of it he tells her he is lonesome, that he loves her! and will she marry him? She does, through a sense of pity, never having known what real love is.

Then the story begins. For there is a remarkably fine young professor, who is Penfield's assistant. He is something of an idealist, but right abreast of the times and with a keen zest for the political questions of the day. Barbara, despite her Latin and Greek, is no *femme forte*. Gradually, but very thoroughly, she and Richard Waring, this assistant professor of mathematics, fall in love with one another. Barbara is not a girl of any pronounced religious principles and, really, not a strong character. She has a strong persuader in the ardent Richard, she has another in the intensity of her own love for him, and she has a third in the perfunctory nature of her husband's regard. In his way, he finds her an agreeable presence in the house, and, so long as he may work at mathematics as much as he likes, he is quite content to let Richard be her *cavalière serviente* for the social amenities of life.

Barbara fights against the violent desire of her heart, but through a

blind sense that she must. Then, after she has fully awakened to what it all means, she continues to take walks and go rowing with her lover, tho she forbids him to speak of Love!

Miss Sholl is "modern" enough in her treatment of the situation to lead it up to a meeting between them on an island where there are some deserted cottages, in one of which they take refuge from an impending storm, and out of which Barbara takes refuge, by flying in hot haste, after they have swept to the very brink of passion's fall.

The upshot is that the professor wakes up to the fact that something is the matter with his wife and shows a kind solicitude which holds Barbara. She can not hurt his feelings by giving herself to the young man, and so she sends Richard about his business. And there you are. Finis!

It is a very human study of a young woman who is not great, not strong, not ordinary, but who, even on Miss Sholl's own showing, has no higher thing to guide her than pity.

Miss Sholl introduces a quantity of university men and women, most of them non-contributory to the action of the story. They are drawn elaborately and are really human beings, but they fill the stage to no purpose.

The style is very good, and there are wit and cleverness. The author is presumably new at her craft and may get a clearer view of what she wants to compass the next time, or achieve it more succinctly.

HISTORY MADE PERSONAL AND PICTURESQUE.

IRELAND AND HER STORY. By Justin McCarthy. Cloth, 4¼ x 7¼ in., 100 pp. Price, $1, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

AS England is said, because of her meteorological mutability, to have more "climate" than any other country, so it may be claimed for Ireland, on account of the uncertain and surprising characteristics of her statesmen, that she leads all other nations in personality. Her history is based almost wholly upon the acts and policies of individuals. The great Irishmen have really been leaders in popular movements, rather than, as is so often the case in other countries, simply men in front of impelling mobs or columns. Accordingly, when their public service is ended, whether they have been dismissed with good or with bad "charácters," Irish statesmen are always recorded by Clio as "originals."

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Justin McCarthy, who is novelist and journalist as well as historian, appreciates to the full both the romantic interest and historical truth of he large part played by individual character in the history of his native land. The majority of his pages, few as they are, are rightly devoted to picturesque sketches of the men whose personal histories form a chronicle of Ireland. Beginning with legendary Finn and semi-legendary St. Patrick, he brings us shortly to Brian Boru, who, in the clear light of history, is revealed as another King Alfred, the creator of a nation. But, as Mr. McCarthy says, "the master-spirit is not always able to bequeath his own genius and authority to his successors," and Irish history, both personal and national, became despicable. The shameful, tho romantic, story of Macmurragh, "who brought the Norman o'er," is related. After the conquest, Irish history becomes the story of the Fitzgeralds, one member of which ruling family, Thomas Fitzgerald, called "Silken Thomas," from his array, is particularly and graphically presented in person and action.

In the period of anarchy arising in Ireland from the domination of the heavy-handed Elizabeth, a very different figure arises as the representative of Ireland. It is Shane O'Neil, who fought the great queen so fiercely that she invited him to treat with her in her court in England. This invitation he accepted, and McCarthy gives us, after Froude, a picture of O'Neil and his retainers, in their shaggy mantles and with battle-axes, among the stately gentlemen of the court, which an artist like Makart might envy.

For three generations, till Cromwell's conquest, when Patrick Sarsfield takes his place as national hero, the history of the O'Neils is the history of Ireland.

From the Hanoverian accession onward, the arena changes from battle-field to forum. Our historian tilts with Froude over the latter's statement that, from the refusal of the English Government under Queen Anne to incorporate Ireland with Great Britain, "as from a scorpion's egg," sprang all the subsequent troubles between the islands, yet he practically accepts the act as the turning-point in Irish history. Writers like Swift and Molyneux, administrators like Lord Chesterfield, and agitators like Lucas give the new cast of politics to the Irish question. Then parliamentarians arise—Flood and Grattan and O'Connell. Even the militant patriots, such as Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet, are shown to have been soldiers by force of circumstances, not by natural instinct. In the story of Ireland of the Victorian period the historian of "Our Own Times" comes upon familiar scenes, *quorum pars fuit.* The "Young Ireland Movement," the fight for Home Rule, both by military and by parliamentary tactics, and, last of all, the contest for tenant proprietorship, are depicted under the leadership of such striking characters as Mitchel and Meagher, O'Brien and Dillon, Parnell and Gladstone, and Redmond and Russell, for, like Irish comedians, Irish statesmen (with whom no one will object to including Parnell's great English ally) seem to appear in pairs.

It is to be hoped, for Ireland's sake, that the "continuous performance" of her struggle for freedom will soon end in the "Grand Apotheosis of Liberty," and, for the reading public's sake, that Justin McCarthy will be still here to describe it.

FITTING AN AUREOLE TO A WRITER.

THE FAITH OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By John Kelman, Jr., M.A. Cloth, 6¼ x 8¾ in., 291 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

IT is well to know from the start what the Rev. Mr. Kelman means by "Faith" when he attributes it to Robert Louis Stevenson; and the next question a reader will ask is: How much intimate knowledge of his gifted countryman has Mr. Kelman?

The author states in the opening chapter that "the faith of Robert Louis Stevenson could never be expressed in any *formal creed.* . . . We shall not, therefore, attempt to construct any creed for Stevenson out of words of his that bear reference to *religious doctrines.*" He continues: "There are the flexible yet strong cords of sentiment," and "those other cords which we call character" that bind men to their Maker, as well as do "the steel chains of dogma."

These words in the Preface also throw light on what Mr. Kelman means here by faith:

"The type of faith which his own words declare is peculiarly valuable in the present time. There is around us much unconscious Christianity. There are strong men whom God has girded, tho they have not known Him, and quiet men who do not seem to be following Christ, and yet unquestionably are casting out devils. These are the men who will best appreciate Stevenson's faith. Its unconventionality, its freedom from dogmatic expression and the inseparable weaving of it into the warp and woof of his life's various activities, must appeal to many who have found themselves out of sympathy with the external forms of modern Christianity, tho in heart they have remained true to its spirit."

Mr. Kelman also says that Stevenson, had he been constrained to state in two words his ideal for life and character, would have expressed it as Manliness and Health. With this understanding of the author's point of view, and his explicit statement that he did not know Stevenson and only hopes to make evident the faith of him by what is set forth in Stevenson's writings, it may be admitted that Mr. Kelman has well succeeded in his purpose. His style, his way of thinking, and his use of Stevenson's works are equally satisfactory. But, after all, his hero's instinctive pluck and common decency are the "faith," and are sufficiently discernible to the reader of Stevenson without any special pleading. The kindly effort of the friendly Mr. Kelman is too tinged with eulogistic *couleur de rose.* Even after he has taken a goodly sized book for the elaborate adjustment of this aureole of faith to a plucky sick man's brow, one feels that he might almost as well have let it alone. To know Stevenson is to know the aureole.

Miss Alice Brown, in her study of Stevenson, issued for private circulation only (the more's the pity), says briefly all that Mr. Kelman more laboriously but far less effectively has expressed in a book. Here are her words:

"What did Stevenson believe? So simple a system of morals was never more simply set forth. 'To owe no man anything, paying scot as you go; to consider your neighbor's happiness; to live cleanly and honest; to do no scamp work; to sing loud at your task, and moan, if you must, under cover; and, above all, *to obey:* the creed of the soldier and the gentleman.'"

Stevenson himself wrote: "Let it be enough for faith that the whole creation groans in mortal frailty, strives with unconquerable constancy; *surely not all in vain.*" Not quite as definite as Tennyson's "one far-off divine event, To which the whole creation moves," but at least more hopeful than Henley's

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

Mr. Kelman, despite his personal bias, shows himself a good critic, and one who has learned with artistic reverence the use of the pen.

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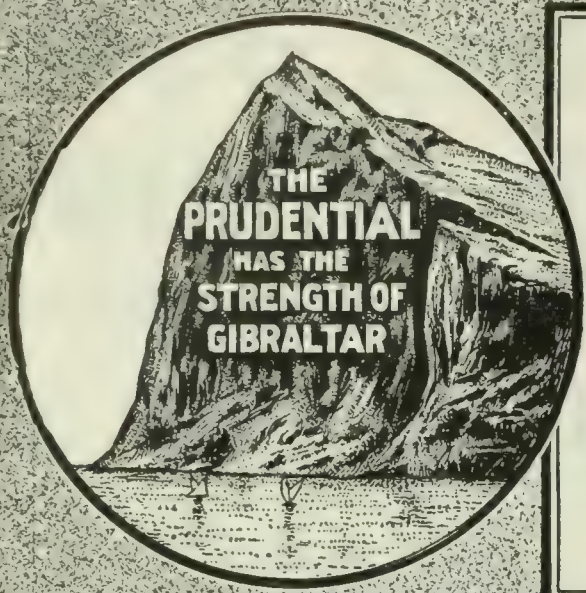

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Wingtown Parson's Linen Duster."—Isabella P. Hopkins. (Eaton & Mains, $0.30 net.)

"General Zoology."—Charles W. Dodge. (American Book Company.)

"The Enlargement of Life."—Frederick Lynch. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Gorgo."—A romance of old Athens by Charles K. Gaines. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Mills of Man."—Philip Payne. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Le Petit Robinson de Paris."—L. de Bonneville. (American Book Company.)

"Primary Arithmetic."—William J. Milne. (American Book Company.)

"Stories of Great Artists."—Olive B. Horne and Kathrine L. Scobey. (American Book Company.)

"How to Beat the Game."—Garrett Brown. (G. W. Dillingham, $0.75.)

"In Old Alabama."—Anne Hobson. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"A Child's Letters to Her Husband."—Helen W. Moody. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.)

"Toilers of the Home."—Lillian Pettengill. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Merivale Banks."—Mary J. Holmes. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.)

"Riverfall."—Linn Boyd Porter. (G. W. Dillingham & Co.)

"The Third Degree."—Charles Ross Jackson. (G. W. Dillingham & Co.)

"Into All the World."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston.)

"Hagar."—Dramatic poem in three acts by Rollin Wells. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Vice Admiral of the Blue."—Roland B. Molineux. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.50.)

"Gold from Life's Rainbows."—James Hampton Lee. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Manifesto of the Communist Party."—Karl Marx. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"The Fortunes of Fifi."—Molly E. Seawell. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Jeffersonian Democracy."—John R. Dunlap. (The Jeffersonian Society, New York, $1.50.)

"The Poetical Works of William Cullen Bryant." (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"The Other Door."—Lyman Abbott. (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"History of the Mississippi Valley."—John R. Spears. (A. S. Clark, New York, $5 net.)

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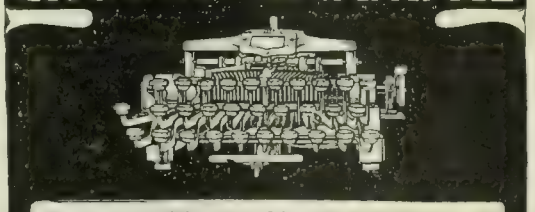

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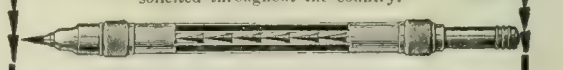

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CURRENT POETRY.

To Helen Keller.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES

Life has its limitations manifold:
All life; not only that which throbs in thee,
And strains its fetters, eager to be free.
The faultless eye may not thy vision hold—
Maiden, whose brow with thought is aureoled,
And they who hear may lack the ministry,
The august influence, of Silence, she
Who brooded o'er the void, in ages old.

Prisoner of the Dark inaudible—
Light, which the night itself could not eclipse,
Thou shinest forth, Man's being to reveal.
We learn, with awe, from thine apocalypse,
That nothing can the human spirit quell,
And know him lord of all things, *who can feel!*

—In September *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Roman Way.

By ARTHUR COLTON.

I.

Having such sadness then we turned aside
From the straight road and Roman Way that goes
Too straightly upward, on what breathless snows
Its measured lines austerity descried:
"Captain, too stern this granite road!" we cried,
And, "For whose right in militant array
Are led the sons of men the Roman Way?"
But the slow avalanche alone replied.

And so we turned aside: and day by day
Men passed us with set faces to the road,
And crying, "The Eternal City!" went their way,
While in the pleasant valley we abode,
With all its dewy herbage and the fleet
Running of water brooks with silken feet

II.

Then in the main of living we were glad
Of that resolve which took us from the Way,
Seeing how softly bade adieu each day
And in what gentleness the moon was clad;
Then ashen age came on us, sullen, sad,
Stealthy and slow, and passed and passed again
The onward faces of swift journeying men,
Keen with the life of some large Iliad.

Now—for our heads are stricken, our lives are
As flowers sodden in the winter rain—
We, who alive are dead—and whether far
Beyond the snows are blissful births of pain,
Or Rome, or Cæsar, we know not—we say,
There is one way of life, *The Roman Way.*

—In September *Harper's Magazine.*

To the Unknown God.

Athenian Hymn.

By ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER.

Night-folded Unreality
(If such a phantom-god there be),
We raise our timid song to Thee.

They say Thy home is in the deep;
Below Poseidon Thou dost keep
Thy throne where sunbeams never sleep.

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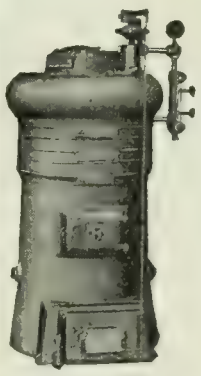

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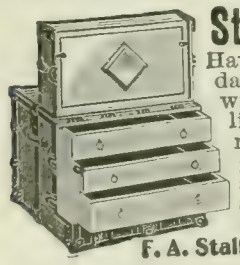

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They say Thy home is in the sky,
Thou flashest an all-seeing eye
Down on the peak where Zeus doth lie

But if Thou art so far from here
That Thou to man dost not appear,
Why do we sometimes feel Thee near,

Or seem to feel, when droops the heart?
Do we then know Thy healing art-
Or is it of our dreams a part?

Sometimes we seem to feel Thee nigh
In moments when the soul mounts high
Seem to behold Thee eye to eye;

And then Thy majesty we deem
More radiant than Apollo's beam
Or the Cloud-Gatherer's lightning-gleam

Then Earth returns Thy mien to mar,
Leaving Thee phantom-like and far
Like luster from a hidden star.

—In *The Outlook*

Transfiguration.

By ALICE CHOATE PERKINS.

The night wind whispers softly. Through the pines
Tumultuous murmur rises, swells, and dies.
The tender moonlight on the woodland lies
And the wide forest in the moon-mist shines
With glistening silver. The familiar lines
Of hill and valley melt and fade—to rise
All glorified and strange. Before my eyes
A magic power all grosser things refines.
Breathless I gaze, remote as in a trance.
I am no longer mortal when I see,
Now in the moment of supreme delight,
The tortuous labyrinth of old circumstance
Vanish to nothingness and leave me free
Under the boundless splendor of the night.

—In September *Atlantic Monthly.*

PERSONALS.

May's Picture of the Conjurer.—An amusing story is told of Phil May, the late famous cartoonist of the London *Punch*, and an English conjurer at a fair at Stratford-on-Avon. The New York *Tribune* repeats the story as follows:

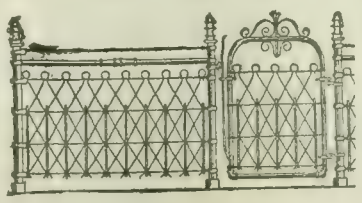
Phil was watching the very clever gentleman who was wrapping up sovereigns and half-crowns in pieces of paper and selling them for two shillings. The "sharp" had a beautiful face—such a face as Phil May loved to draw. So he sketched him furtively. But the gentleman saw him, and made a speech forthwith.

"If that there celebrited portrit painter with the tight breeches on will 'and up the picter, the equally celebrited benefactor to 'oomanity wot is givin' away quids for coppers will reward 'im accordingly!" he shouted.

Phil, with a twinkle in his eye, handed up the drawing. The conjurer was delighted with the sketch and pinned it to the tail-board of his cart. With another preliminary speech he threw three sovereigns, three half-sovereigns and several half-crowns into a piece of paper, screwed it up and handed it to the artist.

"You'll be president of the bloomin' R'yal Academy some dye, young man," said he. "Here, catch!"

"A bargain's a bargain," said Phil, walking off with the packet of gold and silver, which when



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opened proved to contain two pennies and a halfpenny; but Phil said that it was the most entertaining commission he had ever been paid for.

The Joke of a Scientist. When Prof. Joseph Le Conte was taking a scientific excursion with Agassiz to the Marquesas and thence into the Dry Tortugas, he ventured on a little pleasantry to beguile the time. Says *The Youth's Companion:*

The day after their arrival Professor Le Conte was sent to examine a little island, about ten miles away, and having done it he remained there becalmed all the next day. The water was about twenty feet deep, a splendid place for a dive.

Le Conte stripped and plunged overboard, and amused himself by plucking sponges and corals from the bottom. While he was thus engaged, an old-time naturalist who had joined the party, something to Agassiz's disgust, came paddling round the ship in a little boat.

Le Conte, to the delight of the sailors looking on, took hold of the keel behind, lay on his back, with his legs under the boat and his head hidden by the stern, and began to swim backward.

The boat mysteriously moved the wrong way, and the harder the old gentleman paddled the more it resisted him. Still it moved backward.

He was alarmed. Some devil-fish was evidently running away with him. He peered over the gunwale, but saw nothing. Now he paddled frantically, his strength increased by terror, but still the boat slipped back. Finally the onlooking sailors laughed so hard that the joke could be carried on no longer, and Le Conte, fearful of an avenging paddle on his head, swam swiftly away.

Webster Wanted More. Patrick Calhoun, grandson of John C. Calhoun, tells some interesting incidents of ante-bellum days. One of the incidents relates to Daniel Webster, and is published in the New York *Times:*

"I have forgotten the year," said Mr. Calhoun recently at the Waldorf, "but it was when Mr. Webster was visiting my grandfather at Columbia, S. C. At dinner, which was eaten at three o'clock in the afternoon, an incautious guest alluded in glowing terms to the Madeira wine served with the dessert. He dilated on its age, its color, its bouquet, and closed his panegyric by saying:

"'Mr. Webster, the interest on a quart of this wine at the market price would pay your fare back to Washington, sir.'

"When starting for a drive soon after dinner Mr. Webster put one foot on the carriage step and remained in that position so long that Mr. Calhoun said solicitously, 'I hope, sir, that you are not thinking of giving up the ride.'

"'It is a matter of doubt, Mr. Calhoun,' said Webster, with a profound bow, 'whether I should go on the ride or remain here and help consume some more of the interest on the irreproachable Madeira.'"

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Abundance of Tone.—"But—er—there seems a lack of tone in the place."

"Lack of tone! I wish to Heaven there were! Good Lord, man, there's a piano in every house."—*Judy.*

Female Logic.—"Ma, why shouldn't you look a gift-horse in the mouth?"

"Oh, I suppose, dear, because horses of that kind bite."

"Ma, what kind of horses are gift-horses?"

"Oh, the kind that bite if you look at their mouth."

"Ma, why do they bite you if you look at their mouth?"

"Oh, dear, I suppose it is because they are gift-horses."—*Judy.*

Helpful Hints to Housewives.—To prevent flannel from shrinking, put it away in a drawer. Do not keep on going to look at it, as the shrinking habit is often due to nervousness.

As soon as a skirt shows signs of wear round the pocket, remove the pocket. You will in time get used to the change, and be brighter without it. Another good plan is to remove the skirt.

To try if eggs are fresh, drop them into a deep bucket of pure water. If fresh, they will at once sink to the bottom and break.

Warts may be cured by rubbing them for seven or eight hours a day with a piece of pumice-stone. As often as the pumice-stone is worn away, begin again with a fresh piece.—*Punch.*

Probably.—HIS PA: "Bobby, I merely punish you to show my love for you, my boy."

BOBBY: "If I was only bigger, pa, I'd return your love."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

His Train of Thought.—"Have you noticed what absurdly extravagant ideas Cholly has been expressing of late?"

"Oh, yes! But it's nothing. He's only talking through his automobile cap."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Lending a Hand.—PROFESSOR: "We will now read a chapter in concord."

PUPIL (whispering to seat-mate): "Tell me quick, is 'Concord' in the Old or New Testament?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Made Good.—BOBBS: "Talk about mean men, that groceryman is the limit. I bought a dozen eggs from him the other day and every one of them was about to hatch."

DOBBS: "He made good, didn't he?"

BOBBS: "Made good! When I told him he asked for the bill, and revised it, charging me nineteen

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THE new **Interchangeable Tracker Board** on the **Cecilian** permits the use of *any* standard perforated music. You are not obliged to use the special **Cecilian** rolls. This gives you a greater choice in the selection of your music than is possible with any other player. In addition to this great feature, the **Cecilian** is by far the easiest piano player to pump; its touch is absolutely non-mechanical, and its musical performance in every way the most artistic. Particulars on application.

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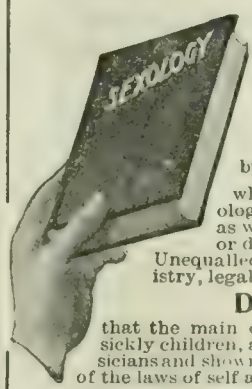

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cents a pound for six pounds of spring chicken." — *Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Waiting for His Chance.—MR. FOGG: "Why aren't you in school, Bobby?"

BOBBY: "'Cause I read in the history-book that great an' successful men usually started in life without many educational advantages, an' I'm more ambitious than the other boys."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Odorous Genius.—"Ah," said the casual caller, seeing the poet at work in the adjoining room, "the fire of genius is burning, eh?"

"No," said the poet's practical wife, "it is his cigarette that smells so."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Coming Events.

September 21.—Republican state convention, at Denver, Col.

October 1.—Democratic state conventions, at Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

October 1-2.—Convention of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, at Chicago.

October 2.—Republican state convention, at Boston.

October 3-8.—Convention of the National Prison Association, at Louisville, Ky.

October 5.—Convention of the International Order of Blacksmiths, at St. Louis.

October 7-9.—Convention of American Municipalities, at Baltimore.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

September 14.—Bulgaria makes a final appeal to the Powers to prevent the systematic devastation of Macedonia and the massacre of its Christian population by Turkey; and to stop the mobilization of the Turkish army.

September 15.—It is said that Bulgaria will not take decisive steps until an answer to its note to the Powers is received; 20,000 Bulgarian reserves are called out. A general insurrection breaks out in the vilayet of Salonika.

September 16.—Representatives of the Powers are warning Bulgaria to keep quiet, as in case of war with Turkey she need not expect any help from foreign quarters. One hundred insurgents are reported killed in an encounter with Turkish soldiers near Lake Perlepe.

September 17.—The Turks destroy the town of Kastoria and massacre its 10,000 inhabitants. It is proposed that Russia and Austria occupy Macedonia to restore order, and it is likely that the other Powers will approve of the plan.

September 18.—Advices from Sofia say that an optimistic tone pervades there and hopes are expressed again that war may be averted. It is reported that the British Government will send a fleet to Turkish waters, and that Great Britain, France and Italy have intervened to prevent the continuance of massacres in Macedonia.

September 19.—The revolutionists are now concentrating in Eastern Macedonia. Turkish soldiers burn five villages in the district of Kastoria; fighting is reported at Melnik and Okrida. At Brijoni and Dobravan the Turks are badly beaten by the insurgents.

September 20.—In an audience with the Russian Ambassador, the Sultan expresses his regrets at the Turkish excesses and declares that the insurrection is ending.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 14.—Both Japan and England protest against Russia's new program for the evacuation of Manchuria.

The British Cabinet meets.

The annual congress of the German Social Democrats opens at Dresden.

The Colombian Congress approves a bill authorizing the Government to negotiate a new canal treaty.

September 15.—Premier Balfour issues a statement defining his view on protection.

Attorney Finley presents the Canadian side of

2,000 Victor Safety Guns Given

WITH THE **Owl Game Boards**

Size 26 inches long, barrel 13 inches, weight 18 ounces.

With the first 2,000 orders for one of our Owl Game Boards, accompanied by the **names and addresses of two dealers** who could sell the Owl Game Boards, we will give absolutely free a VICTOR SAFETY GUN, which retails at $1.00. This gun is a breech-loader, self-cocker; looks and operates like a modern breech-loading rifle, and shoots a ⅞ inch soft hollow rubber ball accurately a great distance by means of a paper cap. This is the first gun manufactured that may be used with absolute safety to the entire family. A separate metal chamber entirely incloses the paper cap. No danger of any explosion, escape of powder or bullet, because the bullet is a **soft hollow rubber ball.** Made of the best steel, nickel-plated. The stock, hardwood walnut finish.

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The Owl Hockey Game is one of the latest and most interesting of all games on the market to-day. It is made portable with hardwood frame and strong flexible bottom; handsomely decorated in black, red and green colors. Retail price, $2.00.

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Price $2.00 with book of rules and 53 implements for playing all the games, including $1.00 Victor Safety Gun, 100 P. V. safety caps and 2 Balls absolutely free as above offered. I will send it upon receipt of price $2.00, express 35c. extra if prepaid east of Denver. Beyond, pro rata. **This is the first special offer** made to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. This combination will be one of the most desirable Christmas presents ever given, appealing not only to the young people but to every member of the family. Money refunded if not as represented.

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and its Medico-Legal Relation. A clear and concise pocket handbook giving full information on post-mortem examinations. By GUSTAV SCHMITT, M.D. Pocket Size. 16mo. Leather, 186 pp. $1.00 net.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

the Alaskan Boundary argument before the tribunal in London.

September 16.—A Blue Book is issued in England giving statistics of British trade and industrial conditions.

Attorney Finlay continues his argument before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

September 17. The resignation of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies; C. T. Ritchie, Secretary for the Exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, are presented and are accepted by King Edward.

Emperor Francis Joseph declares that he would never yield to the demands of the Hungarian party, who insist on the use of their own language by officers in the Hungarian section of the army.

September 18.—Emperor William visits Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna.

Counsel for the United States replies to the Canadian presentation of the Alaskan boundary case.

September 19.—Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne go to confer with King Edward regarding selections for the vacancies in the Cabinet.

It is rumored that all foreigners are to be expelled from Fez, Morocco.

September 20.—Mr. Jackson, first United States diplomatic agent to Bulgaria, presents his credentials.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AND INDIAN LANDS SCANDALS.

September 14.—Secretary Hitchcock appoints Charles J. Bonaparte to conduct the investigation into the Indian affairs.

Miss Todd turns the Greenwood, Del., post-office over to her successor, Jacob L. Houseman. Miss Todd issues a statement in defense of her attitude.

September 17.—Three more indictments in the postal cases, are returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington.

September 19.—State Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., is arrested on charges of complicity in the postal frauds.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 14.—A statue of President McKinley is unveiled in Toledo.

Secretary Shaw designates fifty national banks, and orders that $4,000,000 be deposited with them.

A counterfeit plant is discovered among the convicts of the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

September 15.—The Nation Irrigation Congress meets in Ogden, Utah.

The attorney-general of Missouri begins the inquiry into the methods used by R. C. Kerens last January to secure the Republican nomination for United States Senator to succeed George G. Vest.

September 16.—The President inspects the immigration bureau at Ellis Island, after announcing that he had appointed a commission to investigate charges made against the immigration authorities.

Sir Thomas Lipton is reported ill in Chicago with catarrhal appendicitis.

September 17.—The Central Labor-Union of Washington sends resolutions to other labor organizations urging them to petition President Roosevelt to dismiss W. A. Miller from the Government printing-office and reverse his "open-shop" policy.

New Jersey's Antietam monument is dedicated in the presence of President Roosevelt, Governor Murphy, and a distinguished party.

September 18.—China will present claims against the United States for injuries inflicted on Chinamen by a mob at Tonopah, Nev.

General F. D. Grant, in his report on affairs in the Department of Texas, urges the reestablishment of the army canteen.

September 19.—The Ohio Republicans open their state campaign with a big demonstration at Chillicothe.

September 20.—Brassworkers of various cities form an organization in St. Louis to oppose strikes and bring about arbitration in cases of differences with employers.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

September 16.—*Philippines:* Natives attack a constabulary post in Luzon and are repulsed after a sharp fight.

One hundred cases of bubonic plague are reported near Manila, and cholera prevails throughout the islands

Goat Lymph Treatment

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

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We can prove the above statement to you or to any one who will come to the Highland Mine and make a thorough examination of the work which has been done in the last few months. We have opened up as fine an ore shoot as any mining man could possibly wish for.

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This shoot has been proven to be over 100 feet in length and averages in width from one to four feet, assaying from $20 to $300 per ton. From this body of ore a great many thousand dollars can be extracted if the management should so choose, but at the last meeting of the board of directors it was decided to continue the development work on the property, and to keep on driving the present tunnel as fast as possible, in order that the other rich shoots which have been so thoroughly demonstrated to exist throughout the entire length of the Bannockburn claim, a distance of 1500 feet, may be opened up, thus adding other and larger reserves to those already opened up in the present tunnel.

From all the surface indications and the showing in the lower workings, in fact from every point where the vein has been opened up, we can conservatively say that the

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We recommend the Highland to our most intimate friends and conservative investors. We stand ready at all times to prove the above assertion, and we should indeed like to have those contemplating the investing of money in a gold mine of proven value to come to the Sumpter District and examine the Highland property at our expense, or you may send any mining engineer you wish and we will pay his expenses and also his charges for making the examination. Is it possible for an investor to ask for anything more fair?

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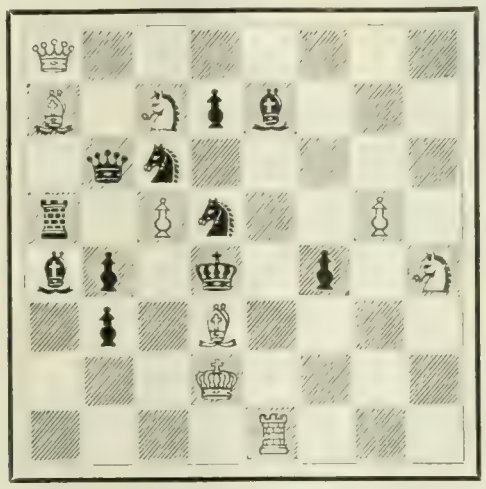
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 865.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by F. S. FERGUSON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

Q 7; B 1 S p b 3; 1 q s 5; r 1 P s 2 P 1; b p 1 k 1 p 1 S; 1 p 1 B 4; 3 K 4; 4 R 3

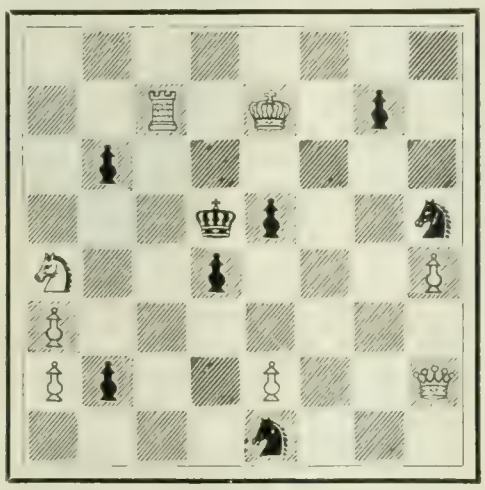
White mates in two moves.

Problem 866.

By R. WEINHEIMER.

Second Prize *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 2 R 1 K 1 p 1; 1 p 6; 3 k p 2 s; S 2 p 3 P; P 7; P p 2 P 2 Q; 4 S 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 859, Key-move: Kt—Q 8.

No. 860.

1. B—K Kt 8 / K—Q 5	2. Kt—Kt 5 ch / K x Kt (must)	3. B—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / R—K 5	2. Q—K B 8 / K—Q 5	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—B 6, mate

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Our firm has grown to such magnitude that we now need a competent resident manager in every county in the United States. In associating yourself with us you are entering the employ of the largest, most prominent, and wealthiest concern of its kind in the United States; a firm whose references include National Banks and Commercial Agencies. The man we want as manager must qualify in accordance with our requirements, he must be a man of the highest character, able to furnish best of references and bond, if necessary; must be thoroughly in earnest, energetic, and a success in his present occupation. Special arrangements can be made by which our work can be done in connection with the applicant's occupation, thus opening up an opportunity to lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and persons now holding other positions. Address application to

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We do not seek to crowd upon you some one cigar which we think good, but we offer you your choice of a large line of time-tested, popular brands which we formerly made for jobbers and which we now sell

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by the box, **all charges prepaid**, at exactly the same close factory prices hitherto charged the jobbing trade.

Our proposition rests upon our ability to please you and thousands like you, even to the extent of building cigars especially for you if we cannot please you from our regular stock.

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Having selected your cigar—the smoke which suits you—you may count upon getting the same cigars every time, by the box, just as you want them, delivered to your door **all charges prepaid**, we standing ready at all times to exchange or refund upon the slightest evidence of dissatisfaction.

We will at first send you assortments from which to make selections. For **60c.** an assortment of 12 cigars showing ten-cent values; for **85c.** 12 high-grade fives; for **$1.00** a trial box of 25 cigars showing fifteen 10c. values and ten straight 5c. cigars; for **$1.25** an assortment of 25 ten-cent values, each separately wrapped and described, showing you how two-for-a-quarter and ten-cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25 and 50 for from four to six cents each, others from two to three cents each, **all transportation charges prepaid**, or let us send you our free illustrated booklet "ROLLED REVERIES."

AUGUST 26, 1903.

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1. ..... / R—Kt 6	2. Q—R 7 / R x P	3. Kt x P(Q2), mate
1. ..... / P—K B 6	2. Q—K B 8 / Any	3. Q or Kt mates

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

859: "Twenty-three," H. Taylor, F. Brown, G. Tennant, J. Richardson, and the Rev. R. H. W., Philadelphia; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.

860: The Rev. H. H. Powell, Santa Clara, Cal.

Comments (859): "Very good; P—B 7 a fine 'try'"—G. D.; "Clever"—J. G. L.; "Fascinating"—J. H. S.; "Very hard and fine"—"Twenty-three."

860: "Clever and fairly difficult"—G. D.; "It's strength is in the second move"—F. S. F.; "One of your best"—J. E. W.; "Unusually difficult"—J. G. L.; "Tough proposition for dog-days"—J. H. S.

Several expert solvers were caught by P—B 7 in 859. The answer is 1 ..... / B x P. The Q can not mate on R 5.

Q—R 7 will not solve 860.

In addition to those reported, Miss Agnes O'Brien, San Francisco, got 855 and 857; H. A. S., Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. C. Lusher, Brooklyn, 859; Dr. J. H. S. and the Rev. H. H. P., 857 and 858.

ERRATUM.

In the Nelson problem, given in notation (September 12), there should be a black Pawn on Q B 6.

A Blackburne Brilliant.

From the *B. C. M.*

One of the simultaneous games at the recent Canterbury Meeting.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P K 4	P—K 4	15 Q R—K B sq	R—B sq
2 P-K B 4 (a)	P x P	16 Kt-B 7 (e)	R x Kt
3 Kt-K B 3	P—K Kt 4	17 P—K 5	P x P
4 B—B 4	P Kt 5	18 P x P	Q Kt—Q 2
5 B x Pch (b)	K x B	19 P x Kt ch	Kt x P
6 Kt-K 5 ch	K—K sq (c)	20 Kt—K 4	B—K 3
7 Q x P	Q B 3 (d)	21 Kt x Kt	K—B sq
8 P—Q 4	B—R 3	22 Kt x P ch	K—Kt sq
9 Castles	Q Kt 2	23 R x R	B x R
10 Q—R 5 ch	K K 2	24 Kt-B 6 ch	K—B sq
11 B x P	B x B	25 Q—Q Kt 4 ch (f)	
12 R x B	Kt—K B 3		
13 Q—R 4	P—Q		
14 Kt—Q B 3	P—B 3		

Notes by Mr. Blackburne.

(a) On this occasion, to follow the fashion, I offered the King's Gambit wherever I had the chance; and to my utter astonishment nearly all were accepted. "That's the way to learn Chess,' said I.

(b) An almost obsolete variation. Some forty years ago or more, I frequently played it, but came to the conclusion that it did not lead to such a lasting attack as the ordinary Muzio. When I sacrificed the Bishop one of the lookers-on asked what Gambit I called that? Pointing to the next board, "That," I said, "is the Bishop's Gambit, and this is the Archbishop's." The Archbishop was present.

(c) The only move. Any other loses immediately.

(d) The correct reply is Kt-K B 3.

(e) Kt x P ch would equally have won, but I could not resist this; it is the sort of move sure to intimidate the ordinary amateur. Anyway it somewhat nonplussed my opponent, for he immediately exclaimed, "What have you taken?"

(f) How's that, Umpire?

DR. STALL

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LABOR OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE effort of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., to stir up opposition to President Roosevelt, on account of his labor rulings, has brought down upon the unionists' heads the denunciation of every newspaper in the country, so far as we have seen, that comments on the case, and has lined up the journals of every political hue in the President's defense. "If those concerned in this wretched business wish to make sure of the nomination and election of President Roosevelt next year by about 3,000,000 majority," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), "they can not do anything better calculated to accomplish their purpose than to carry their threat to boycott him into full execution." The threat referred to is a set of resolutions sent out by the Washington Central Labor Union to 520 other Central Labor Unions throughout the country, embracing a membership of some 2,500,000 unionists, urging them "to petition the President of the United States to modify the order of no discrimination, and order W. A. Miller's dismissal from the government service, to promote the efficiency of that service." (The Miller case was fully discussed in these columns in our issue of September 5.) The most important paragraphs in the resolutions read as follows:

"*Whereas*, The Bookbinders' Union's charges against W. A. Miller prove that he has outrageously violated every moral and, in two instances, criminal law; that he has broken every obligation to his union, and that he was tried and found guilty of flagrant non-unionism; and . . . . . .

"*Whereas*, The President of the United States has seen fit to reinstate W. A. Miller, who is an expelled member of a trades organization, notwithstanding the overwhelming evidence of his moral turpitude, and has also committed himself to the policy of the open shop, as shown by his letters; and

"*Whereas*, The Bookbinders' Union, of Washington, D. C., has conservatively recognized the authority of the President in acceding to W. A. Miller's reinstatement and working with him pending final settlement of the case; and

"*Whereas*, The charges have again been preferred in strict conformity to federal law, and reasonable time has been given W. A. Miller to answer them: therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the order of the President can not be regarded in any but an unfriendly light; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That organized labor throughout the country be urged to petition the President of the United States to modify his order of no discrimination, and order W. A. Miller's dismissal from the government service, to promote the efficiency of that service."

The same body has sent the following request to the President:

"The Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., earnestly requests that you modify your orders of July 13 and 14 to the Hon. George B. Cortelyou, in which you say that there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and do further petition that W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of binding in the Government Printing-Office, be dismissed to promote the efficiency of the service, on charges made by the Bookbinders' Union, which proved his unfitness for the duties of a public servant."

The Chicago Federation of Labor has sent the President a letter of some 9,000 words along the lines suggested; but the Federated Trades Council, of Milwaukee, thinks that the Washington movement looks like a Democratic effort to use the unions to oppose the President, and has decided to have nothing to do with it. The general executive board of the Knights of Labor, which is said to represent about 100,000 unionists, has adopted resolutions declaring that "the President is one of the best friends that organized labor ever had in the White House," and that "the action taken at this time against President Roosevelt is not in the interest of organized labor, but a political move that, if carried out, will disrupt or lower organizations and injure the members." *The Amalgamated Journal* of the Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers declares its belief that "President Roosevelt, as a man, is heart and soul with the labor-union movement," and it defends his action in the present case. "If the civil service laws were broken in this case," it adds, "we are afraid the unionists would be the losers in the end."

The newspapers look upon the action of the Washington union as an effort of union labor to get control of the Government, at least as far as its employment of labor is concerned, and as such it is denounced. Thus the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.). says:

"When a walking-delegate undertakes to say who shall work for the Government and who shall not; and when a labor-union undertakes to damn a President for enforcing the regulations enacted by Congress in relation to government employment, it is time for the rest of the people to ascertain whether we are living in a republic or under a government of the unions, by the unions, and for the unions."

The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) declares:

"There can be only one end to this policy adopted by the Federation of Labor for the unions. It can end only in arousing a deep and lasting indignation all over the country against the unions and their leaders. How serious a matter this is the leaders themselves may not realize, or, if they do realize it, they do not care so long as their own selfish purposes can be advanced. But it is a very serious matter indeed. The unions could go far with public sentiment on their side; but with public sentiment against them, they are doomed."

Says the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.):

"President Roosevelt has given abundant proof of his friendly attitude toward organized labor. All the world knows that he is not an enemy of organized labor, and it is extremely inconsiderate for the Central Labor Union, of Washington, to put him under duress in a matter of official duty. We do not believe its action will be approved by the calmer heads, and the suggestion that if

he does not yield, organized labor will oppose his reelection, is preposterous. The working people of the United States are not going to determine their choice for President, with all of the issues and interests involved in the election, upon the outcome of this dispute over Miller's job in the bindery. If they do, our institutions are in a shaky condition."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) treats the request of the union for control of government work with undisguised scorn. It remarks:

"Even a wild-eyed Populist would draw the line at this sort of thing. Even Mr. Bryan finds constant inspiration in the text: Equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Even a Middle-of-the-Roader would stop short of asking that he be the sole recipient when government distributions are in order. Organized labor has a legitimate mission in life. It is to compel a recognition of demands founded upon justice and supported by the public sense of what constitutes fair play. But it is a far cry from the fair and the just and the legitimate to a petition that nineteen shall be sacrificed in the interest of one. After that the deluge. After that, let us paraphrase. Let us call it government of the minority, by the minority, for the minority. Incidentally let us tear the Constitution into fragments."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) wonders what would have happened if a body of financiers had made a similar demand upon the President. It says:

"This is the most audacious demand ever made to the head of the Government of the United States. It calls for a violation of the fundamental principle of equality of privilege and opportunity upon which our Government is based. It is inconsistent with the laws and rules adopted for the regulation of the civil service and all public employment. It is such a demand as no organized body of citizens engaged in commerce or finance, or having common interests of any other kind, would dare to address to the President of the United States, or could presume to address to him without bringing upon itself universal condemnation."

The majority of the unionists themselves, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), will stand by the President:

"It will be strange, indeed, if the great mass of our workmen, however devoted to their unions they may be, will not approve rather than condemn the President for his fidelity to the fundamental principle of free government, which treats all citizens as equal before the law. They are too intelligent, too just, too patriotic to antagonize a public servant whose only offense is the maintenance of the law which his oath of office demands he shall invincibly maintain. If Miller were to be now removed, the act would be misunderstood by many thoughtful, law-loving people; they would think and say that the President had yielded his convictions of duty to personal considerations, to fears of threatened opposition. Theodore Roosevelt has never yet showed the rascally quality of cowardice in the face of antagonism; it is improbable he will do so now."

A $100,000,000 COLLAPSE.

THE spectacle of a $100,000,000 "trust" unable to get hay for its horses on credit was seen last week, so a despatch informs us, in Sault Ste. Marie, where the Consolidated Lake Superior Company has gone into liquidation. The liquidation, it appears, resulted from the failure of the directors of this big concern to raise $5,000,000 to pay a loan from the Speyer syndicate. Coming after the failure of the asphalt trust and the shipyard trust, and accompanying the decline in the price of other trust securities, this collapse leads some papers to believe that the era of trust "booms" is closing. "The speculative syndicate on a colossal scale has apparently had its day for the time being," remarks the New York *American*.

Most of the loss, it is said, will fall upon Philadelphia investors. The Philadelphia *Press* moralizes upon the financing of the concern as follows:

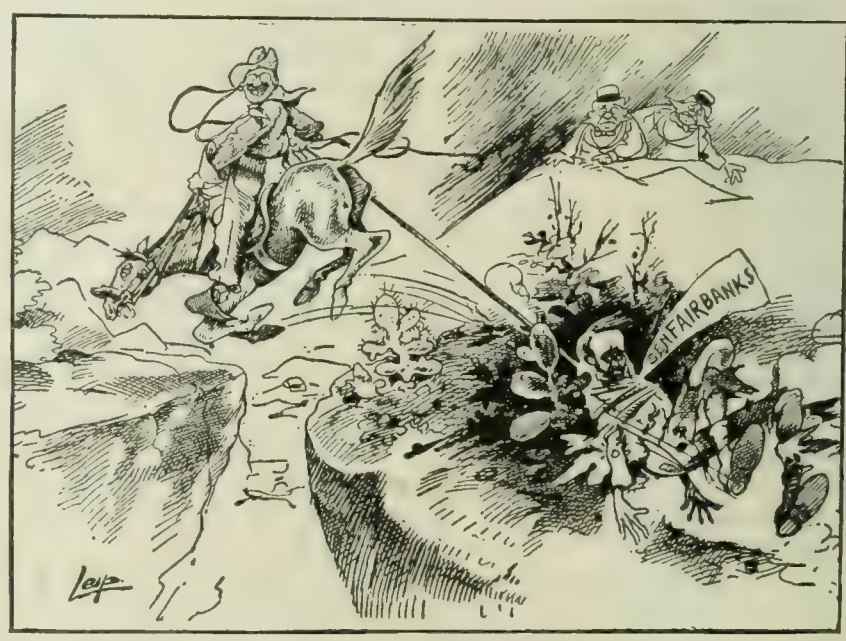
"Here is a corporation which within a year was paying 7 per cent. dividends, and which began two years ago with a capital of $102,000,000, so destitute of liquid assets or working capital that it can not pay a loan of $5,050,000, for which its very existence was pawned. Nothing appears to be left. Great sums are paid for plant and sums as great on contracts for improvement. All vanishes. Those nearest to the management and in the direction are heavy, perhaps the heaviest, losers, and no one is legally responsible.

"But Lake Superior Consolidated, like all the other trusts, was organized under the Connecticut corporation act, which, like that of West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, and other States, was expressly drawn to relieve all concerned of responsibility. No one was responsible for anything in the prospectus. No one could be held, in the promotion or direction, for any statements, promises, or representations. The sidewalk vendor is more responsible for the razors and the remedies that he sells in the flare of his gasoline lamp than the promoters or directors of an American trust to which millions of dollars flow.

"It is a free game, and a free game by statute law, as free as wildcat banking was before the federal Government stepped in with a statute which made bank directors responsible to the penitentiary as well as to their shareholders and depositors. A moral responsibility remains. In this, as in most such cases, some promoters and directors were deceived, some deceived others, and some simply made a business blunder of the first magnitude.

"But business liabilities are not created by moral responsibilities. They can only be imposed by law. The law in this case and in all these trusts removed all statutory responsibility. In England or in any European country the promoters and directors concerned in

AN INTERESTING LINE-UP.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



HEAVEN HELP THE "CHECK!"
It is said that the trusts will put up Senator Fairbanks for Vice-President to act as a check on Roosevelt. —Leip in the Detroit *News*.

CARTOON PROPHECIES OF ROUGH RIDING.

THE BEAR—" Please, sir, may I stay a little while longer?"
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

RUSSIA—" Calm yourself, gentlemen, the evacuation is about to begin."
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

PICTURES OF RUSSIA EVACUATING MANCHURIA.

a case like the Lake Superior Consolidated would be pecuniarily and criminally responsible for their representations to investors. They are not here. Every one knew they were not, and through all the long months in which these bubbles were blown *The Press*, at least, was steadily warning investors that no one was responsible for their money. No one could be held.

" Yet the pressure for 'blind-pool' corporations is so strong that Massachusetts has just altered a sound corporation law under which directors are responsible into a wildcat act, under which no one can be held."

The charter obtained from the Connecticut authorities, and referred to in the above editorial, has been examined by the Hartford *Post*, which says of it:

" The charter which the Consolidated Lake Superior Company secured from the Connecticut Legislature authorizes the company to do almost anything under the sun from establishing power canals and making trousers to scooping in other concerns, running railroads, and operating mines. The franchise is almost broad enough to enable the company to take general supervision of the affairs of the United States and Canada, altho the concern is forbidden to do various things in Connecticut which it is authorized to do elsewhere in the wide, wide world. The free-and-easy generosity with which Connecticut grants special privileges is well illustrated in the charter of the befuddled corporation which is now executing all the contortions of a decapitated spring chicken.

" But the capitalization feature of the charter is worth a bit of detailed attention. It provides that the capital stock of the corporation 'may be increased from time to time to such amounts as may be determined by the board of directors, provided such increase shall be approved by two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of the corporation.' All limitations on the capital are lacking. No reasonable relationship between capitalization and assets is insisted on. In most of the omnibus charters which the Connecticut legislature grants to industrial corporations some restrictions are imposed on the volume of capital . . . but no such limitation may be found in the case of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's charter.

" The Consolidated Lake Superior franchise supplies every temptation and opportunity for wildcat financiering. Facilities for stock-watering are furnished in job lots and assorted sizes. No restrictions on the application of irrigation principles and practises to the shares of the concern are set up. The collapse of the corporation is partly due to the cob-house financiering which the State of Connecticut authorized. We still think and say, as we have long said and thought, that it's time for the State to have a care about granting omnibus and unrestricted charters."

The Detroit *Free Press*, which is familiar with the situation at Sault Ste. Marie, says, in effect, that the scheme was magnificent, but it was not business. To quote:

" The Consolidated Lake Superior Company is perhaps the most extraordinary example of mushroom financiering that the country has seen in recent years. Mr. Clergue went to Sault Ste. Marie to investigate the opportunities for a pulp-mill. He became intoxicated with the prospects that presented themselves to a lively imagination; he intoxicated others, and as a result millions of dollars have been wasted in an attempt to create an industrial universe in little more time than the Almighty, according to Moses, spent in creating the world. Out of this pulp-mill project grew not only pulp-mills, but iron-mines and railroads, and blast-furnaces, and steel-mills, and power-houses, and street-railway lines, and ferry-boats, and pretty nearly every form of industry that could be established in a timber and mineral district.

" The power-house and the railroad illustrate the general plan of constructive financiering. The canal and power-house were projected on a princely scale, and are wholly *sui generis;* but unfortunately, when both were completed, there was nobody to buy power of the company. Apparently this trifling detail had never been considered, and the magnificent plant has remained idle because nobody wished to use it. The railroad, which extends toward the bleak and barren region of Hudson's Bay, is said to have been built regardless of expense. It was a first-class piece of railroad construction—one that would have done credit to the New York Central or Pennsylvania systems; but when it was built there was nobody to use it except the company, and for all its purposes a logging road would have answered as well. It was like building an expensive flour-mill in the Black Hills in the expectation that some day enough wheat would be grown in the crevices of the rocks to make it possible to grind flour there; or like building a saw-mill on the Kansas prairies in the belief that forests would ultimately spring up there and the mill would have timber to manufacture.

" It has cost the stockholders of the company a great many millions to learn that great and varied industries do not spring up fully armed like Athene from the head of Zeus, and they are likely to derive no benefit whatever from the experience. The entire establishment will probably pass into the hands of the bondholders, who will proceed to operate the profitable properties and allow the remainder to lie idle until the normal development of the country warrants a resumption of work. Eventually all the property of the company may be worth what it has cost, and even more; but that possibility does not help the present stockholders, and it buys no bread for the families of the unfortunate men who have suddenly been thrown out of work by the bursting of the bubble."

DEMISE OF THE CANAL TREATY.

No special perturbation has been excited by the failure of the Colombian Congress to ratify the Panama Canal treaty within the time limit, which expired September 22. The newspaper advocates of the Nicaragua route—the New York *Herald* and *The American*, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and a few other papers—continue to assure the President that the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of the Nicaragua route, and demand that he now abandon Colombia and open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These newspapers, however, are in a small minority. And in an equally small minority are the papers that have been advocating the opposite course—American assistance or encouragement of secession and revolution in Panama—and, indeed, all talk of such a course appears to be dying out. The general feeling of the American press seems to be that of if we "stand pat," Colombia will come to terms.

"Personal opposition to President Marroquin" was the cause of the death of the treaty at the hands of the Colombian Congress,

SENATOR MORGAN OF ALABAMA,

Chief advocate of the Nicaragua route. He says in a newspaper interview: "The action at Bogota means the building of a canal by the Nicaragua route. President Roosevelt has no discretionary powers, but it is made mandatory upon him. It turned out exactly as I expected it to do. It is the best thing for this country and the world."

according to a prominent Colombian interviewed in New York by *The Tribune*. And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says corroboratively:

"The Hay-Herran treaty failed on account of a peculiar condition of affairs at Bogota. President Marroquin, who succeeded to his office as the result of intrigue, is a man without a party. He had few supporters in the Colombian Senate. There is to be a Presidential election in December. There are numerous candidates for the office. Each one of them has his followers, and none of them was willing that Mr. Marroquin should succeed in carrying a canal treaty through, and should get control, on the eve of a Presidential election, of the $10,000,000 that would have been paid by the United States under the Hay-Herran treaty.

"The people of Colombia are now appealing to the United States to wait until after the Presidential election. The Act of Congress directs the President to open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica if he fails to make an arrangement for the construction of the Panama Canal within 'a reasonable time.' The President is the sole judge of what constitutes 'a reasonable time.' He is to judge whether this limit will have been exceeded if he waits for more favorable political conditions in Panama. All of the indications here now are that he will wait. All of the indications in Colombia point to the conclusion that if he does wait he will be able to secure a treaty that will be acceptable to the United States. If General Rafael Reyes, who is a strong man and who is earnestly in favor of the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States, should be elected President, it is probable that he would be powerful enough to carry through the Colombian Congress a treaty as favorable as that which has recently been rejected by their Senate. There are doubtless other men among the aspirants for the Colombian Presidency who are as strong as General Reyes, and in a Latin-American country a strong man in the Presidential chair usually has little difficulty in controlling the actions of the legislative body. It is unfortunate for the sake of the Hay-Herran treaty that Mr. Marroquin was not a man of this type."

Considerable newspaper comment has been aroused by an editorial in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, charging wholesale corruption and jobbery in connection with the Panama treaty. This paper says:

"The Morgan-Hepburn bill designating the Nicaraguan route, supported by the report of a commission and by ample collateral testimony, had passed the House by an overwhelming majority, and was about to pass the Senate by a two-thirds vote, when M. Eduard Lampré turned up at Washington. The rogues in France who had got possession of the fag-ends of the old De Lesseps scandal and tragedy had first sent over one Hutin to spy out the lay of the land. Hutin talked about $150,000,000. He was only a 'feeler.' Having ascertained that $40,000,000 was about the figure that might be made practicable, $20,000,000 for the thieves in France and $20,000,000 for the thieves in America—Hutin went home and Lampré came. With his arrival upon the stage the scenes began to be shifted. First one newspaper correspondent and then another came out for Panama. First one newspaper and then another came out for Panama. First one alleged expert and then another came out for Panama. Public opinion thus manipulated and supposed to be adjusted, the gray wolves of the Senate began to show the whites of their eyes; then to wag their tails; then cautiously to come out into the open; finally, the Spooner act, setting aside the Morgan-Hepburn bill, and substituting Panama for Nicaragua. But even here, the thieves had a little care for the looks of it; they were not wholly insensible of the finalities, and so—for appearance's sake—they inserted a clause setting forth that if there was any hitch in the ratification of the proposed treaty with Colombia, the President should use his discretion and select a route. In other words, the gray wolves, in selling out to the French jobbers, who had nothing to sell but a few pots and pans and a lawsuit, were careful not to be too conspicuously in the service of the transcontinental railways, equally opposed to each and every canal project.

"Who should foresee that the thieves in Bogota, getting a whiff of the stealage from Washington, would contrive that, before the delivery of the goods, $20,000,000 should come to them? But so it came to pass. Colombia rejected the treaty. The situation provided for in the Spooner act has arrived. The President is face to face with the precise contingency which even the thieves considered necessary to secure their rear and to save their bacon among the people in case there should be too great a row. And what do we see? We see appeals for delay, urgings for a new treaty, plans for a Colombian revolution and the secession of Panama; anything, everything, to make good the $20,000,000 to the thieves in France and the $20,000,000 to the thieves in America, completing the sum agreed upon in the Spooner act. Of course, if these avail, the $20,000,000 for the thieves in Bogota must be made good also, and will be inserted in the next treaty.

"If the President hearkens to the clamor and hesitates, it will not mean that he is personally corrupt, with a share of the stealage coming to him, but it will mean that the power behind the steal is, like the power of Quay in Pennsylvania and Addicks in Delaware, too great for him—his nomination and election ahead—to resist it. . . . .

"Meanwhile, time's up, Mr. President! The Colombian treaty is dead—killed by an overdose of rascality in Bogota. Will you act upon the mandate, unguardedy given you by the Spooner

act, or will you continue to play politics of the Quay-Addicks brand, until the thieves get their second wind, working the while the scheme of the transcontinental railways for obstructions and delay?"

LOSS OF CUBAN TRADE.

F. STEINHART, the United States consul-general at Havana, has just made an elaborate report which contains interesting information concerning the resources and products of Cuba. The report shows the remarkable progress and prosperity of the little republic during the past year and a half, while, on the other hand, it discloses the fact that the United States has not made any commercial gain in Cuba since the establishment of that republic. The consul-general finds that the importations from the United States into Cuba since 1899 have fallen off considerably, whereas importations from Germany, and from other countries in Europe, show a steady increase. We learn from the report that the imports into Cuba from the United States were only $26,053,395 in 1902, as against $29,181,700 in 1899. Meanwhile the imports into the island from Germany increased from $2,024,000 in 1899 to $3,612,038 in 1902. Spain still does considerable business with Cuba, altho its imports to the island decreased from $11,116,500 in 1899 to $10,105,816 in 1902. There has also been a decrease in the percentage of Cuban exports to this country. In 1899 the United States received 83 per cent. of the exports of Cuba, whereas last year only 76.2 per cent. came here. Mr. Steinhart does not blame the Cubans for this loss of trade to the United States, but he believes that the decrease is due to the refusal of American manufacturers to take advantage of the opportunity presented in Cuba. He says in the report:

"While the demands of the domestic trade in the United States during the present era of prosperity may be responsible for the fact that the manufacturers in the United States overlook the market which Cuba offers, yet this can not be considered as an adequate reason for the loss of trade to the United States.

"Large shipments of hardware, both from England and Germany, are constantly being made to this republic, and inquiry as to the cause for such shipments brings out the fact that many of our manufacturers refuse to devote a portion of their output for export, and Cuban buyers, finding that they are unable to get their orders filled in the United States, naturally turn to the European market.

"If at some time in the near future our home market shall have been supplied and manufacturers are forced to turn to other countries to find an outlet for their productions, difficulty will be experienced in diverting the trade of Cuba from established channels, and the undertaking will be found both expensive and doubtful of success. It is to be hoped that the American manufacturer will anticipate this situation and take prompt steps to remedy the falling-off in trade between the United States and Cuba.

"The establishment of a United States merchants' exchange at Havana is earnestly advised. A suitable place devoted to the exhibition of goods manufactured in the United States would be an inexpensive and most efficient assistance to our manufacturers.

"If pending treaties between the United States and the republic of Cuba are ratified a large influx of capital is expected. Improvements will continue to be made, which naturally carry with them employment for those now unemployed.

"In this connection I desire to refer to the Cuban Railway. The construction of this railway, which was commenced in November, 1900, and finished November 11, 1902, has opened up a territory which includes 70 per cent. of the area of the island. This territory, however, only contains at this time about 38 per cent. of the total Cuban population. Between 6,000 and 7,000 workmen were employed by the railway company during the past two years, and the cost of construction up to date has been $10,500,000. Naturally, considerable additional improvements will have to be made on this railroad, necessitating the outlay of a further large amount of money. Villages and towns will spring up along the line. Virgin soil will be cultivated and a great market for goods manufactured in the United States can be secured if our manufacturers will become interested and take advantage of the opportunities afforded them."

Many of our papers take this opportunity to call upon Congress to act upon some sort of reciprocity treaty so as to pick up this lost trade. "Congress must simply decide whether this country will take full advantage of a fine market lying right at our door, or let it go to other people who would be at a disadvantage in competing with us," declares the Detroit *Tribune*; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* remarks:

"The glaring trade inequality whereby we buy nearly twice as much as we sell is becoming greater each year. Meanwhile Germany and Spain are increasing their sales, and England is almost holding her own. Cuba's total trade has increased more than $12,000,000 since 1900, showing the vast possibilities of the island's commerce which the failure to pass the reciprocity measure is losing to the United States. Reciprocity with Cuba is getting upon a more mercenary plane than the fulfilment of national pledges or the needs of Cuba. It is now a question of cold business whether this country is to permit its expanding market at its doors to be taken from it."

The Beet Sugar Gazette, which is devoted to the interest of the American sugar industry, and opposes reciprocity, declares that so long as the sugar trust "can control the sugar refining industry of this country it is making a clear profit of about $10 on every ton of sugar imported and refined." Therefore any reduction in the import duties would add to the profit, which "would be an ideally comfortable position for the trust." For this reason the trust "prefers to act in the rôle of the power behind the political throne that wishes to 'help poor Cuba' rather than develop the American beet sugar industry."

It is interesting to note that between May 20, 1902, the date when the republic was established, and December 31, 1902, the revenues of the island amounted to $9,729,448, and the expenditures to $8,102,587. For the six months ending June 30, 1903, the total revenues amounted to $8,197,940, and the expenditures are expected to amount to $5,229,250, leaving an available cash balance on June 30, 1903, of $3,968,690. These figures, it is remarked, may change the opinion of many persons who last year doubted the capacity of the Cubans for self-government.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

PRESIDENT PALMA—"I should like to borrow $35,000,000 for my very dear friend here, the Cuban Patriot whom you know so well, he having helped you so nobly in the freeing of his Beloved Country. I am sure your knowledge of his true worth will be ample security."

UNCLE SAM—"It is most peculiar, considering his size, that I didn't see anything of him when I was down there."

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*

SEVEN MILLION FILIPINOS.

THOMAS B. REED'S statement that in paying Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippine archipelago the United States obtained the population for "$2 a head" appears to have been an underestimate. Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, Superintendent of the Philippine census, has completed the first accurate count ever made of the Filipinos, and finds from a preliminary reckoning that the population numbers 6,976,574, of whom 650,000 are included in the category of "wild tribes." Previous estimates of the population of the islands have been in the nature of guesswork, ranging from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000; but the estimates of this Government have been more nearly accurate. In 1900 the population was given as 6,961,339 and in 1902 the Bureau of Insular Affairs estimated it at 6,975,073.

Our papers show special interest in the facts concerning the proportions of civilized and non-civilized native people. It was common for politicians in the years 1898-1900 to refer to the Filipinos as "savages," an impression that is corrected by the present report. The "Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands," published in 1902, stated that eight of eighty-four tribes may be regarded as civilized; but the figures of the eight tribes foot up to 6,363,000. On the strength of this it is believed that when the revised figures of the "wild tribes" are finally published, they will probably be nearer 600,000 than 650,000.

The census was preliminary to putting into operation the new government provided by the Cooper law, which gives to the natives a partial participation in regulating their local affairs. The Boston *Transcript* comments on the census and its results as follows:

"This census will correct several errors and will compel revision of certain judgments of the islands and the people. Thus it is found that the guesses made, both by the Spaniards and our earlier officials, at the population were too high, Even a year or two ago there were American officials who thought that the enumeration would show the presence of at least 8,000,000 people in the islands. This guess was about 1,000,000 too high, it now appears. Another revision of opinion as to the capabilities of the Filipinos is called for by the revelation that the wild tribes constitute only about ten per cent. of the population. This is a condition favorable to us.

"The civilization of the Philippines is very different from ours; the struggle that has been going on has been largely a collision between two civilizations suddenly brought together by the chances of war; but what degree of advancement the people have attained should make their development easier under our guidance. This guidance should not guide too much or too insistently. A wise administration will not seek to Americanize too rapidly in anything, and should avoid altogether attempting to Americanize certain things. A demonstration of the greater value of an American idea to their well-being ought to be the best way with a people among whom General Sanger has found so many intelligent enumerators.

"General Sanger's experience in directing the Cuban census qualifies him to speak authoritatively of the capabilities of a people as enumerators, and he frankly admits that without the faithful service and cordial cooperation of the Filipinos his work in the Philippines would have been a lamentable failure. Politically, the census may have an important effect on our relations with the Philippines, since it is to be the basis of representation of the local legislature we have promised to establish, somewhat similar to that of Porto Rico."

One paragraph in General Sanger's report pays a high compliment to the capacity of the native helpers in the work, which leads the Boston *Herald* to say that it would seem that "men who, acting on their own responsibility, could acquit themselves so handsomely would be able to conduct an independent government for their own people with reasonable wisdom and discretion."

In view of the above it is of interest to know just what progress the Americans have made with the Filipinos. We are told by the Manila *Cablenews* that our efforts are being rewarded on all sides. To quote:

"With time's advance the American and Filipino races are learning to know each other better; mutual esteem is spreading, and by various manifestations of reciprocal good-will a close attachment is growing. Commercial intercourse is adjusting relative interests, and collisions are few and far between.

"The brown man's struggle for existence has been carried on in the face of innumerable perplexities; internal dissension, deceit, hypocrisy, and treachery—all made his opposition to the sovereignty of Spain hopeless and futile. Whether justified by an impartial appraisal of respective rights, or condoned by the judicious opinion of the disinterested, the tedious conflict with the Don was predestined to defeat, and failure was engraved on every side.

"With the advent of the Americans unconditional independence was hoped for by ambitious leaders; but if the whole Malay population of the Philippines could have been allowed to decide whether they were willing to entrust the reins of government to their own countrymen or to the newcomers, it is certain that they would have determined by a large majority to test the pacific and benevoent attitude of the United States in preference to the medieval theories and gluttonous innovations of self-imposed martyrs.

"Plain in manner, reverencing God, the people are welcoming hopefully our laborious efforts, and attestations of loyalty and gratitude are heard on every side.

"What Spain made no pretense of accomplishing in three centuries the Americans have accomplished in less than three years. The results are not ephemeral. They will endure.

"We are moving on even daily. We are not out of the woods yet, but we are on the edge of the clear."

END OF OUR IRON AND STEEL "BOOM."

"IT is admitted by the most competent authorities," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that the boom in the iron and steel trade of this country, which began with the early weeks of 1899, has come to an end," and in support of this statement it quotes Mr. James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, who says the same thing in *The Bulletin* of his association. *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) makes a similar observation, and adds that "it is useless to deny that if past experience accurately foreshadows the result, the outlook for all classes of steel securities is unpromising." This reference to steel securities means, of course, the securities of the United States Steel Corporation, which have been reaching lower and lower levels until the common shares reached 15 last Monday. This corporation, broadly speaking, says *The Railway World*, "is the steel industry of the United States," and "it has been well said that this company is a national institution, and that should it sustain financial disaster, the entire country would suffer along with its stockholders."

Mr. Swank, who avers that the iron-trade boom has ended, goes on to say, in his *Bulletin:*

"It would be chronologically correct to say that it ended with the close of the first half of 1903, when it became evident to all observers that the urgent demand for iron and steel in nearly all forms was slackening and that some iron and steel prices were weakening. These indications of the subsidence of a boom that was then exactly four years and a half old have since been still more noticeable. But it is an error to assume that the end of the boom means an end of prosperity for the iron trade. Consumption still continues at an enormous rate, few works have been closed even temporarily by a lessened demand for their products, and prices are simply being adjusted to more normal conditions. This is the whole story up to the present time. We see no occasion for apprehension about the immediate future. The remainder of this year promises to be a busy period for nearly all our iron and steel manufacturers and for those who furnish their raw materials. Last year we imported over a million tons of iron and steel because our own manufacturers could not, for various reasons, supply the demand, and imports on old orders are still heavier than we like to see them. We are now able to meet our iron and steel wants. In this fact alone there is great encouragement. Our imports of iron and steel should now rapidly decline and our exports should materially increase."

Bradstreet's says of the break in steel stocks:

"The principal reason for the continuance of the downward prog-

ress of the Steel securities has been, without doubt, the decreased activity of the iron and steel industries, the diminished demands for such products, and the shrinkages in prices. While there is, of course, an exhibition of the tendency usual on the part of the speculative community to exaggerate these matters, it nevertheless involves a recognition of the fact that the boom in the steel industries has come to an end. The natural impulse has been, so far as Wall Street is concerned, to jump at the conclusion that the situation involves an exceedingly severe reduction in the earning power of the constituent companies of the Steel Corporation, and a further natural impulse is to infer that the payment of dividends on the common stock of the concern can not be continued. What are asserted to be more or less authentic intimations from inside sources, to the effect that the current earnings are amply sufficient to justify the regular payments of 1 per cent. each quarter on the common stock, have been forthcoming, but seem to have little effect. In fact, it is said that there will be no official statement of the earnings or orders of the Steel Corporation until the directors meet in the first days of October to consider the figures which give the results for the September quarter, and then, as heretofore announced would be the policy, make them the basis for the determination which is to be reached in relation to the common stock dividends. It is hardly needful to observe that uncertainty in this respect, even tho the probabilities favor the continuance of the dividends, has lent itself admirably to the manipulation which bearish stock-market interests have not been slow to apply to the Steel stocks. Indeed, the movement in its later stages has borne many of the familiar earmarks of a bear raid, notably in the sources of much of the heavy selling of the common stock and in the readiness of the prices to rally after each successive drive, together with the free use made of reports about a possible reduction in the prices for steel billets. . . . . .

"The outcome of the movement in the United States Steel stocks will be looked on narrowly by the public, forming as it does the most important feature of a difficult situation. With an army of stockholders, stated at latest accounts to be 97,000 odd, which the corporation has on its stock ledgers, and the distribution of much of these holdings in small amounts among investors throughout the country, it is given added influence in the general market. It must, of course, strike any observer that the present figures at which the securities of the Steel Corporation sell have practically discounted the worst results which might be apprehended in connection with its dividend policy on its general business."

The Wall Street Journal notes that the downward movement of steel shares is carrying downward with it the faith and hope of investors in trust securities, and it endeavors to reassure them by pointing to the tremendous "community of interests" behind the trust movement. It says:

"The low price of the stocks of United States Steel certainly indicates a very grave doubt on the part of the public as to the endurance and dividend-earning power of the greatest of the trusts. Other large companies are in actual trouble, and on the surface it would seem to be questionable whether the trusts would be able to weather the first storm which they have entered since the trust expansion became the most momentous development of our national progress. But it is not always safe to draw general conclusions from surface indications. It may be reasonable to say that evolution of trusts has, for the time being at least, reached an end; but it does not follow, because of several unfavorable incidents recently, that the entire trust fabric is going to collapse of its own weight under the first touch of trade reaction, such as has shown itself in the iron and steel trade.

"The chief strength of the great trusts lies in the fact that they include in their direction the leading capitalists in every important line of enterprise, so as to present a powerful community of interests. The result, it is fair to infer, is to impart something of that degree of strength belonging to the banks in New York, the least of which has behind it, in large measure, the power of all. Take the United States Steel, for instance. It has in its directory the leaders of the two most powerful spheres of influence in this country. The men in control of this stupendous industrial corporation are also the directing spirits in the greatest chains of banks and the actual powers in the leading systems of railroads. Here we have a combination which it would be impossible to equal in this country. If it fails, it may be said that the principle of combination, on a large scale, must fail. In addition to the inherent strength of this corporation, it has the powerful aid of the leading railroads and the largest banks. It will be well to watch the future developments from this point of view."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE hope Mayor Low will win; but every time his picture is published there is a setback for reform.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN writing of egotists, Jerome has only to obey the maxim, "Look into thine own heart and write."—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE most noticeable thing about the "Gorman movement" is the imposing deliberation with which it passes a given point.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

WITH regard to the worrisome "decline of British trade," it might be said truthfully that America has declined none of it that was available.—*The Baltimore American.*

MYSTERIOUS tremblings of the earth are terrorizing the residents of an Indiana county. Perhaps Booth Tarkington is writing another novel.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE electric-car in Germany which attained a speed of 107 miles an hour was probably running past a group of suburbanites who were waiting on the corner.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

ARE the party spoilsmen to be asked to believe that fourth-class post-offices exist solely for the sordidly utilitarian purpose of handling mail matter?—*The Chicago News.*

FOXY SULTAN.—Instead of having to travel to study the military and naval equipments of other countries, the Sultan has the entire outfit paraded before him now and then.—*The Washington Star.*

AS a result of assassination rumors, it is said, Servian bonds dropped 1 franc 20 centimes. Must mean that the Grand Holder of the Bundle dropped the Servian bankroll of 1 franc 20 centimes.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

EDITORIAL AMENITY.—This paper stands for decent argument with our contemporaries, not for discussion leading up to personal attacks. If we give news from court records, certainly it should not be construed as a personal attack.—*The Atlanta Age.*

"Yes," said the candidate, "I'm going out among the farmers to-day—to a pumpkin show or jackass show or something of that sort. Not that I care for pumpkins or jackasses, but I want to show the people that I am one of them."—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SIR THOMAS will leave all of his defeated boats on this side of the ocean. This will be no calamity to the yachts, as they are accustomed to being left. Thus instead of "The Beautiful Three-leaved Shamrock," the song of Sir Thomas may be "The Three Beautifully Left Shamrocks."—*The Baltimore American.*

Once there was an ice trust, and it had a commodity which people were anxious to buy in a very hot summer. So the trust said: "Behold, the people's pockets are ours; let us go through them." But the people said: "Nay, we will get along without ice," and when the winter came the trust's stock was used for wall paper. Bogota papers please copy.—*The New York World.*

MORE EFFECTIVE THAN AN ARMY.

Secretary Root is said to favor extensive railroad building in the Philippines. —Carter in the Minneapolis *Times.*

LETTERS AND ART.

POE'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN LITERARY HISTORY.

THE life and work of Edgar Allan Poe have been fruitful subjects of controversy among literary men for over half a century. Poe antagonized all the "literary powers" of his day, and he was in turn antagonized by them. As a recent writer, Mr. Sherwin Cody, has said: "Poe seems to force every one to take sides,—and when sides have been taken, we have Poe on one side and every other literary man of eminence on the other." Mr. Cody continues (in the Chicago *Dial*, September 16):

"All this has been like a wall of ice about any attempt to examine Poe in the only way in which any great author can be fairly examined, namely, with the enthusiasm of a lover who is likewise a thoroughly intelligent and just critic. Poe has had his devoted friends, it is true; but for the most part they have not been endowed with the highest critical ability."

A younger generation, "owning no thraldom to the New England writers," has now come to the front, and among them are a number of keen critical minds. Mr. Cody suggests three leading points of inquiry upon which he thinks they must enter. Taking up, first of all, the question of Poe's literary artistry, he says:

"He had a skill that he had learned by patient study and practise. This is clearly shown by the improvement he made in revising his poems and tales. What a world of difference, for instance, do we find between 'A Pean' of 1831 and 'Lenore' of 1843, tho one is but the developed form of the other! Poe never revised but to improve, and he was an habitual reviser of all his work. Have we not here, then, a conscious literary artist (whose genius none can deny), with methods we might study, with the closest attention, for the critical principles they would reveal?

"Poe's literary history in this respect is interesting. He published his first volume of poems in 1827, the same year and at the same age when Tennyson published his contributions to 'Poems by Two Brothers'; and his volumes of 1829 and 1831 correspond closely with Tennyson's early volumes of about the same dates. Clearly the first two volumes are altogether experimental; but in the third (1831) we find such gems as 'To Helen.' From this time on Poe never attempted a serious poem without making a pronounced artistic success, with the single exception of the dramatic poem 'Politian,' which was a further experiment such as 'Tamerlane' and 'Al Aaraaf' had been. What other great poet, after he had once learned his art, practised it so rigorously? Tennyson may be regarded as almost the only other one."

There have been few hitherto, continues Mr. Cody, to point out Poe's devotion to and permanent interest in the American reading public. "While English and French writers have lamented bitterly that Poe was not born somewhere, anywhere, *not* in America, we find in Poe's own writing not one word of complaint, not one expression of a wish that he had been, or might be, anything but an American." Furthermore:

"His magazine project, to which he devoted himself so strenuously throughout his life,—was not that much more than an ambitious desire to make money? Poe's real passion was to establish a periodical that would educate the American reading public critically to appreciate the best in literature, since he believed that only with such an educated audience could the best works of literary art be produced. No other American writer ever devoted himself so unselfishly and passionately and persistently to so noble an artistic cause. Poe justly accuses Longfellow of literary indolence in 'Hyperion,' a novel totally at variance with the literary principle of unity enunciated by Poe. . . . And he ends his review sadly: 'We are indignant that he [Longfellow], too, has been recreant to the good cause.' Poe was faithful unto death."

Turning, in the third place, to a consideration of the scientific motive in Poe's literary work, Mr. Cody says:

"Such scientific stories as 'Hans Pfaal' and 'The Conversation of Charmion and Eiros' are light; and while they serve their purpose, they are somewhat fanciful. In 'Eureka' Poe made a profoundly serious effort, which has never been properly studied, and indeed has usually been looked on as a curiosity in the literary garret, not unlike the flying-machine of Darius Green.

"In studying this side of Poe's literary history, we must bear in mind, first, that Poe was *not* a scientist, but a literary man, and 'Eureka' he specifically calls a 'prose poem.' When he says it is 'Truth,' he does not mean, as Professor Woodberry supposes he does, that he believes himself a great scientist and metaphysical thinker, but rather that he feels the sublimity of his subject and has studied it with the serious reverence which truth requires. There are various kinds of truth, and the truth Poe aims at is of a literary, not a scientific, character—that is, it is touched with imagination and sentiment. Whether Poe was successful or not in 'Eureka,' he at any rate gives us an ideal of loftiness and immensity as the proper subject-matter of literature, and a hint as to how the plodding investigations of science may be utilized for the most ideal purposes.

"Science has made such immense strides since Poe's day that we can not hold him responsible for any inaccuracies or shortcomings in statements of scientific truths; but the present writer believes that the thoughtful student will find in 'Eureka' the germs of that modern philosophy which has fully reconciled the material and the spiritual, discovering in mind, matter, God, and man an unassailable unity. In any case, the method of thought, the poetic conception, can never be affected by our changing knowledge, for they belong to the permanence, the immortality, of genius."

Finally, "we have not yet exhausted Poe. There has been but little really sympathetic study of him as yet, and, therefore, no real or permanently valuable comprehension of him. Curious circumstances have retarded his vogue. Now that those circumstances have passed away, we may look forward with renewed hope of his finding his true place in our literary history."

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE "ANGLO-SAXON" DRAMA.

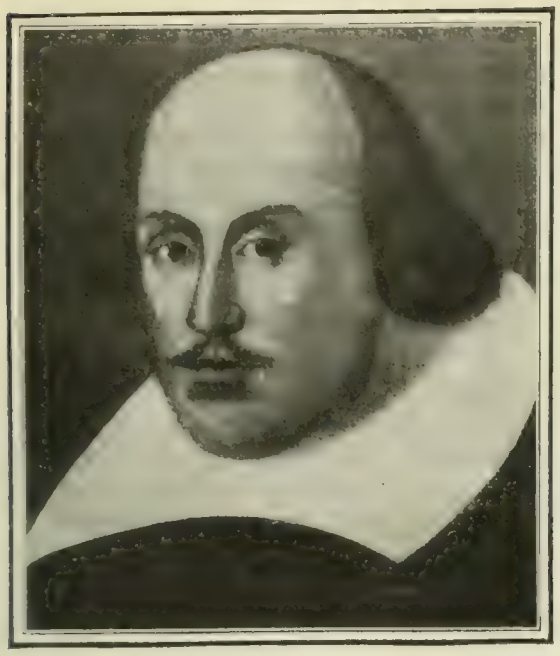
ART has not been "commercialized" in Russia. Her critics and writers regard the theater as a temple and forum, and the stage as a mere profit-making enterprise seems to them an anachronism indicative of artistic decadence. In the leading monthly of the advanced thinkers, the *Rousskaya Bogatstvo*, the first of a series of articles on the English (or Anglo-Saxon) drama has appeared, in which the writer analyzes the plays of Pinero and Jones. He rails at Archer for saying that England does not now shrink from comparison with continental Europe in matters dramatic. Jones and Pinero, he says, are the first British dramatists, and they are supposed to have redeemed and elevated the stage. But do their plays reveal anything new, fresh, original, capable of further development? Have they any message for their generation or the coming one? He answers these questions in the negative, at the same time declaring that the Jones-Pinero "serious drama" is a symptom of the time, a key to the understanding of modern capitalistic society.

A detailed examination of Pinero's works leads to the following summary:

"The English critics find in Pinero a whole Golconda of new ideas. But what are these new ideas? I can deduce none but these: 'Nice people are to be met with only in the upper circles.' Pinero never shows us anybody who is not a marquis, lord, aristocrat, and so on. He has a decided weakness for these—it is Mrs. Grundy's worship of title. Again: 'The woman with a past can not make a good wife, no matter how devoted, sincere, refined, and accomplished she may be. The past is a ghost which poisons the whole subsequent existence.' 'Outside of marriage there is no love.' 'The highest mission of woman is to love her husband and study the Bible.'

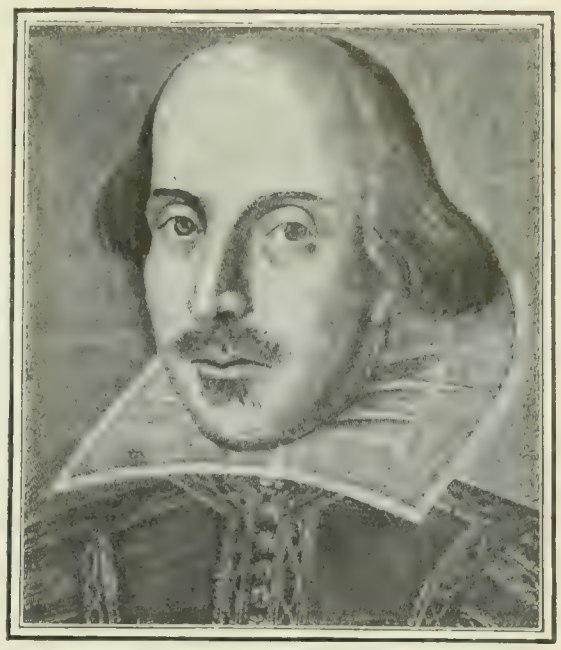
"This is really the whole capital with which Pinero made his advent in the dramatic art. His comedies are bright and skilful, but when he attempts to moralize he shows long ears."

The claim that Pinero and Jones have defied the conventions of Mrs. Grundy this Russian critic ridicules. They are, he says, Philistine to the core, and their success is due to their unconscious fidelity to the sentiments and prejudices of the middle classes. He



The Ely Portrait.

The Stratford Bust.



The Droeshout Portrait.

FAMOUS SHAKESPEARE PORTRAITS.

adds that neither the playwrights nor the critics are free to do or say anything really "new" or unconventional. To quote:

"Dramatic art must reckon with the syndicates who own the theaters. These commercial syndicates will accept no plays which offend the notions of the middle classes. The alleged war of Pinero and Jones on convention must be understood in a very restricted sense. To the commercialization of the stage is due the fact that, in truth, there is no dramatic criticism in England. The critic who indulges in frankness is sued for damages. The playwrights resent even mild disapproval. Jones's manager excluded the critic of *The Times* from his theater because of an unfavorable review of his plays. And this was the act of a man who defies convention and talks about the need of a new message from the stage!"

Not to the Pinero-Jones plays can the theater look for any renascence, concludes the Russian writer. History shows that the epoch-making dramas were those which derived their chief significance from the boldness and strength of their ideas, from burning words which inspired enthusiasm and faith in the audiences. Passion, aspiration, idealism, appeals to men's love of progress and justice, were the characteristic qualities of the epoch-making plays of the past. Are there any such plays in contemporary England? The most popular and successful of all of Pinero's pieces was "Sweet Lavender"—a sentimental and shallow comedy! But the critic finds a new message in G. Bernard Shaw's plays, to which he will devote a special paper.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Henley's Note of Pseudo-Strength.—In the course of an estimate of the late W. E. Henley's poetry, Mr. J. C. Bailey (in *The Monthly Review*, London, for September) questions the authenticity of that note of strength which has been so generally recognized and praised in Henley's work. We read:

"Few poets have ever more entirely possessed sincerity; few have ever more passionately desired strength. And the tragedy was that that was the one gift the gods denied him. Strength is serene, and he who touched so many moods never touches serenity. Men to whom the physical life, with all its energies and joys, has come naturally as a thing of course, do not talk about it forever as Henley did. Nor is it they, but the invalids who have never had their fill of it, who rank its pleasures with 'art and love and faith.' No one would wish to dwell unfairly on this side of Henley, which, if it has its disagreeable, has certainly also its touching aspect. But it is a real part of the total impression he leaves as a poet, and can not be passed over. He cried out in that fine little poem, as well known as anything he wrote:

I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

. . . . . .

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul

"But, alas! that is not true of any of us, except in the Stoic's sense; and Henley, whatever he was, was no Stoic. And so because he would ask what had not been given, and because, like a true invalid, he made a glory of his own want of self-restraint, he came to have a liking for words and phrases which seemed from his sick-room to have the sap and vigor of health, but sound differently to those who know that health is not a noisy, irregular torrent, but an even flowing, even sounding, almost silent stream."

SHAKESPEARE'S PORTRAIT.

NONE of the many portraits of Shakespeare, as we are reminded by Mr. John Corbin, the dramatic critic of the New York *Times*, has been accepted as unquestionably genuine. The only portraits which are known to have come down to us from Shakespeare's time are the engraving by Droeshout prefixed to the Folio, and the Stratford bust. These agree in general features, but differ in certain important details. In his recently published book, "A New Portrait of Shakespeare," Mr. Corbin presses the claims of a third portrait, which he declares has been "strangely neglected." Says *The Academy and Literature* (London):

"This book raises a very interesting discussion. The 'new portrait' of the title is the Ely Palace Portrait, now in the Stratford Museum; and the book considers the respective claims of this and of another portrait in that collection (the alleged original of the Droeshout engraving) to be original paintings of Shakespeare. Shakespeare portraits are perilous things. In the later eighteenth century 'originals' were manufactured wholesale, generally by painting a new head on an old picture of any one the forger came across. One of these men, Holder, after describing an 'original' made out of a Dutch admiral, says: 'I afterward made another Shakespeare worth a score such as the above.' As Mr. Corbin observes, this 'other' Shakespeare of Holder (which has not been traced) is a lurking terror to all who have to do with supposed original portraits of Shakespeare. . . . . .

"The Ely portrait was discovered by a bishop of Ely in 1846 in a second-hand dealer's shop. It was found to have an inscription, giving the date 1603, at 39, which agrees with Shakespeare's age in that year. The inscription is in the block characters usually employed in paintings of the early seventeenth century; and the portrait has an evident resemblance to the Droeshout engraving. Many good critics (including the director of the National Portrait Gallery) believe it to be a genuine painting of the seventeenth century, whether or not it be a portrait of Shakespeare. The colors are too thin for any picture underneath, nor is there any such trace where they have been removed by scrubbing. For the picture has been scrubbed and restored in parts, tho the upper portion of the face is luckily pretty safe. The inscription bears trace of repainting only in one minute portion—enough, however, to make it insecure evidence. The hair and moustache are auburn, as they are said to have been in the Stratford bust; but the eyes are greenish-

gray, while the Stratford eyes were hazel. The dress has a general resemblance to that in Droeshout's engraving.

"The painting which is claimed as the original of Droeshout's engraving has practically no history. It belonged to a private person and is on a panel. It exactly resembles the engraving, save that the face is painted with somewhat more skill. Setting aside the opinions of judges, which vary greatly, Mr. Corbin's arguments against it are these: The inscription is not in block letters, but in free-hand characters, which are seldom found in paintings of the supposed time. There is clearly another picture underneath—a suspicious thing, seeing the habits of forgers. The moustache corresponds with that in the later prints of Droeshout's engraving, not with that in the original state, before the engraving had been tampered with (as it has very largely). Now the original painting should correspond in this point with the original engraving. It looks as if it had been made after the engraving, and from a late state of it. Finally, the points of bad drawing in the dress, which the engraving shows, are exaggerated in the painting. We should expect an original painting rather to correct this bad drawing. These are certainly points against the picture. In the Ely painting, on the other hand, we find just such improvement in the drawing of the dress as seems to suggest how Droeshout's mistakes came about; while the moustache corresponds with that in the first state of the engraving. Without following the matter into more subtle and artistic details, it must be said that Mr. Corbin makes it plausible that the Ely picture is an original portrait of the poet, tho not perhaps the original of the engraving; while he certainly shows a case against the supposed Droeshout original. And there the thing must for the present stand."

MRS. HARRIS AND THE WRITERS OF SOUTHERN FICTION.

MRS. L. H. HARRIS'S article on "Fiction, North and South," which appeared in the September issue of *The Critic* and was noticed in our pages two weeks ago, has aroused considerable resentment in the South. It will be recalled that in this article Mrs. Harris—who, by the way, is a Southern lady now on the staff of the New York *Independent*—draws a number of comparisons between the Northern and Southern novel, in a manner decidedly derogatory to the latter, and comes to the conclusion that Southern fiction has hitherto lacked the qualities that go to make great literature. This view, in the opinion of the literary editor of the Atlanta *Journal*, Marie Alice Phillips, is entirely unwarranted by facts. Miss Phillips writes:

"This Jeremiah wailing in the desert of Southern mediocrity says: 'There are immortal characters in Northern fiction who owe their existence to the author's psychic power to create the spirit as well as the grosser personality of his hero. We have very few such characters in Southern fiction.' In fact, she can recall only one original man type of recent date, and that is Mr. Will Harben's mountaineer, 'Abner Daniel.' Neither is it easy to recall any character in very recent Northern fiction that is 'autocthonous.' But we have some in the South even if they be not entirely 'new.' Charles Egbert Craddock (Miss Murfree) has given us the original type of the Tennessee mountaineer. 'Ned Brace,' in Longstreet's 'Georgia Scenes,' is autochthonous, as is 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville.' In Ellen Glasgow's 'The Voice of the People' we have the modern political type—a type not even equaled by Hon. Peter Stirling; Joel Chandler Harris has given us 'Uncle Remus' and the life of the inhabitants of the underworld; 'Bill Arp' (Major Charles Smith) was purely creative, individual, and artistic in everything he wrote.

"Many have attempted pictures of the old South, and not all of them sentimental and picturesque—most of them are true. But perhaps F. Hopkinson Smith in 'The Fortunes of Oliver Horn' has given us the purest picture of antebellum society, the finest types of the aristocrat of that time in Richard Horn and his wife. John Fox, Jr., gave in his 'Crittenden' a type of the new South, and in his 'Kentuckians,' the two men who are rivals for the hand of the governor's daughter are both autocthonous: Marshall growing out of many generations of proud ancestry; the mountaineer springing from the side of the rough mountain and coming down to do battle with his peers."

Another lady writer in the same paper, Mrs. Patton, of Atlanta, has the following to say:

"Since literature reflects the life of a people, why, in heaven's name, should we not write of life as we know it, past and present? Why should we attempt to forecast the unlovely types that will be evolved by the strenuous conditions of the struggle for bread, for commercial standing, by the effort that man must now make to do his fellow man and do him first? To the North the 'uncivil war' was an episode; to the South it was the end of one great *régime*, the beginning of another. It destroyed and created many types. Why, then, should not this great drama, played out in our midst, enter into our romances? Indeed, how could it be otherwise? We are a heroic people by nature; why should we not reflect the heroic in our literature? Even tho the terrible scenes about the battle-fields fade from our memory, the influence of such scenes will affect our life, both national and personal, for ages to come. It is in the blood and will come out in the book. . . . . .

"Just what Mrs. Harris means by her expression that we would never be able to create in fiction 'a black man or a white man that could sustain an ethical relation to both races,' I don't know. Certainly they can never meet on the plane of any kind of equality. In the very nature of things it is impossible, since one is many millions of years farther along in the scale of evolution than the other. But if she means that we will never write a story in which the black man will receive absolute justice from the white man, the character of Nicholas Burr is a distinct refutation of that vague contention. Mrs. Harris seems to have forgotten Joel Chandler Harris, whose fame is world-wide as a writer of something more than clever dialect, and Ruth McEnery Stuart, who is clever along other lines as well. She surely has forgotten that delightful 'Mrs. Wiggs' who as a genuine type is so finely set forth by a Kentucky girl.

"Perhaps we 'never will be able to grasp our dramatic possibilities,' or 'create one deed more than we have experienced along the way we are predestined to go,' but it is not true 'that sentimentality which harks back to some fair illusion of the past has taken the place of spiritual power in Southern fiction.' Our best writers have reflected life as they have seen it and are seeing it to-day, beautified by sentiment, and kindliness, and courtesy, and honesty, and hero-worship, and by the saving grace of humor. Do not all these more than compensate us for our lack of novels dealing frankly and vulgarly with a life that we know nothing about; even for our lack of mental discipline and sense of literary proportion? The longer we can enjoy our Uncle Remus, our Ned Brace, our Colonel Carter, our Mrs. Wiggs, or take in the beauty of Southern skies and azure mountains and hemp-fields, the better for us. Heaven send that we cling to our ideals even tho critics like Mrs. Harris consign us to the limbo of hopeless incompetency."

A NEWLY DISCOVERED "POET OF GENIUS."

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL, a well-known English *littérateur*, is credited with the achievement of a rare feat. He claims to have discovered a "poet of genius" whose work remained unknown and unprinted for more than two hundred years in the hands of a Herefordshire family. The poet in question is Thomas Traherne, and the essential facts in his career are given by the London *Athenæum* (August 29) as follows:

"Thomas Traherne finds brief mention in the pages of Anthony Wood's 'Athenæ.' He was the son of a shoemaker at Hereford, went to Brasenose College in 1653, took orders, and obtained a living at Credenhill, near Hereford, which he left after the Restoration to become chaplain to the Lord Keeper of the Seals, Sir Orlando Bridgeman. He published one or two controversial and devotional treatises, and died at his patron's house at Teddington in 1674. A contemporary writer records 'those praises and hallelujahs, in which he was very vigorously employ'd whilst he dwelt among us.' These form the contents of the volume now published. The majority of them remained in manuscript at his death; a few had already been printed in his prose work on 'Christian Ethics.' They are wholly of a religious character, and in the vein of George Herbert and Henry Vaughan."

Mr. Dobell's own estimate of Traherne's talents is stated as follows:

"I can not help thinking that neither Herbert, Crashaw, nor

Vaughan can compare with Traherne in the most essential qualities of the poet. He alone has that 'impetuous rush of a mind . . . lifted into ecstasy beyond itself,' which Milton, as we have seen, regarded as the chief requisite of poetry. Herbert has a finer sense of proportion, a keener perception of the importance of form and measure; Vaughan appeals more strongly to the common sympathies of mankind; while Crashaw, when at his best, has more fine passages of quintessential poetry, more curious felicities of expression, than Traherne; but none of them has the vitality, the sustained enthusiasm, the power imparted by intense conviction, which we find in our author."

These glowing words are echoed by Mr. T. C. Devereux, a writer in *The New Liberal Review* (London, August), who goes so far as to say that there is nothing in the English language, "not excepting Wordsworth's Ode," quite so good as Traherne's poem, "The Salutation." Traherne "well deserves to be rescued from the rubbish of time," he thinks; "now that we have him we feel that our literature was sensibly poorer without him." Further more:

"Traherne's unfaltering confidence in the dignity and importance of human life is a note that falls gratefully on the modern ear. The world and the people in it are all beautiful to him. No doubt enters his mind that all created things were designed for the enjoyment and the instruction of the human race. Modern science is less confident, but Traherne's view is probably the truer one. At all events, it is the more comforting view.

My infancy no sooner opes its eyes
But straight the spacious Earth
Abounds with Joy, Peace, Glory, Mirth,
And, being wise,
The very skies
And stars do mine become.

"We have traveled many leagues along the road of pessimism since these words were written. Our knowledge is greater, if our understanding is not so clear. We have wrested some secrets from nature, and not a few from history, and the old simple faiths are no longer easy to us. We echo Browning's

God's in His heaven, all's right with the world,

as country folk whistle a merry tune when they pass a graveyard at night. Our valiant protests deceive not even ourselves. Our enjoyments are feverish, our laughter as the crackling of thorns under a pot. We are as misers who grind and pinch all their years and die before they have begun to live. Matthew Arnold's

Strange disease of modern life,
With its sick hurry, its divided aims,
Its head o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts,

is a malaise for which the wisest among us have discovered no certain cure. We are as powerless to shake it off as the dreamer to avert the calamities that oppress him in nightmare. Is there any modern poet with the courage to write in this strain?—

I was as high and great
As Kings are in their seat.
All other things were mine:
The world my house, the creatures were my goods,
Fields, Mountains, Valleys, Woods,
Men and their arts to make one rich combine."

The Athenæum, however, is quite unwilling to indorse these enthusiastic estimates. It says:

"We have no desire to depreciate Mr. Dobell's interesting and creditable discovery, but we really must not be asked to accept Traherne as a great poet, or even a great religious poet. . . . Traherne is, in fact, a pious soul, but an indifferent versifier, and is really doing little more than putting carefully thought-out intellectual conceptions into elaborate stanza-forms upon a recognized model. That at least is how he affects us. It is not a bad test to consider what, in a poet approached for the first time, could be thought worthy of inclusion in an anthology on the scale, say, of Mr. Quiller-Couch's 'Oxford Book of English Verse.' In Traherne's case—nothing. Mr. Quiller-Couch does, in fact, include one piece; but it is outclassed. Here is a stanza as good as anything in the book:

We plow the very skies, as well
As earth, the spacious seas
Are ours; the stars all gems excel.
The air was made to please
The souls of men: Devouring fire
Doth feed and quicken Man's Desire.
The Orb of Light in its wide circuit moves,
Corn for our food springs out of very mire.
Our fuel grows in woods and groves;
Choice herbs and flowers aspire
To kiss our feet: Beasts court our loves
How glorious is man's fate!
The laws of God, the Works He did create,
His ancient ways, are His and my Estate.

"But this is yoked with four others unequal to itself, and if one opens Traherne at random, one is as likely as not to find him singing in the following strain:

O nectar! O delicious stream!
O ravishing and only pleasure! Where
Shall such another theme
Inspire my tongue with joys or please mine ear!
Abridgment of Delights!
And Queen of Sights!
O Mine of Rarities? O Kingdom Wide!
O more! O cause of all! O glorious Bride!
O God! O Bride of God! O King!
O Soul and Crown of everything!"

FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF THE "PIANO PEST."

IN Germany the attack on the promiscuous use of the piano and other noisy musical instruments at all times and places has assumed almost the phase of a crusade. The latest and most characteristic discussion of the problem is a determined protest made by Siegmund Auerbach, a leading physician of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the Supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, No. 142, the oldest and probably most influential general scientific journal in the country. The publication of the protest in this journal is significant, indicating that the learned world of the Fatherland is taking the matter seriously. We translate and quote the following:

"The protest of thinkers against the piano pest is not new, nor have the protestants been the meanest among men. Both Goethe and Schopenhauer have virtually cursed the evil habit of their thoughtless neighbors that interfered with their work and comfort, and yet, comparatively speaking, their sufferings must have been small compared with that of most modern men. Still more recently the *littérateur*, M. Lessing, wrote a series of articles in the *Nord und Süd*, in which he voiced the protest of nervous people against this evil. It is well known to what trouble Mrs. Carlyle went to save her husband from molestation of this kind, and how Richard Wagner bought peace at a high price from the distorting street rabble in Florence. The question itself has a history which prominent men have helped to make.

"The question has both a medical and a legal side. The effect of such noise on the finely strung nerves of the thinkers and writers is very dangerous, and as a physician I can testify to this danger. Piano-players have no right to endanger the health of their neighbors, and, this being the case, it is the right and the duty of states and governments to protect their people against the pest. There are regulations that forbid crying out wares on the streets, that regulate the noise that may be made by hucksters and others; why should there not be regulations to protect people from the piano hammerer? Just how this is to be done it will be the business of our lawmakers to determine. But one way that seems to be good would be to determine that those who by their callings or by choice are bound to use the piano or the loud musical instruments hours and hours each day should be compelled to live in certain quarters of the city, or in certain squares in a street, or in certain sections of squares, just as in the railroad trains there are certain parts and portions where smoking is allowed and others where it is forbidden. In this way there would be unmusical places where other people could live undisturbed and be sure that the next moving-day would not bring the unwelcome pianos into the new neighborhood. But both medical and legal considerations call for an extermination of the 'piano pest.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Bookman's September list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. Gordon Keith.—Page.
2. The Mettle of the Pasture.—Allen.
3. The Gray Cloak.—MacGrath.
4. The Filigree Ball.—Green.
5. Lady Rose's Daughter.—Ward.
6. The Main Chance.—Nicholson.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

JAPANESE PAPER—ITS ORIGIN AND USES.

AN interesting description of this valuable Japanese product, which is so different from our own and so superior to it in many respects, is contained in an article contributed by M. Émile Dieudonné to a series on "Exotic Industries," now appearing in *La Science Illustrée*. In the first place, the writer explains why imitation of Japanese paper, as of so many other Japanese products and processes, is hopeless. He says:

"Much of what we envy in the artistic life of the Japanese can not be attained by us because it is the fruit of a national education of several hundred centuries. We must also, in the domain of pure technics, give up trying to equal the Japanese where the perfection attained by them depends on natural products of the country that our own does not possess. Just as the production of the beautiful Japanese lacquers is directly dependent on the raw material furnished them by their flora, so also the preparation of their paper depends on the incomparable quality of the material found in the bark of plants and mulberry-trees that grow in their soil.

"The Japanese papers are distinguished not alone by the advantages offered by the raw material . . . ; we must also take into account the mode of preparation, which, in the course of the transformation of the flexible but strong tissue, does not cut up the cells, but softens them and separates their fibers by beating and stamping, as formerly, before the introduction of machinery, we treated flax. . . . . .

"The kodzu is one of the six most important plants whose bark is used for paper. The shoots of the first year are barked, and, after the leaves have been removed, furnish strips of several yards in length, which are cut into lengths of about a yard and tied into bundles. . . . The bark is softened in running water and then gently boiled in water containing wood-ashes. It is then treated with channeled mallets on thick wooden planks. The product is twisted and turned frequently under water until it becomes a pulpy mass. . . . This pulp finally reaches the artisan, who transforms it into paper by the method which we have, so to speak, abandoned in our fabrication. The fibers are fastened together, not with animal glue, but with a cement made of the roots of a certain plant.

BARK BEING SEPARATED AND STIRRED UP IN CALDRONS.

"With the aid of a rectangular sieve of very fine bamboo fibers, the necessary quantity of pulp is removed, and, after all the water has filtered through the sieve, the leaf is partly dried; after which it is rubbed with a soft instrument on a plank and exposed to the sun until completely dried, when it is easily detached from the plank. . . . . .

"Japanese paper has many uses for which our European paper is not fitted. . . . It replaces in a surprising manner our window glass, the manufacture of which has only recently been introduced into Japan. Fastened to a properly made lattice, it admits a gentle, uniform light to the interior of dwellings, while . . . doors and casements are opened as often as the weather permits, to admit full light and pure air. . . . . .

"Domestic economy and costume make innumerable uses of paper. Extended in the form of a cord it has astonishing strength. Gilt and cut into narrow strips it is used in embroidery. To it the Japanese brocades owe their gentle brilliancy and that delicacy imparted to our medieval silks by their filaments of Cypress gold. Its incomparable constitution is closely connected with the Japanese arts of writing and painting, both of which use the soft brush where we employ the pen or pencil. The paper, rapidly absorbing India ink, enables the writer to use his brush more freely and lightly on its surface than we can use our implements. The artist never uses a mirror as an aid in tracing designs for wood-engraving; he paints on a leaf of the most tender kodzu paper, which allows the design to appear on the opposite side; then he applies this leaf to the block face downward, and thus engraves his subject. It is well known also that Japanese papers are used for the impression of fine work that is sought eagerly by bibliophiles. We can find in Japan no branch of industrial art in which some kind of paper does not play an important part. The artist in lacquer uses it to preserve the solidity of his wooden background, on whose durability depends the life of his work, expecting that the paper will protect it from heat and moisture. Our workmen might also use Japanese paper profitably in many technical applications if they but understood its advantages."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS SLEEP?

THAT the most familiar states are often the least easily explained is illustrated by the number and variety of the physiologic theories of sleep. These have multiplied of late both in number and ingenuity, tho they are so far apart as to seem at first sight quite irreconcilable. But in an article in *Popular Science* (August) Dr. Percy G. Stiles, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, shows that a certain number of the principal hypotheses may be reconciled to some degree; that, at any rate, their elements may be utilized to construct a composite theory. Of the theories mentioned by Dr. Stiles, some are chemical, some purely physiologic, and some histologic, or dependent on microscopic structure. Says the writer:

"Fatigue at bottom is a chemical phenomenon, and so the theories of the first class are chemical. When a muscle has been stimulated until it exhibits the well-known signs of fatigue, there are two possible inferences—either this means an exhaustion of fuel substances or an accumulation of poisonous waste. Analogous views have been supported in regard to the chemical changes that lead to sleep. We have had an exhaustion theory advanced by Pflüger and an accumulation theory offered by Preyer."

The former of these theories supposes that sleep is a depression of activity, due to the exhaustion of the "intramolecular" oxygen stored up in the muscular cells, while, according to the latter, it is a state of coma, due to poisoning by waste products which are not fully removed as formed during the activities of the day. Still another theory—that of Howell—rests on the undoubted fact that in sleep the amount of blood in the brain is reduced. His theory supposes that this ebb-tide of blood from the brain is the immediate cause of sleep through exhaustion of the vasomotor center. This important nerve-center does constant work during the waking hours. Says the writer:

"The center is subject to the play of afferent impulses from all parts of the body. It is reflexly spurred to action by every sensory impression through eye or ear. It is called to respond in an appropriate manner to every change of posture or other muscular movement. It does not escape the effects of psychic processes, emo-

tional states. Nothing is more natural than to suppose that the nerve-cells of the center become fatigued by this unceasing activity. After the hours that we habitually number in a period of waking it responds less and less readily to the demands made upon it. It begins to lose its grip, so to speak, on the superficial and, perhaps, the splanchnic vessels. The blood-supply to the brain tends to become less and the pressure in its arteries to be reduced. The subjective consequence is drowsiness."

Now what is the condition of the brain-cell during sleep, however this condition may be caused? Oddly enough we may choose between two hypotheses quite opposite in character. Says Dr. Stiles:

"The first, which has attracted the greater notice, is that of Duval. He has suggested that consciousness depends on the contact of cell-processes in the brain whereby effects are propagated from neuron to neuron. . . . The brain must lose its individuality by the breaking of connections between its structural elements. If we could suppose that every synapse in the central nervous system might be snapped, and impassable gaps opened between the cells wherever one had been wont to influence another, there must be an end of consciousness, for, in utter isolation, these cells could no longer combine their activities into one whole, such as forms the physical basis of psychic life. A much more local disruption of connection, limited perhaps to the cortex, might be sufficient to explain the subjective condition in sleep. At any rate, Duval's view is that the cortical cells are capable of retracting or extending their processes so as to sever and resume their relation with neighboring elements. Experimental evidence in support of this theory is naturally slight. Wiedersheim has described ameboid movements on the part of cells in the nervous system of a small transparent crab. Of course it is only in such lower forms that the living cells can readily be brought under the microscope. Duval himself suddenly beheaded dogs that were awake and others in anesthesia, and made histological preparations from the brains. He believed he could distinguish the sleeping brain by the more contracted and isolated appearance of its cells.

"The second histological theory of sleep, which has been said to be quite opposed to the first, is that of the Italian neurologist Lugaro. Both demand the capability of ameboid movement on the part of the cells. But while Duval supposes that in sleep the cells have broken their contacts, Lugaro supposes that they have made *new contacts* with great freedom. At first thought this view seems unreasonable. A multiplicity of contacts and added pathways in the brain might be supposed to imply a richer and keener consciousness. But this would be true only to a certain point. When the indiscriminate combination had gone a step farther mental confusion might be expected, then fantastic associations and a meaningless mosaic of memories—practically a state of dreaming. Let the cells commingle their impulses still more freely and consciousness will be lost, for the diffusion of energy in the brain will result in a lessened intensity of flow in the principal channels. If each cell scatters its communications in every possible direction, no definite effect in consciousness is to be looked for. According to Duval, the cells which are affected in sleep can not discharge; according to Lugaro, they may do so, but the resulting impulses are utterly dissipated in a maze of by-ways. Waking, according to Duval, is the resumption of intercourse among these cells; according to Lugaro, it is the restriction of intercourse to habitual and purposeful channels."

There is no reason, Dr. Stiles thinks, why we may not reconcile these two points of view. It may be that many paths are interrupted in sleep, while others are opened. In the hypnotic state many paths must be blocked, including those by which the will of the subject habitually asserts itself, while others, especially those making connections between the auditory and motor areas, transmit impulses with extraordinary efficiency. In fact, we may construct a reasonable theory of sleep by making use of all those that have been mentioned. Says the writer:

"We may suppose, in the first place, that the alternation of day and night through the ages has impressed its rhythm upon the race, so that it is hard for the individual to break from the habitual course in which activity is associated with light and rest with darkness. In other words, the amount of the metabolism tends to keep above a mean for some hours and then to fall below it. The excess of destructive processes over those which are recuperative during the waking hours results in general and local fatigue, a condition into which may enter both the depletion of intramolecular oxygen and the accumulation of toxic waste-products. While this progressive loss of condition affects the body as a whole, the nervous system is subject to its own peculiar drains. It is very probably the hard-worked vasomotor center which proves to be the vulnerable spot. With its release of the blood-vessels in certain areas from its reenforcing influence comes the cerebral anemia. Then, we may suppose, the nerve-cells become less active than in the brain which has its full supply of blood, that they cease to send impulses over the usual routes, either because gaps have opened or because such impulses as do arise are permitted to stray and be scattered, producing no effect in consciousness or one which is quite bizarre and meaningless.

"Such an outline as this is a composite scheme in which the conditions emphasized by Pflüger and Preyer are given recognition as fundamental causes of sleep; Howell's idea is accepted as explaining well its onset, its varying depth, and the awakening; while the pictures sketched by Duval and Lugaro are combined to represent the intimate state of the slumbering brain."

ZEBRAS AND ZEBROIDS AS DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

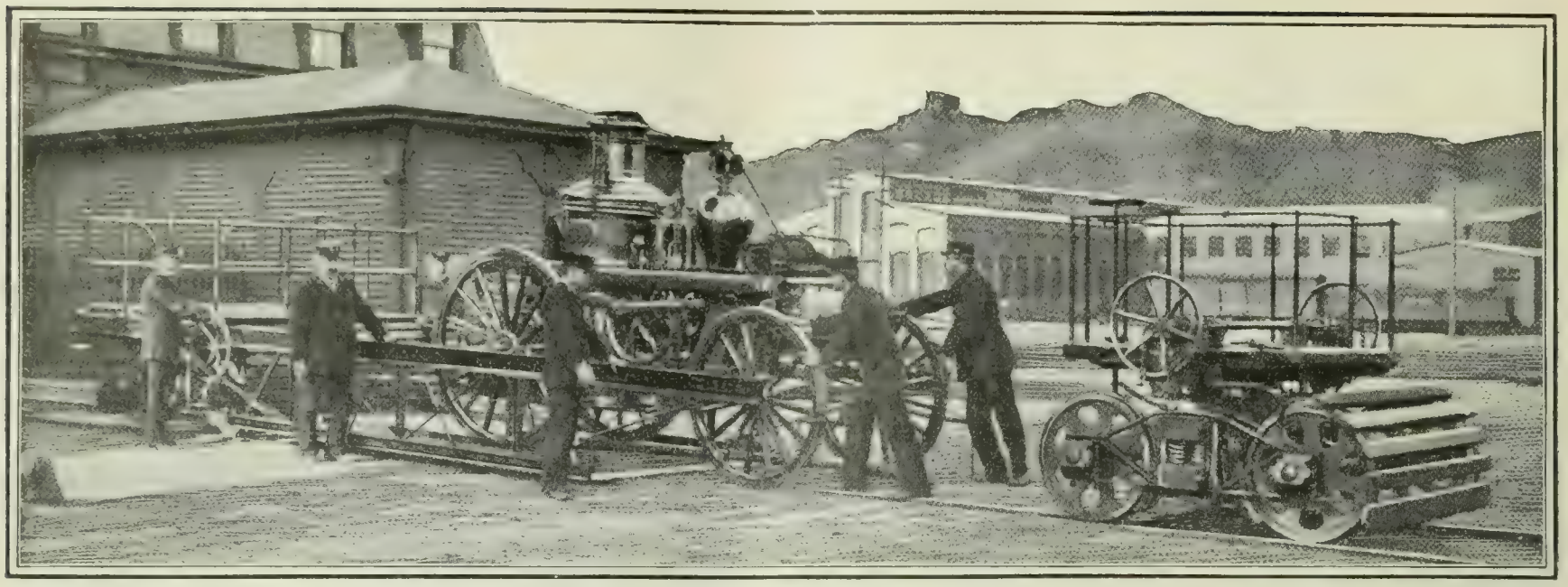
THE zebra, as is well-known, is a wild African horse, or rather a member of the horse family, midway between that animal and the ass. The word is loosely used to include not only the zebra proper, but also its near relatives, the dauw (sometimes called "Burchell's zebra") and the quagga. The zebra has been known in Europe for hundreds of years—at least since A.D. 211, when the Emperor Caracalla introduced one into the amphitheater at Rome. Many attempts to tame and domesticate it have been made, with varying success. Recent efforts to breed hybrids, or "zebroids," with domestic animals of the same family, have met with more success, and it is probable that in future the zebroid will be seen frequently, especially in Africa, where its use has many advantages over that of the horse. We translate the following paragraphs from an article on the subject contributed to *La Science Illustrée* by M. Victor Delosière:

TRAINED ZEBRA.

"Zebras thrive in captivity, even in Europe. When they have good forage, they prosper, and, when they are well treated, they may even breed.

"The dauw, the zebra, and the quagga have been successfully crossed with one another and with the ass and the horse. The hybrids thus obtained, to which has been given the general name of zebroids, always show some zebra-like stripes on the legs, even when one of the parents has a coat of uniform tint. The persistence of this characteristic through various crossings evidently shows its age, and it may be maintained in view of this atavistic phenomenon that the horses of the Tertiary periods had a striped coat like the modern zebras.

"The easiest crossings, and the best, are those with the dauw. The hybrids of dauw and mare, if they can be obtained in great numbers, will render real service in Africa, for they seem to be immune to the sting of the tsetse fly. These zebroids have extraordinary muscular strength. The predominant type is that of the mother; so to have strong zebroids the zebra should be crossed with a Percheron mare. On the other hand, crossing with an



ROLLING FIRE-ENGINE ON THE TRUCK.

Arab mare gives elegant zebroids, more lively, more supple, and swifter. A Brazilian, M. de Parana, who has bred numerous zebroids on his estate of Lordella, thinks that the future of the zebroids in warm countries is very great, and that they will be the mules of the twentieth century.

"The domestication of the zebra has been attempted, and the results obtained in this direction are quite encouraging. The quagga is the variety that yields the best results. At the Cape they were often seen, twenty years since, working with draft-horses, and in England Sheriff Parkins has a pair that draw a small vehicle.

"The zebra, properly so-called, is of much wilder disposition, and has long been regarded as untamable. Zebras gave more trouble to Rarey, the celebrated horse-tamer, than the most savage horses. Nevertheless, his attempts were crowned with success. Cuvier speaks of a female zebra in the Jardin des Plantes that was so tame and so well-trained that she could be ridden.

"The dauw is much more easily trained; and it is this species that is generally meant when trained zebras are spoken of.

"In training kindness succeeds much better than violence. At the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in 1874, three dauws were trained. First, halters were placed on them with great precautions, and then they were hitched in stalls between horses. Through imitation they soon allowed themselves to be groomed with currycomb and brush. At the end of six months they were harnessed in the stable, and were accustomed to saddle, collar, etc. Bridling them was a more difficult matter; they defended themselves at first by leaps, sudden movements, and attempts to bite; but soon they became calm and accepted this new constraint.

"Finally, one day, a light wagon was brought up behind the dauws and they were attached to it. At first they kicked, but, being neither restive nor frightened, they drew it pretty regularly. After some exercise at a walk, inside the garden, they were made to trot, and after three months of training they crossed the Place de la Concorde daily. They were harnessed to a cart, and used to draw earth and manure. It was even found possible to shoe them.

"These attempts have been repeated in different countries, among them England and Austria. In Germany, a trainer, Edward Wulff, has even shown in a circus four dauws that he has taught to execute various maneuvers. But the future of the zebra lies not in this direction. It is with the hybrids that it gives with the horse—that is, with the zebroids. These latter are lively, but very docile, and can be trained with great ease. They may be harnessed to the carriage or wagon, either alone, with another zebroid, or—which is preferable at the beginning—with a docile but strong horse, to serve as an example of work and obedience."

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORSE AND ZEBROID HARNESSED TOGETHER.

TO CARRY ENGINES TO A FIRE BY TROLLEY.

THE problem of how to carry fire-engines most quickly and conveniently to the outskirts of cities or to suburban communities which have no adequate fire-fighting equipment of their own is a serious and important one. A recent solution is in the form of an ingenious truck, on which an ordinary fire-engine may be carried over a trolley-line. This truck, which was originally designed by the officials of the Springfield, Mass., fire department, is also to be adopted by the departments of other cities, as we are informed by *The American Inventor* (Washington, September 1). Says this paper:

"The idea, which is designed for use on street-railways and interurban trolley-lines, was suggested by the proved availability of electric-railway systems for the postal service in facilitating the collection and distribution of mail to outlying districts. The invention consists of two trucks surmounted by platforms on which men can ride with hose, tools, and other equipment. To the rear truck is attached a platform which connects the two trucks and upon which the fire-engine is carried."

The truck recently provided for the use of the Springfield department is nearly 28 feet 8 inches long and weighs nearly 14,000 pounds. The manner of loading the engine on the truck is thus described:

"In order to load a fire-engine on this truck, the platform is lowered to the rails and the front truck disconnected and run sufficiently far away to admit of the engine being backed into position, when, by means of a winch attached to the rear truck, the engine is easily and readily drawn into place. The front truck is then brought back and by means of chain-hoists operated by right and left screws, the front end of the platform is raised and the side girders securely locked into place, thus making both trucks and platform practically one piece. At a recent test a steam fire-engine was loaded in two and a quarter minutes from the time the car was run into position. In unloading, the front truck was detached in forty-five seconds, and the horses were attached and ready for starting off in one minute and a quarter.

"For the transportation of the truck an electric motor can be directly attached to the axle of either truck, or the car with its cargo may be propelled or drawn by an ordinary electric car, an electric locomotive or snow-plow. Now that the average American city of considerable size is the hub of a wheel the spokes of which are made up of electric lines radiating in every direction, fire engine trucks such as the one described are bound to prove of the greatest usefulness, as they will enable the city departments to promptly render efficient aid

to small communities which are frequently the scene of disastrous conflagrations. At present under such circumstances it is necessary to transport apparatus by steam roads, and he delay in making up a special train, placing the apparatus aboard, and securing the necessary orders giving the 'special' the right of way over ordinary traffic is often very serious in its consequences."

REMEDIES FOR MOUNTAIN-SICKNESS.

IN a discussion of the distressing symptoms that often attack climbers at high altitudes, an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, August 29) favors the theory that ascribes them to an insufficient supply of oxygen. He goes on to say:

"But against this theory is the fact that in balloon ascents the aeronaut may be subjected to a lower barometric pressure than any mountain-climber, and yet without suffering from the symptoms of mountain-sickness. On the other hand, the climber is subjected to the low pressure for a much longer time than the aeronaut, and it is quite possible that the vasomotor system may be competent to protect the organism for a short time, tho it fails if the ordeal be too prolonged; and the suddenness with which the symptoms appear are in favor of this assumption. Those who live habitually at high altitudes obtain an immunity from mountain-sickness, for their red blood-corpuscles are said to be more numerous, while Paul Bert calculated that the coefficient of their hemoglobin for oxygen might rise to 17 to 21 per cent., the normal being only 10 to 12 per cent."

Most of the remedies recommended for this distressing condition have been directed to increasing the quantity of oxygen supplied to the body. But one of Mr. Whymper's guides contented himself with taking red wine as hot as he could make it; and *The Times* (London, August 21) draws attention to a somewhat similar remedy which is said to have been discovered by a Russian topographer named Passtoukhof. To quote again:

"For some years past M. Passtoukhof has been making ascents in the Caucasus, where he has climbed the Grand Ararat, Mont Kasbek, and Mont Elbruz, the latter being the highest point in the Caucasus range and overtopping the height of Mont Blanc by more than two thousand feet. At such an altitude as this it is easy to understand that the question of mountain-sickness becomes a serious one, and on more than one occasion M. Passtoukhof has found not only himself, but all the other members of his expedition prostrated by it. On one of these occasions it occurred to him to try the experiment of lighting his spirit-lamp and making some tea, which he administered in an almost boiling condition to himself and his companions, with a result that far exceeded his expectations. Almost immediately the more serious symptoms disappeared, and in a short time all the members of the expedition found themselves well enough to continue the ascent. Later M. Passtoukhof repeated this experiment of exhibiting boiling tea as a remedy for mountain-sickness with results so invariably successful that he now feels justified in considering that it may be regarded as a specific."

Relation of Growth to Longevity.—Several efforts have been made to show that in mammals the span of life is related to rapidity of growth. The naturalists, Buffon and Flourens, expressed this relationship by a numerical ratio, which the latter found to be 5, altho Buffon thought it was 6 or 7. That is, the number of years it takes to reach adult life multiplied by 5 would give the duration of life. These observers regarded the age of the maximum growth to be the period at which the epiphyses and diaphyses of the long bones unite. In the course of an investigation on the relationship between the composition of milk and rapidity of growths in the various mammalia a recent German experimenter, Herr G. von Bunge, had the opportunity of determining the time it takes the animal to double its birth-weight. Says the author of a descriptive note in *The Medical News* (August 29):

"The results were tabulated in a series as follows, the numbers referring to days: Man, 180; horse, 60; ox, 47; sheep, 15; hog, 14; cat, 9½; dog, 9. This order is exactly the same as that given by Flourens for the period of attaining maturity, tabulated in years, as follows: Man, 20; horse, 5; ox, 4; sheep —; hog, —; cat, 1½; dog, 2. The average duration of life, as given by this author, in years, is as follows: Man, 90 to 100; horse, 25; ox, 15 to 20; sheep, —; hog, —; cat, 9 to 10; dog, 10 to 12. From the last two series it appears that the factor 5 of Flourens is not exactly correct. In the determination of the average duration of life there must of course be excluded all those cases in which life is cut short or shortened by accident or disease. To the author it appears that there must be some other functional relationship between the two variables, length of life and period of growth, than the mere numerical relationship, and that even this numerical law might be deduced from some other more general law. At any rate the author is convinced that there is a law of relationship between period of growth and length of life, and that the exact determination of this law would be of eminent interest."

Human Nerves as Weather Indicators.—Now that confidence has been lost in the moon or the special appearances of the clouds at night with regard to the moon, as indications of the weather we are to have, says *The Medical News*, there is need of something else on which to base predictions. It quotes a writer in the New York *Independent*, who, describing a summer's day in the country, says: "The best rain prophecy that I know is nerve irritability. If the boys are easily provoked (myself also), there is likely to be a shower." Commenting on this, *The Medical News* says:

"Here is a weather prophet with ideas worth considering. Some time it will come to be realized that many of the pains and aches that immediately precede and accompany damp weather are not due to rheumatism, nor to the rheumatic diathesis, but are just plain every-day irritability consequent upon some change in nervous conditions which are caused by a drop in the barometer perhaps, or perhaps the hydroscopic variation in tissues which follows a change in the atmospheric humidity. Old people become walking barometers in their power to portend storms, because the lessened elasticity of their arterial and vascular system prevents or at least hampers those changes in the peripheral circulation which would compensate for variations in barometric pressure. Whenever an injury has taken place around a joint, this same state of affairs proclaims itself even in comparatively young subjects. All signs, however, fail in a dry time, so that the human barometer, like most other weather prophets, proves unreliable when it is most needed. It is probable, however, that a careful study of human feelings would enable the would-be weather prophet to prognosticate weather conditions with more assurance than any empirical study of the moon and cloud conditions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is stated that an organization has been formed . . . to operate at least 200 automobiles between the hotels and the union station in St. Louis and the fair grounds," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The largest will be tallyhos, to carry forty passengers, and the smallest will be runabouts, to seat two persons. Steam, gasoline, and electricity will furnish the motive power. Visitors will be taken direct from their hotels to the entrance to the Exposition or on the grounds, as the case may be. Coupon tickets will be issued entitling passengers to a ride and also to admission to the fair, and those holding such tickets will be deposited at stations provided for collecting and discharging passengers within the grounds. The automobiles will be run through the prettiest residence thoroughfares of St. Louis. It is expected that the proposed automobile service will be popular, as enabling people to reach the fair otherwise than by crowded street-cars. The views of the trolley companies on the subject are not cited. The street-cars will probably have all they can do."

THE new kind of radiation discovered by M. R. Blondlot, as noted in these pages recently, has been named by him "N-rays," after the University of Nancy, where his work was carried out, says *The Electrical Review* (June 27): "These rays were first discovered by the effect produced upon small electric sparks in air, and were obtained from a Roentgen-ray tube. They penetrate aluminum, black paper, and other materials, as do Roentgen rays, but they can be refracted and reflected, tho they exert no photographic action. Since the first discovery, M. Blondlot has found that they were given off by other bodies, such as silver or talc heated to redness, and an ordinary circular gas-flame burning without a chimney. He has found that they can be detected by their action upon a phosphorescent screen of calcium sulphid, as this shows a notable increase of phosphorescence under their influence. They also affect incandescent gas, so that a small body of this shows an increase in luminosity."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MONASTIC ORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT would seem that no country in the world is more unfavorable to the development of monastic ideals than our own; yet monastic life has become so firmly rooted in American soil that there are now about forty different religious communities in the United States composed of "men engaged in the double work of personal sanctification and of the instruction and sanctification of others." Of twelve thousand priests in the United States, three thousand belong to monastic bodies, and there are in addition some fifteen hundred novices and three thousand lay brothers. To this total of seven thousand five hundred, the Jesuit order contributes more than one-fourth, tho its rules are among the most severe. The Rev. John Talbot Smith, of New York, who furnishes these figures in an article in *Munsey's Magazine* (September), goes on to say:

"The average man of the world, Catholic or otherwise, often asks, What is the attraction in community life for the young American? What is it that draws the vivacious, active, ambitious young citizen into the dull routine of a religious community? What sort of men are they who find monastic life interesting?

"There is no accounting for tastes, and this is a matter of individual preference. All sorts and conditions of young Americans are won by the religious life, which is the common term for the monastic condition. For example, Father Deshon, present head of the Paulist community, was a classmate of Grant at West Point, later an officer in the army, and a non-Catholic to boot. One of his brethren, Father Robinson, recently deceased, was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War, and entered the community while a prisoner on parole in New York. Fathers Campbell and Pardow, two eminent members of the Jesuit community; Father McMillan, the Paulist; Father Wilson, the Dominican; Father Fidelis, the Passionate; Brother Justin, of the Christian Brothers, were all city boys who played ball with ardor, swam in the lordly Hudson, and went through the ordinary phases of American boy life.

"Why these men became members of a community instead of entering a diocese would probably require a personal explanation from each. In general, it may be answered that with such men the ideal life is always the sacerdotal; and in order to attain their ideal of the sacerdotal, the careful preparation and stable routine of the community life seemed the best means."

An examination of statistics shows that all the monastic orders existing in this country are engaged in some special work, such as education, charity work for men and boys, and parish and mission work. We quote further:

"In the field of education the work of the communities has been singularly effective. The colleges of the Jesuits enjoy a high reputation, the Benedictines have many fine institutions in the West, the Holy Cross Fathers have won a great success in their university at Nôtre Dame, Indiana, and the Brothers of the Christian Schools have been equally successful in the primary and grammar schools and in the colleges. The methods employed in these institutions are entirely their own, for the communities are conservative, have fine teaching traditions, and adopt the new only when it has proved itself worthy. Without endowment, the Jesuits have managed to establish a good university at Georgetown, and the

A CAPUCHIN FRIAR.
The Capuchins are a branch of the Franciscan order and are represented by several monasteries in the United States.

A TRAPPIST MONK.
The Trappists have monasteries in Gethsemane, Kentucky, and Dubuque, Iowa.

A FRANCISCAN FRIAR.
This order was founded by St. Francis of Assisi in the thirteenth century.

TYPES OF AMERICAN MONKS.

Courtesy of *Munsey's Magazine*.

Nôtre Dame institution was begun and carried on in the same way; two instances that illustrate the powerful resources of well-ordered communities.

"The charity work is entirely in the hands of the lay communities, for the sacerdotal bodies do not enter this field. The care of hospitals, orphan asylums, refuges, and protectories for men and boys engages the time and skill of half the entire body of community laymen. The most remarkable example of what they are able to do in fair circumstances is the Protectory at Westchester, in the suburbs of New York, which is said by experts to be the most successful of its kind in the world. In this home the Christian Brothers care for nearly two thousand boys, and give them a good training in various trades and employments.

"Almost all the sacerdotal communities take their share in the parochial and mission work of the country; sometimes because it is part of their rule so to do, or because of the pressing need of the people. The Jesuits have a well-defined system in this regard. Their college and church are usually inseparable. If they must choose, the college gets the preference, since the higher education of their own members and of the laity is their chief aim. Circumstances change this rule, as in the case of the Western missions, where they have only three colleges, but look after one hundred and twenty poor parishes that would otherwise lack proper care.

"The Jesuits are very proud of their Indian missions, as they have good reason to be. In the same way, the Benedictines look after two hundred parishes through the West and South; the Capuchins also spare some members for the work, together with the Vincentians, Augustinians, and Franciscans. Perhaps the Cistercians alone, familiarly known as Trappists, adhere strictly to their own convents according to rule, and avoid parish work. Theirs is a contemplative community, whose members keep a life-long silence, practise vegetarianism on one meal a day, and cultivate the fields without and the learned studies within for the sake of the *mens sana in corpore sano*."

The most peculiar work which these communities perform is the preaching of missions to the common people and of retreats to the nuns and clergy. Says Mr. Smith, in conclusion:

"The mission corresponds in a general way to the Protestant revival, and in the average parish is held every other year. According to the size of the parish, it will last from one to four weeks. The communities reserve their best preachers and workers for this work, which is popular, arduous, and very useful. The demand for missionaries is far greater than the supply, and will always remain so, because the successful workers are rare, and those engaged wear out very quickly under the emotional and physical strain. The most picturesque scenes in Catholic Church life take place during these missions.

"The Redemptorist community is altogether devoted to mission work, and trains its members specially. The same may be said of the Paulist community, which also makes a specialty of preaching the gospel to non-Catholics; but nearly all the sacerdotal communities are more or less engaged in the work, which in benefiting the laity has developed sacred eloquence among the clergy."

The Salvation Army Crusade in Kentucky.—Not long ago General O. O. Howard visited Breathitt County, Kentucky, with the object of preaching the Gospel to the inhabitants of that disturbed district and of persuading them to forego firearms in the settlement of their disputes. A Salvation Army corps, mounted on horseback and clad in "rough-rider" uniforms, is following in his footsteps, and their crusade is being watched with some interest throughout the country. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"It is reported that in several parts of 'bloody Breathitt,' the crack of the Winchester has given way to the music of the piercing cornet and the jingling tambourine. Several of the leaders among the 'feudists' have 'got religion' in the good old-fashioned form, and some of the 'bad men' of the region have even joined the Salvationists. In fact, the fields seem white for the harvest.

"The Kentucky mountaineer has his very obvious moral shortcomings; but, like his ancestors, he takes his religion with entire seriousness and most amazing literalness. He interprets the sixth commandment, to be sure, in a way peculiar to himself, saying 'Thou shalt not kill,' except as a matter of duty in a family or political cause. This little idiosyncrasy aside, the mountaineer is a moral, God-fearing creature, who has preserved in his isolation a certain ruggedness of belief that was well-nigh universal a century ago and is rapidly becoming refined out of existence.

"The task which the Salvation crusaders have undertaken in the Kentucky mountains is far more agreeable than their ordinary work among the 'submerged tenths' of our great cities and quite as likely to be fruitful of results. Any good accomplished is pretty certain to be lasting. If the Salvation Army can induce these people of sturdy American stock to so change their ideas and mode of life as to become of some real use and importance to the nation, the work will be one of the most beneficial ever accomplished by an organization that has already done so much positive good."

A GERMAN REVISION OF CHRIST'S PRECEPTS.

A RECONSTRUCTION of the practical teachings of Christ, in accordance with the "modern spirit" and the approved methods of "advanced theological thought," has been attempted by a prominent German religious paper, the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg). According to this journal, Christ's sayings, translated into the terminology of our age, would read somewhat as follows:

"Blessed are they who have great longings in their hearts, for God rules in their souls.

"Blessed are they who have endured sufferings, for they shall gain peace in their hearts.

"Blessed are they who are helpful to the needy, for everybody will gladly help them.

"Blessed are they whose purpose is pure, for they can see God in the world.

"Blessed are they who maintain peace, for they shall be called the friends of God.

"Blessed are they who are hated and rejected and upbraided by men for my sake. In like manner have their fathers treated those who sought their best good.

"But wo to those who seek only pleasure in this life, for they have had their joy before their time.

"Wo to those who indulge in the luxuries of pleasure. The time of weeping and lamentation will surely come.

"Wo to those who are beloved by all men. Such persons can only be false heroes.

"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not commit adultery. I say unto you: Thou shalt not permit the desires of thy senses to obtain the mastery over thee. If a book or a picture inflame thy imagination, cast it aside. It is better that thou lack one beautiful object than that thy will become weakened and thy whole character demoralized.

"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not lie. I say to thee that if thou show a submissive demeanor to a man and suggest to another, He is a rascal or a hypocrite, then thou hast lied. And if a person earnestly invite thee and thou hast accepted and at the same time hast inwardly determined not to go, then thou separatest thy soul silently from God. Ye must keep your word and be honest in speech. For behold, God's great nature is also honest, and He eternally maintains its laws.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not kill, nor strike anybody in anger. I say to thee that if a man contend with thee in anger and seek to strike thee, and thou resist him not, then shalt thou have conquered him.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not steal. I say to you: Thou shalt not even try to labor half an hour with half a will and yet demand full wages, for this is theft. Thou shalt also not take with thee any goods out of the workshop of thy employer; thou shalt not destroy the shrubbery in the garden of the rich; thou shalt not destroy what the state has created for ornamental or useful purposes. For all of this will make thee a criminal.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt love thy neighbor. I say to you: Love thy enemies; respect those who stand in the ranks of your opponents. Those who are workingmen should honor those who wear good clothes. Those who wear good clothes must honor the workingmen. Then ye will be just and fair to everybody. Look at your God who permits His sun to shine over all creatures, and the rain to fall on the just and the unjust. If ye are good to your relatives and friends, what special good do ye do?

"When thou givest a gift of charity, then do not have it reported

in the newspapers, so that the community may read it and laud thee. Verily in this way thou losest the blessing of the deed. If thou hast helped a poor man, then thou must not know on the morrow what thou hast done the evening before, and thy Father who sees what is hidden will bless thy life before all people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LOW SALARIES OF THE CLERGY.

FROM time to time public attention, both in this country and in England, has been drawn to the low salaries received by Christian ministers. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, is the authority for statistics showing that fully 86 per cent. of the ministers of his communion in the United States are paid less than $2,000 a year. And Archdeacon Sinclair, of London, is recently quoted by *The Westminster Gazette* as saying:

"The greater number of the clergy of the Church of England have not enough to eat and drink, hundreds of them are clothed in second-hand garments sent to a charitable society, and many of them have no fuel by means of which to keep themselves warm. Think of it! Leave all the necessitous curates, for the moment, out of the question. More than 7,000 incumbents are bringing up families upon less than £180 a year. Their lives are one perpetual struggle to keep themselves alive and to avoid debt."

In view of these facts, the sentiments of an editorial appearing in a late issue of one of our American religious papers, *The Church Standard*, of Philadelphia, have aroused unusual interest. We quote as follows:

"The chief cause why no more men enter the ministry is materialism, and this materialism is moral, not philosophic. It is the spirit of secularism which prevails. Twenty-five or thirty-five years ago the air was full of philosophic materialism, and we were reading Büchner's *Stoff und Kraft*. That phase is past. The materialism of to-day is a trust in material goods alone, in the denial or contempt of ideals, in refusal to entertain spiritual sanctions. . . . Possibly the pulpit can not in a day or a year overcome this mood of secularism, which robs our age of so much dignity and high endeavor. Thank God, there are still many young men of to-day who have not 'kissed the calves,' who know that they can be content in doing a good work without material success. Their lives and their work will go farther than pulpit harangues to convince the world that the ideals which Jesus gave us are the only substantial objects of attainment; while a secularistic state of society like Babylon's will pass away, leaving nothing behind but mounds of mud. For our own part, we trust that for a long time to come ministers will continue to be poorly paid, and that the condition of the minor clergy be perilous and void of prospect, that the ministry will not attract the place-seeker, the money-lover, and the worldling, but only those who are willing to lay down their lives for His sake. Let us keep secularism out of the ministry."

To this the Rev. A. J. P. McClure, financial agent of the General Clergy Relief Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, makes rejoinder as follows:

"I am sure that the hope expressed that ministers will continue to be poorly paid, and that the condition of the minor clergy be perilous and void of prospects, will come like a pang of despair to hundreds of worthy clergymen and their families who are struggling, not only in the Northwest and the South, but even in our midst, to live upon incredibly small salaries. Surely 'the laborer is worthy of his hire,' but his hire is pitiably small and becoming smaller. While all other occupations and businesses are increasing in prosperity to-day, the lot of a clergyman of the church is becoming positively harder and more pinched. If it takes $1,100 to-day to do what $700 did four years ago (as actual statistics prove), then why help perpetuate such conditions?

"No doubt it is true that 'no servant of the cross can ask to be exempted from the obligation bound upon every man and woman and child to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.' But it is surely not the purpose of the church to wait and see how well her clergy and their families can starve. It is a well-known fact that a majority of our clergy, even when on active duty, for which they are in every way well equipped, are underpaid. The salaries of a very large number of them are under $700 a year, while hundreds we know of approximate $400 more nearly. It is being said, alas! by laymen, when they are approached on this subject, that many of the underpaid clergy would not do better outside the ministry; but even if this be true of a few, no one will dare deny that the majority of the clergy belong to that class of earnest spirits that 'would rather eat a crust from the altar than acquire competence in a secular calling.' But if it is only a crust when any such clergyman is young and strong, if even when his provision for his bodily needs has the benefit of his active energies, 'the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it, and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it,' what shall he eat, and where shall he make his couch, and with what shall he cover himself, when he is no longer able to earn any income at all? No one expects him to get 'snug in the center of nothing.' No one expects him to take his place in the line of suppliants before some charity door. Every one recognizes his claim on the church for at least some meager allowance. But unhappily the claim, tho allowed, is too often not paid. And this explains in no small degree why men of worth, depending wholly on their own efforts for maintenance, are sometimes slow to enter the ministry."

The Boston *Congregationalist* and *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland), in discussing the subject, both agree that there is an upward tendency in the payment of ministers' salaries; but, as the latter remarks, "the salaries are still far too low." *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) says:

"The upward tendency in ministers' salaries can go a long way before the ministry as a profession will be in danger of suffering from an overplus of worldly goods and chattels. Probably no class of workers has actually shared less in the great material prosperity of the country during the past few years than clergymen. The cost of living has greatly increased, while their stipends, as a rule, have remained the same. The minister is restrained by the character of his profession, as men of other professions are not, in indulging in business speculation on his own account, no matter what opportunities he may have, altho he is expected at the same time, with his family, to mantain a standard of living as high at least as the average of his congregation or of the community in which he lives. As a matter of fact, if the average salary paid to ministers throughout the country were increased at once by fifty per cent., it would only be an act of common justice and fair dealing to a class of men to whom the country owes far more for light and leadership than money itself can ever repay."

RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF THE FILIPINOS.

THE latest contribution to our knowledge of religious conditions in the Philippines is made by Mr. Albert Leslie Pitcher, an American writer, who records his conclusions after living for two years on familiar terms with the natives of a province in Luzon. Tho himself a Protestant, he thinks it more important that the Filipinos should be taught the meaning of their own religion than that they should be converted to Protestantism. Fully 80 per cent. of the Filipino Catholics, he says, "have no conception of any religion." He continues (in the Boston *Transcript*, September 19):

"To-day the Filipino is outwardly a good Catholic, conforming to the rites of his church in the smallest particular, solemnizing his marriage with mass, christening his young, and elaborating his funeral according to his purse—he still has to pay for every service of his church. The women are constant in their attendance at church; are generally regular in confession and receiving the sacrament; but the men so hate the friars and their influence over the women that they confess rarely. The mass receives the respect a dignified people only can give it; processions of the church, in which heavy, cumbersome images are borne through the streets on men's shoulders, are greatly admired and frequented. No weather is too severe for burying the dead with the necessary rites. . . . Strictest of all their observances is that attending the ministration of the last sacrament; no distance is too great, no tempest too severe, to keep the dying one's family from summoning and often actually carrying the priest to the performance of this duty. In no

THE RIGHT REV. C. H. BRENT,
Protestant Episcopal Bishop in the Philippines.

THE RIGHT REV. J. J. HARTY,
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila.

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Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Nueva Segovia.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

respect in conformity to the service of his church is the Filipino remiss.

"But the underlying sadness of it all! Ask him about the Christ, the Virgin, whose image brings them to the dust, and you are pained at his troubled look. Does he know of a Bible? Yes: a book the friars interdicted to his sight. One of my native teachers had a Bible in his house; the friar of the town took it from him. Another had a Protestant almanac because of some pictures in it; he was a man marked for the friar's anger. Such a question as the meaning of elevating the Host was utterly beyond any one I asked."

The ignorance and superstition of the natives must be attributed, in Mr. Pitcher's opinion, to the course pursued by the Roman Catholic priests rather than to their own inability to grasp the teachings of the church. He writes further:

"The Filipinos do not need to become Protestants, but do need to be taught the meaning of religion in the hope of making their Catholicism real and of service to them. In pursuing the latter course the superstition and deep-rooted adherence to custom is not disturbed, and, further, we would seem to have no designs on his church; whereas a religion that was merely the preaching of pure faith, and in a nipa shack or an ordinary boarded house displaying none of the panoply of the Middle Ages, would move his suspicion less than his contempt. To do this we must have American priests and American teachers; the latter to pave the way for the former, not in a religious way, however, for the least approach to Protestant tendency in the schools is inimical to their results. And, on the other hand, because the Department of Education forbade any sectarian teaching, thus barring the catechism from the schools in many towns, teachers' efforts have proved useless. The work of the teacher should be to show the Filipino that he has a mind able to think for itself, and by so doing is, therefore, independent of any man's domination in things sacred as well as secular. This is what we are trying to do in the schools, but we should have the priest to lead this groping mind to the meaning of salvation."

The peculiar relations between the priest and his parish are such that "in the hands of the right man, the patient, friendly sort of worker, American ideals and religious ways could be sown; and if a big, manly soul, with a love for his people—and they are lovable—this priest could so root Americanism that the youth would become a forest of might for the home country, and the coming generation, taught to think about religious matters, could be left to choose between the Roman and the Protestant churches." Moreover:

"The Filipino likes to think for himself; it flatters his vanity wonderfully to be asked his opinion on a matter. He is extremely inquisitive; the novelty of the fact that no longer a padre has final decision on his after-life, but that this is in his own hands, is sure to incite a desire to independent investigations of church questions.

"Protestantism does not yet appeal to him; he can not understand why there should be various sects. I have often been asked about this, and my reply that we did not agree on some of the minor matters of religion weakened our church in his estimation. But let him grow for ten years in an atmosphere of religious toleration and his natural inquisitiveness will provoke investigation of Protestantism, and his love for holding office of any kind, and particularly a church office, forbidden ground so long—these characteristics joined to his ability to independent thought will be most potent agencies working for the Protestant faith."

One of the most serious obstacles to the spread of Protestantism in the Islands is the carelessness of the American colony in the matter of church-going. Some fifty, we are told, out of a total of eight thousand Americans now in Manila, may be found in the Protestant churches of Manila on a Sunday; and "this indifference of ours is inconceivable to the Filipino, who may be weak in theology, but whose attendance at mass is a matter of course." Mr. Pitcher concludes:

"Let us be in no hurry or worry over converting the Filipinos to Protestantism; let us for the time being accept those aids at hand, *i.e.*, the fact that the Filipinos are familiar with the forms of Catholicism and conform to them, and by well-directed, conscientious effort let some priests with full understanding of the difficulties of life in the islands develop a knowledge of the worship the Catholic portion of the Filipinos have so long followed without meaning. The Moros, Mohammedans, and the pagan tribes are different; they offer other difficulties. Above all, and most emphatically, let us by the semblance of conformity to a religion show the natives we are churchgoing, religious conquerors."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Christian Observer (Louisville, Presbyterian) has completed ninety years of continuous publication. It claims to be "the oldest religious newspaper in the world."

MINISTERS with "big feet" are in demand in some parts of the country. The Rev. W. H. Gladden, president of the Pittsburg Conference, appeals through the pages of the Pittsburg *Methodist Recorder* for "at least three or four more pastors for circuit work," and any one who can fill the following conditions will be welcomed, to wit: "Must have small family, if any, and be able to furnish a horse and come to charge unassisted; no doubts as to call to ministry, not afraid of hard work, no hobbies, no place-hunter, sound on the doctrine of holiness (by which is meant holiness as held by the Methodist Protestant Church at large). He must be less than fifty years of age, willing to begin for nominal salary (four or five hundred dollars, and probably a parsonage), a good, clear head, a warm loving heart, and big feet well planted on the solid ground of common sense."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

"EVACUATION" IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA is to restore the treaty port of New-Chwang and to evacuate the Manchurian province of Mukden in a few days, but every newspaper in London predicts that the evacuation will be theoretical, not practical. More faith is pinned abroad to Russia's sanction of the promise obtained from the Chinese Government by the United States that the ports of Mukden and Ta-tung-kau shall be "opened." But, as the London *Pilot* remarks, "there are conditions" even here. Manchuria, declares our authority, "will not be evacuated in any real sense." Russia will "make a farce of withdrawal" from Manchuria. The British weekly thus analyzes the relations between Russia and the United States:

"The long-existent tendency of feeling in the United States for friendship with Russia is not the fading superstitious feeling which some of our newspaper correspondents have tried to make out of late. It would be safer and more accurate to regard it as cropping out of a sound and truly forecasting political instinct. For it grew into vigorous existence when it was almost unaccountable—this strange sympathy of 'the bright land of freedom' with the darkest, sternest, most repressive and repulsive autocracy in Christendom; whereas now, when the sentiment is no warmer, but rather less warm, it has the warrant of changed political conditions present and prospective. On the other hand, it has always been good Russian policy to cultivate friendship with the United States; and by and through the new-sprung political conditions aforesaid, it has now become and is likely to remain a better policy still. Not unnaturally, therefore, it seems to have been taken for granted on the Russian side that these relations were understood as established on a working basis—that is to say, for example, that while the Russian Government was not only willing to admit the United States to an exceptional footing in Manchuria, but was desirous of doing so, the American Government would be content to look no farther than the satisfaction of its own commercial interests."

But Russia took a little too much for granted, continues the organ we are quoting. The United States persisted in the policy of the "open door," and succeeded to some extent where both Great Britain and Japan had come away empty-handed. *The New Liberal Review* (London) has an article by E. R. Thompson, according to which there are three main points to be kept in view in considering the problem of the Far East so far as it relates to "evacuation." These are:

"(1) The strength of the Russian grip on the province; the fixity of her purpose there; and the extreme improbability of her relinquishing voluntarily an ambition so long meditated and so tenaciously followed.

"(2) The ambitions and forebodings of Japan, and the ultimate collision with Russia, to which they inevitably point.

"(3) The effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902, which makes us, in certain contingencies, a party to a Japanese quarrel."

On the continent of Europe the press notes that the question of Manchuria is really merging into a question of Korea. What Japan is afraid of, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), is that Russia will swallow up Korea. Korea is the granary of Japan, the pivot of her world-policy. Japan would like a war without delay, but Great Britain "is pulling no chestnuts out of that fire." "With what exemplary self-restraint Russia conducts herself!" comments the Paris *Temps*, an organ which derives nearly the whole of its edification in world-politics from a contemplation of the policy of St. Petersburg in the Far East. "The pessimistic reports," it says further, "which continue to arrive regarding the relations of Japan and Russia are from British or American sources." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) sees fit to print editorials on the situation all characterized by sentiments of which the following is typical:

"As regards the essential interests of Japan, they are political in Korea and commercial in Manchuria and the rest of China. If, therefore, it be possible to find in the conditions of the Far Eastern problem some common ground acceptable to Japan and to the other Powers interested, it is not so easy to see why there is any necessity of resorting to war. Up to the present time it has not been established that such an understanding is out of the question, altho it must be confessed that it has been arrived at more slowly than one had a right to expect. The Japanese papers were recently adding their bellicose tones to those of the professors of the University of Tokyo, who alleged that a war with Russia is opportune. But in Japan, as elsewhere, the Government can not let itself be dragooned by an irresponsible press, nor by professors who are necessarily theorists rather than practical politicians."

In commenting upon utterances of this kind, the German papers —notably the *Frankfurter Zeitung*—remark that Paris official and semi-official organs are "tuned to the strains of the Russian official orchestra."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RISE OF GERMANY AS A GREAT NAVAL POWER.

THE most significant fact in the world-politics of the hour is the rise of Germany as a great naval power. Of this we are assured on the authority of the ablest contemporary writers who deal with international affairs in the current European periodicals. Students of the subject were long inclined to doubt the ability of the Berlin Government to realize its ambitions in the direction of sea power. No doubts are entertained at present. France, the second naval power, will yield that position to Germany by the year 1916, perhaps by the year 1910, we are informec. The following from *The National Review* (London) represents expert altho anonymous opinion:

"The German fleet is at present being yearly increased by two first-class battle-ships, one armored cruiser, and six destroyers, while at the same time additional ships are to be constructed to replace those which become obsolete. This is business and not haphazard and panic building like our own. Twenty-five years from the date of the laying down of each battle-ship on the list, a new *Ersatzbau*, or supplementary ship, has to be laid down to take the old vessel's place. It follows that in 1905 Germany will dispose of fourteen battle-ships of modern design, and in 1908 of at least twenty, and perhaps twenty-five, with a proportion of armored cruisers and destroyers. Owing to the fact that the program is determined long beforehand, for a term of years, ships are built more cheaply than in any other country. The shipbuilders and armor-plate makers know exactly what orders to expect, and can make arrangements accordingly, while the steadiness and regularity of the demand enable them to keep their plants occupied."

The mobilization of the fleet, under the German system, we read further, is "rapid in the extreme." "Germany counts much upon the rapidity of her action at the outset, upon striking heavy blows before the antagonist is ready—in a word, upon using the weapon which surprise offers to the well-prepared." Here is a statement of what the immediate present holds in store:

"The German fleet at the close of this year will number eight modern battle-ships of the first class, with two modern armored cruisers, which are for many purposes little inferior to battle-ships, eight older battle-ships of inferior power, but recently rebuilt and brought up to date in many respects, and twenty-four destroyers. The new ships in this fleet are admirably designed, heavily armed, and well officered and manned. The shooting is excellent, for last summer before the Kaiser the flagship fired eight rounds in a minute from a 6-inch gun, and every shot hit the target. This is quite as good as the practise of the very best of our ships, and is undoubtedly a fine performance. In coaling a German battle-ship holds the world's record, having taken on board fuel at the rate of 290 tons an hour, tho it is true that the total quantity shipped was less than is usually embarked in the case of British battle-ships, and, therefore, the strain on the crew was less severe. It is then obvious that the German navy, so far as can be judged by the mathematical tests usually applied, has attained a very high degree of efficiency."

An impressive idea of the commanding position in store for the German navy was afforded in a recent article published by *The*

North American Review (New York), from the pen of an authority well able to estimate the possibilities and probabilities of sea power. Among other things we read:

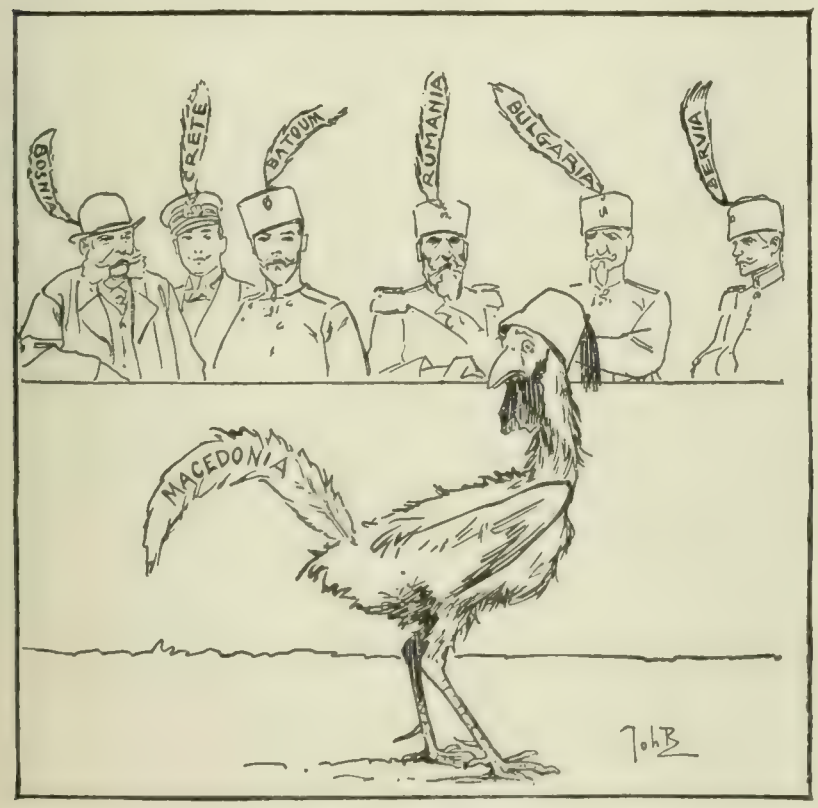
"A plan of enlargement was adopted by the Reichstag two years ago, at the urgent solicitation of the Kaiser, and has thus become an organic law of the empire, not subject to fluctuations of public opinion. The enormous sums needed for the purpose, amounting in all to over $250,000,000, have been appropriated, in annual instalments, by the same national parliament. The scheme provides for the more than doubling of the present size of the German navy, and for the remodeling and modernizing of about a score of the old vessels—those of the so-called *Sachsen* and *Oldenburg* classes or types. The transformation is to be completed, according to the wording of the law, by 1915; but it is an open secret that the rate of construction has been much accelerated, so that the year 1910 will probably see the young naval giant in readiness. When completed, at any rate, the German navy will consist of thirty-seven battle-ships—the number at present is fifteen—comprising twenty-seven of the largest and most powerful type, eight of the second size, and two smaller ones; twenty-six armored cruisers, ten large and sixteen smaller ones; thirty-two sea-going gunboats, averaging 350 tons each; and fourteen big armored vessels for coast and harbor defense. The total equipment will be 109 fighting vessels, manned by 55,000 seamen and marines, with 74,000 naval reserves, and, for batteries, 586 heavy guns, and 2,836 secondary and machine guns. This navy will be equal in the three points mentioned—namely, number and tonnage of vessels, men, and guns—to the present French navy, with the enormous advantage, however, of being new, up to date, and equipped with all the most recent improvements. Germany would then be, unless France should follow in her footsteps, of which there does not seem to be any likelihood at present, the second sea power in the world."

The most important utterances regarding the German navy are thought to proceed from the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, an imperialist and Pan-German organ which insists that Germany must never rest until her supremacy on the sea is undisputed and indisputable. A recent article in the journal named was widely copied in the British press, because it instituted certain comparisons between the navy of Germany and the navy of Great Britain. The London *Times* gave at the time the following summary:

"The German Emperor's gift to the Reichstag of a comparative table, drawn by his own hand, of the relative strength of the British and German navies has prompted a number of Germans to inquire why the comparison has been made. It should be remembered that the table is one of a series of similar naval diagrams constructed by the Emperor and presented by him to the Reichstag. The *Grenzboten* of Leipsic, the same magazine which published the Emperor's letter to Admiral Hollmann on the 'higher criticism,' provides an answer to this very natural inquiry. The table, it is asserted, does not portend a new navy bill, nor is it to be interpreted as if a clenched fist were being shaken against England. No new navy bill which could be proposed could be expected to bring the German navy up to the numerical standard of that of Great Britain, and the table, so far from being minatory, proves that it would be absurd for a Power of such manifestly inferior naval strength as Germany to provoke or challenge an opponent whose maritime resources are so much greater than its own. . . . . .

"The article then proceeds to deal with the probable situation in 1916, when the whole of the program laid down in the navy law of 1900 will have been carried out. Germany will then have in commission and in reserve 38 battle-ships, 14 armored cruisers, and 38 cruisers with an armored deck, or a total of 90 vessels. But Great Britain at present possesses 165 ships of these three classes, and as it may be expected that there will be a proportionate increase in the British navy, the *Grenzboten* assumes that Great Britain will have in 1916 60 battle-ships, 25 armored cruisers, and 150 cruisers with an armored deck, unless the difficulty of providing officers and crews for such an enormous fleet proves to be insuperable. Great Britain, therefore, need not trouble herself at all about the German navy at the present day, tho in 1916 it will be worthy of her attention, as it will then be strong enough to prevent a blockade of the German coasts. The German navy in 1916 could only threaten the English coast if the British Mediterranean squadron were held in check by an ally of Germany's, or if, which is extremely improbable, British strategy were to prove greatly inferior. In these circumstances it is absurd to regard the Emperor's diagram as intended to convey the lesson *delenda est Carthago*. The *Grenzboten* thinks that the British Admiralty must be aware that the suggested creation of a North Sea squadron of eighteen battleships would, if carried into effect, be a serious menace, and not to Germany alone. A naval armament so disproportionately powerful would compel other Powers to think of a coalition."

To understand aright the basis of German naval policy, we are told by another anonymous writer, who has chosen *The Contemporary Review* (London) as the medium of his communication to the world, "it is necessary to keep in mind the economic condi-



THE PLUCKED SULTAN.

"They're all wearing my feathers—are they going to take the last one away from me?"

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

MRS. BRITANNIA (to Miss Hellas)—"Well! I am surprised to see you in such company!"

MISS HELLAS—"Why, he's just told me that he's an old flame of yours."

—*Punch* (London).

THE BALKANS IN CARTOON.

tions of the empire," and he thus states those conditions to the extent that they are involved in the development of sea power:

"A blockade of any length would reduce Germany to submission. As Germany can only pay for her increasingly high demand in raw products and foodstuffs by the exports of her highly developed industry, by the proceeds of her shipping, and by the interest accruing from capital investments abroad, it is obvious at a glance that this would be the case. The problem with her is one of population. It has been estimated that her soil can turn out enough to feed 22,000,000 people not engaged in agrarian pursuits; to support the 60,000,000 which it is generally calculated will be the German population in 1904, German agriculture must increase its output in raw materials by 45 per cent.—which is technically impossible. According to Professor Voigt, if German agriculture be allowed to go to ruin, as has been the case in England, Germany will have to pay no less than £500,000,000 [$2,500,000,000] annually in imports to feed the population. Another practical economist and statistician, Dr. Vosberg-Rekow, has admitted that in the case of war and stoppage of the Atlantic export trade in raw products from the United States, German industry would fall to the ground like a house built of cards. In a word, the vitality of the body politic and of German industry is dependent upon the imports; and the realization of this fact has revolutionized German policy, and directed it into an entirely new channel. It has led, primarily, to the construction of a powerful navy to protect the over-sea trade routes; secondarily, to the acquirement of colonies, and to a policy of expansion across the seas on economic-political lines.

"It comes finally to this: if the increasing population which Germany is every year less and less able to feed and find work for is not to emigrate, and so become lost to the country, land must be found to settle them on, and a navy must be built to protect them. Had the vast sums, which it is calculated the six to seven millions of Germans who have emigrated have up to the point of emigration cost the country, years ago been laid out in acquiring colonies and building a fleet, these emigrants would now be German subjects. Which is indeed conceivable. Undoubtedly of the two the fleet is the better investment. This, then, in outline is Germany's position. With characteristic adaptability her policy has been shaped accordingly."

A well-informed writer on German affairs, Mr. O. Eltzbacher, writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) that Emperor William is the power behind the navy of his empire. The Emperor it was "who set the ball rolling and gave to the colonial movement its aggressive character by pointing out that German colonial ambitions could only be satisfied after Germany had secured the supremacy of the ocean." The writer quoted thus pursues this branch of the subject:

"As far back as the 24th of April, 1897, William II. said in Cologne at a banquet: 'Neptune with the trident is a symbol for us that we have new tasks to fulfil since the empire has been welded together. Everywhere we have to protect German citizens, everywhere we have to maintain German honor: that trident must be in our fist!' On other occasions his Majesty coined the winged words, 'Our future lies upon the water.' 'Without the consent of Germany's ruler nothing must happen in any part of the world.' 'We are in bitter need of a strong German navy.' 'May our Fatherland be as powerful, as closely united, and as authoritative, as was the Roman Empire of old, in order that the old 'Civis Romanus sum' be replaced by 'I am a German citizen'!"

"It may be objected that these and similar utterances of his majesty were the spontaneous and ill-considered private opinions of a private man who happens to be the head of the state, not *pronunciamientos* deliberately launched by the head of the empire; that they were, in fact, not sanctioned by the official representatives of German policy, and, therefore, devoid of political significance. People who express such views are evidently ignorant of the far-reaching—nay, almost unlimited, political power vested in the German Emperor under the German constitution, and are not aware that William II. is virtually his own chancellor.

"That the phrase 'That trident must be in our fist,' was not merely a metaphor spontaneously born from banquet-heated enthusiasm, but the deliberate statement of a well-considered policy, may be seen from the dry, matter-of-fact preamble to the German navy bill of 1900, which says: 'Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war against the mightiest Power would involve risks threatening the supremacy of that Power.' These statements, made by the Emperor in person, and by his government in the navy bill, were still further emphasized, and not spontaneously but very deliberately emphasized, by the imperial chancellor, von Bülow, who said in the Reichstag on the 11th of December, 1899: 'We must create a fleet strong enough to exclude attack from *any* Power,' and on the 12th of June, 1900: 'It is necessary that Germany should be strong enough at sea to maintain German peace, German honor, and German prosperity all the world over.' Admiral Tirpitz, the Secretary of State for the imperial navy, stated, also in the Reichstag, "We do not know what adversary we may have to face. We must, therefore, arm with a view of meeting the most dangerous naval conflict possible.' Only a few weeks ago Mr. Bassermann, the leader of the Liberal party in the German Reichstag, thought it necessary to indorse also, on behalf of his party, those utterances."

It is important to remember that nearly all the views given above are those of the anti-German school of world-politics. We shall, in due time, summarize current German views on the important topic of the naval power of the great Teutonic empire.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWISH POPULATION.

IT is admitted even by the Liberals, the strong opponents of antisemitism, that the Jewish problem in Russia has entered upon a new phase. The antisemitic press, with the *Novoye Vremya* at its head, recognizes that the policy of restriction, discrimination, and exclusion has failed, if it has not aggravated the evil by creating unforeseen difficulties and dangers. A new policy is rendered imperative, but along what lines?

The antisemitic papers are advocating the encouragement of emigration. A series of articles in the *Novoye Vremya* has openly criticized the government for hampering the emigration of the Jews by obsolete laws and regulations. Not only, it is said, should the door be opened wide for all to leave, but the state should aid the movement financially and morally by sanctioning and subsidizing Jewish emigration societies. Russia can not support 5,000,000 Jews, says the paper, and a part of that element of the population must go elsewhere. Theoretically, it continues, the permanent solution of the problem lies in an even distribution of the Jews. If Russia had no more of them, in proportion to her population, than France, Germany, or England, there would be no question to settle and no occasion for any antisemitic movement. As, however, thorough equalization is impracticable, Russia should strive to reduce her share of the burden, and emigration is the only means of such reduction.

Nearly all the Liberal papers dismiss this "remedy" as idle. Their solution is the abolition of all anti-Jewish legislation, including that confining the Jews within a pale of settlement, and the bestowing upon them of equal rights and privileges with all other subjects of the Czar. The *Kievlianin*, published at Kieff, long a center of antisemitism, has entirely changed its position on the question, and is now favoring a thoroughly liberal policy. It says in a recent editorial:

"The law creating the pale of settlement, having almost entirely failed of its original purpose, has at the same time been prolific of troubles to the administration, has demoralized the lower organs of the police and entailed numberless injurious restrictions upon our industrial and commercial activities. The Jews could not injure the Russian trading class, which possesses the capital, the experience, the connections requisite to success; but they would cause a certain animation and activity in which many of our regions are in great need. Since it is clear that the Jews have not had a bad economic influence on the mass of Russian inhabitants in the pale, where they have so long been confined, there is certainly no foundation whatever for apprehending such an influence in the remainder of Russia, where they would constitute an insignificant minority.

"Similarly, without fear of any economic evil, the law of 1882, prohibiting Jews from residing outside of the cities and towns of the pale itself, might be repealed."

The paper emphasizes the importance of this fundamental re-

form, but goes on to say that the other restrictions should likewise be abrogated, tho they concern administrative practise rather than law. Why should the educational facilities of the country be denied to all but a small percentage of the Jews? There may be reason for temporary restrictions if our facilities are inadequate. But the interest of the state requires that the demand for education shall be satisfied completely. The common schools are the best agencies of assimilation. And, concludes the paper, assimilation should be the aim and end of all our measures; discrimination causes discord, mutual hatred, and antagonism, and to persist in it is to intensify the evil and drive the poison of the malady deeper and deeper into the political organism.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, the organ of the Moscow University, and the *Novosti* are in accord with the *Kievlianin*. A prominent publicist in the first-named Liberal organ says that the legislation of the past is the direct cause of the present Jewish problem. The very traits complained of in the Jew have been fostered, developed, stimulated by the policy of his critics. The Jew is accused of buying his way, of bribing officials, of relying on the power of money, etc. He has had to use these means in sheer self-preservation. From the smallest privilege to the highest money has been the sole means of getting a chance along with all others. In the tales of Jewish exploitation and oppression the writer finds nothing but assumption and prejudice. He says:

"I am sure that were the Russian, Englishman, Frenchman, or German placed in the conditions under which the Russian Jews have so long had to live, each of them would have become a master of petty intrigue, an expert in evasion and trickery. In France, for example, where the Jew enjoys perfect freedom, his alleged commercial instinct has not undermined the welfare of the masses. In one center, where there is not a single Jew, the masses are appallingly poor. Evidently the trouble lies in something else."

The writer advocates the undoing of everything connected with the past policy toward the Jews. It is suspected, however, that the Government sympathizes with the antisemitic press and believes in emigration rather than in equal rights as the solution of the Jewish problem.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BREACH BETWEEN POLES AND GERMAN CLERICALS.

KORFANTY, the distinguished Polish deputy in the German Reichstag, has become the central figure of a determined contest of his party with the forces of German clericalism, marshaled by the German Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau. The complications, which are now agitating the entire Polish press, grew out of the attitude of the Polish National Democrats in the recent elections throughout Germany. The Poles were deemed by the Roman Catholic authorities in peril of overlooking their duties to their church in the eagerness with which they strove for the national cause. Much feeling was manifested by the Polish element against the clerical Center party, which represents the political aspirations of the Roman Catholics in the empire. The *Gornoslanzak* (Kattowitz), an anti-Center Polish organ, fell under ecclesiastical displeasure because of the aggressiveness of its tone. Cardinal Kopp felt constrained to take a hand in the amenities and the heartburnings of the struggle. "The popular language and customs," he declared to the people, "are a great good, but not the chief good of man. Language, customs, and nationality are only the dress in which people appear during the short pilgrimage of life. But for all will come the day when they must doff the earthly dress." He concluded with a threat to refuse the spiritual consolations of the church to all who subscribed for or read the *Gornoslanzak* or any other Polish national paper against which the parish priest had issued a condemnation. The objection of the cardinal to the Polish national press was that in many instances it had by means of false charges "and vile libel and contumely endeavored to turn the Catholic people from the leaders ordained for them by God."

The publication of the cardinal's edict occasioned infinite discussion and controversy. The *Nowa Reforma* (Cracow) pronounced the document "inconsistent with the dignity and mission of a Catholic bishop," and declared that if a prelate under Russian sway had issued such a proclamation he would have been tried for "abuse of the spiritual authority." It added:

"The cardinal's letter has all the earmarks of such an abuse of authority. The cardinal had neither right nor reason on his side in what he said. The national Polish press throughout Silesia did not say a single word against the church, but condemned the abuse by the clergy of their spiritual authority for purely political ends. That such abuses exist, the cardinal himself very well knows. In the interest of his church, therefore, he should have proceeded against the priests in question. He should not have attacked the press that exposes the evil. The appearance of the cardinal's letter at the time shows it to have been designed as a crafty electoral contrivance in the interest of the Government and the clerical Center party."

It was only upon those Poles who are as yet without national self-consciousness that the cardinal's words exerted any influence, thinks the *Slowo Polskie* (Leopol). "The double standard with which Cardinal Kopp measures the Polish and the German national movements is too apparent," it declares. "The cardinal's purely German point of view is too conspicuous. Even a pious and ignorant Silesian miner must ask himself why it is that the reverend arch-shepherd calls Polish popular language and customs a great good, but not the chief good, of man, and refrains from applying the same expressions to the customs of the beloved German members of his flock who, under the cloak of religion, are smuggling their German national aims into Polish national life." The noted Catholic Polish review, the *Przegland Katolicki* (Warsaw), which is very moderate on the issue of nationality, thinks "a Catholic bishop should take into consideration only the Catholicism of his people." It says further:

"A Catholic prelate is not called upon to renounce his own nationality, but he ought to disregard it whenever it is essential for him to mete out exact justice to his subordinates who happen to be of another nationality. He is at liberty, therefore, to interfere in national contests only for the purpose of impartially appeasing them, and not of countenancing one nationality to the detriment of another. In this case there is no doubt that the cardinal did not act as he ought to have done, that he not only did not fulfil his duties, but even transgressed against the law, the inviolable law of nature, which is the distinction of race. In view of these considerations, his interdict has no weight, no binding force. However trammeled may be the freedom of the Holy See in its relations with such a power as Prussia, one can be sure that in the event of an appeal to Rome the Polish Catholics will not lose their case. They ought to take their stand on the ground that a man is liable to err even tho he be a bishop and a cardinal. It would be improper to have regard for his dignity when it is necessary to rectify the consequences of his error."

The breach was widened, however, by the refusal of the Roman Catholic authorities to permit the marriage of the Polish deputy Korfanty with the rites of the church unless he apologized in all the Polish papers to those priests who had been criticized in the columns of the *Gornoslanzak*. The editorial opinion of that organ was alleged to proceed from Korfanty. The Polish deputy had signed a declaration that in religious matters he would always be obedient to the Roman Catholic Church, but he declined to make the apologies required by the clergy. The result is that the Polish deputy is outside the limits of spiritual consolation in the practical Catholic sense, even his marriage having been a civil ceremony. The Polish organs urge that this case be appealed to Rome.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE ENGLISH CABINET CRISIS.

THE course of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in resigning when and as he did proves him "the greatest of the imperial patriots we have yet produced," says the London *Times*, which sees in him, furthermore, one who "scoffs at the cravens who tell us our race is growing old." But the anti-preferentialist London *News* asserts that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has "wrecked himself." Further, "his policy has failed." To return to what the London *Times* says:

"It is no disparagement of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton to say that their withdrawal from the cabinet, more than half anticipated as it was, is a matter of quite subordinate importance compared with the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, by universal admission the strongest member of the administration and the statesman who has made, in our time, the most powerful and abiding impression both on the masses at home and on the younger nations that are growing up to manhood within the empire."

There must be a general election at no distant day. Thus the London *News* (pausing in its denunciation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain long enough to make a suggestion) expresses itself:

"The resignations bring us face to face with an appeal to the country. That appeal can not be delayed beyond the autumn. For even the fragment of the cabinet that remains is rent in twain on the subject of the hour. The statements as to the Duke of Devonshire 'weakening' were, as we stated the other day, without foundation. It will probably be found when the full truth of the crisis is told that the duke was the real pivot of the struggle—that the condition of his remaining was that Mr. Chamberlain should go as well as Mr. Ritchie. But tho for the immediate purposes of the hour the duke remains, both he and Lord Balfour of Burleigh are in direct opposition to the Prime Minister on the fiscal question, and it is obvious that everybody will desire as speedy a termination as possible to an unpleasant position. The duty of the Liberal party is evident. It must be prepared for instant battle. Mr. Chamberlain has delivered the enemy into our hands, and no power on earth can save them. But the victory should be as complete and overwhelming as we can make it. We have an appalling mass of arrears to clear off, and the mandate from the country should be so emphatic that even the House of Lords will beware of resisting it. No party was ever presented with so supreme an opportunity as that which confronts the Liberal party to-day. It has no rival—no alternative. The Tories will go to the constituencies in mutually hostile battalions. They will have no leader to follow, no policy to proclaim. They may be left to deal with each other. When they have solved the problem which has set them at each other's throats, we shall be glad to meet them in ordered array. But meanwhile our business is to leave them struggling, and to present the country with a great Liberal policy of reform. The confusion into which the enemy have fallen frees us from the necessity of defensive action, which, indeed, we have always insisted was the wrong attitude to adopt. We have not so much to defend the policy of free-trade as to proclaim the extension of the principle involved in it to the land system. We have to present the country with a just settlement of the education question, the adjustment of the relations between law and labor, and the reform of taxation and of the licensing system. The opportunity is great."

If an election be held soon, Mr. Balfour will find himself leading "a fatuous, feeble, foolish mob with but the stump of a policy," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London). A warning against involving cabinet reconstruction in the electoral struggle supposed to be pending is uttered by that Conservative organ, *The Standard* (London):

"There is a tendency in some quarters to suggest that the Prime Minister will be content with a mere stop-gap administration, just strong enough to go on with the necessary routine until next session or the general election. We are convinced that it would be a grave mistake to adopt this easy and inglorious course. It is notorious that the cabinet for some time past has been deficient in authority and administrative ability. It has contained too many members who scarcely rise above a respectable mediocrity. The pending reconstruction gives Mr. Balfour a chance to repair this defect. If some of the able men who have gained a great reputation in the service of the empire, rather than in the conflict of party politics, were introduced, the advantage would be inestimable. To confer cabinet offices on such statesmen as, for example, Lord Cromer and Lord Milner, might be a departure from precedent; but the country would gain by it, and the cabinet itself would be substantially strengthened by such an accession of proved capacity and personal talent. It would be an irretrievable error to patch up the rents in the ministerial machine with any material that comes to hand. That would be to insure defeat when the time comes for an appeal to the country."

As to Mr. Chamberlain's future *The Daily Telegraph* (London), which has been made his mouthpiece upon occasion, declares:

"There is no defeat, there is no retreat, and there will be no recantation. He has given a pledge to the colonies which he will never break; he has laid a program before the country which he believes that the nation can be educated to accept, and, in the face of all the calculated calumny by which he has been assailed, he proves his sincerity and conviction, once for all, by as great a sacrifice as a statesman ever made and in as great a cause."

The course of Mr. Chamberlain has been "a piece of able strategy," thinks *The Daily Chronicle* (London). It adds that the imperialist statesman wants to "break the country in gradually to a system of protection through the instrumentality of a proposal for retaliation, so that in the end public opinion may be 'ripe' for the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme." The same idea is put from a friendly point of view in the following words by *The Morning Advertiser* (London):

"He will be actually stronger out of the cabinet than in it. With no other issues but the one subject of imperial unity before him, he will address himself to the task of converting the British nation to a sense of the colonial danger. His task will be a great one, worthy to be ranked with the labors of Hercules, but we believe he will yet clear out the Augean stable of ancient Cobdenism and let the clean waters of imperial streams flow through it."

The same organ thus defines Mr. Balfour's attitude:

"The Prime Minister shakes his departing colleague by the hand and says in effect: 'Go on and prosper. You have the right idea. In time you will convert the country to it. At present the country will have none of it. Your scheme is right, but it is not within the range of practical politics. My business as Premier is to deal only with such things as are within the practical zone.'"

The Daily Mail (London) is glad Mr. Chamberlain is gone because, says this Conservative but popular paper, "he wanted to tax the people's food." *The Daily Express* makes Mr. Chamberlain a moral Gulliver among Liliputians, thus:

"Mr. Chamberlain steps out from among his weak-kneed companions. He does not hesitate, nor fear, nor falter. He is not that kind of man. He sees the stern facts to which other ministers are naturally or wilfully blind. He knows his duty, and he does it like the great patriot he is. Never has his reputation stood so high as at this moment."

The leading weeklies of the British metropolis—so far as they have come to hand—are not clear-cut in their comment. The conviction that prompted the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, and which is to be the life of his coming campaign of education, according to *The Saturday Review* (London), is that "the empire may be bound by a commercial tie, and, unless so bound, it will fall to pieces." "Mr. Balfour," says *The Spectator* (London), "has managed his crisis with great adroitness, tho not, we fear, with equal wisdom." It reads the political future thus:

"We may state here our belief that Mr. Chamberlain, loyal as his intentions doubtless are, will find it hard to avoid fighting for his own hand; that Mr. Balfour, loaded with his new protection, will be unable to secure a majority in the country; and that the result of the election will be an attempt to form a Rosebery Government, which will not be long enduring."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN EPIC OF THE DOG.

THE CALL OF THE WILD. By Jack London. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 231 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THIS story is a dog-epic, lacking the poetic form. Buck, the hero, is a cross between a St. Bernard and a Scotch shepherd, but he is a dog lifted by the imagination of Mr. London as high above ordinary dogs as Achilles is lifted above ordinary men.

When gold is discovered in the Klondike, the demand for dogs to haul sleds in that country grows rapidly. Buck is stolen from his luxurious home in Southern California and thrown into the wild, fierce, arduous life of Alaska, amid other dogs that are more like wolves than dogs. The story grips you at once. It is full of incidents, dramatic struggles for mastery, duels to the death, a wild primeval life in which craft and cunning and courage and strength are the only things that count. Buck has the strength and courage to begin with, and the craft and cunning are quickly developed.

JACK LONDON.

There are always human beings in the story, men of the rough miner and courier class, who furnish an interesting background, somewhat as the gods furnish a background for Homer's or Vergil's heroes, for we still insist on the epical nature of the tale. These human beings come in and go out of the story, while Buck remains to the end; and, in the end, he has heard the "call of the wild" that appeals to the primeval that is in him, and he goes forth to join a band of wolves and conquer a place as leader:

"When the long winter nights come on and the wolves follow their meat into the lower valleys, he may be seen running at the head of the pack through the pale moonlight or glimmering borealis, leaping gigantic above his fellows, his great throat a bellow as he sings a song of the younger world, which is the song of the pack."

That is our final picture of him. Mr. London has made no pretense of writing a work of science, a treatise on natural history. It is a work of art, not of science. The details of the story are incredible; but while you read you care no more for that than you care for Homer's incredible details,—such, for instance, as the one about Achilles's heel. Mr. London has given us a piece of lasting literature, or we are much mistaken.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NEW THEOLOGY.

THE RECOVERY AND RESTATEMENT OF THE GOSPEL. By Loran David Osborne, Ph.D. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 253 pp. Price, $1,50. University of Chicago Press.

THIS is a clear and unimpassioned account of the process by which the original teaching of Jesus was obscured by foreign admixtures and is now being explicated again by the modern scientific method in theology. The author sets forth his statements unsupported by the authorities with which he has doubtless made himself familiar, leaving his book entirely unincumbered with foot-notes and references. His treatment marches along in clear order, carrying its own vouchers in the reasonableness of the statement. He holds that the modern theological shift is the last step in the whole readjustment of the conditions of modern thinking. As all the remainder of our knowledge has divorced itself from the Old-World culture, so at last theology and religion are to leave medieval culture and terminology behind and clothe themselves in a modern form.

The first part of the book traces the process by which the original teaching of Jesus was obscured in two important directions. We find in the teaching of Jesus neither an ecclesiastical system nor a scheme of theology. The theology developed during the first three centuries is chiefly an application of the method and spirit of Greek philosophy to the Christian religion. It clothed itself more or less in the Roman juridical terminology, but essentially, our author thinks, it was a Greek addition. The ecclesiastical establishment, however, was entirely Roman. The Protestant Reformation, attacking that which was most tangible, struck only at the Church. Partially successful in freeing men from the domination of the Roman hierarchy, the Reformation left theology essentially untouched. Protestant theology, equally with Roman Catholic, remained as Augustine and Tertullian originally shaped it, on a Greek philosophical method. The work that is now being done, and that is to complete the unfinished task of the Reformation, is to accomplish the same task for theology that the Reformation accomplished in ecclesiastics.

The author purposes to accomplish this task, or rather he affirms that it will be accomplished, by explicating the original teaching and the real personality of Jesus. He assumes that these are religiously the ultimate grounds of reality. The task in hand is to eliminate the theology that was first made on Greek methods, and then read back into the Gospels. As soon as it is made clear that our theology is not in the Gospels, the task will be accomplished for every one who sees that fact.

The bulk of the book, carrying the treatment negatively the entire way, is evidently intended to lead up to the author's suggested outline of New-Testament theology with which the book concludes. This statement is the poorest part of the book. It is one of the many attempts now being made to substitute a new system of theology for the old one. The great divergencies of these attempts indicate a fallacious inference underlying them all, namely, that Jesus taught a definite system of thought.

A KENTUCKY IDYL.

THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME. By John Fox, Jr. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 404 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"THE Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" has much of what we are looking for in "the great American novel." It is redolent of the soil and of Americanism. The Civil War, which has become, even to a generation that knows it only by tradition, a rather hackneyed theme, is made here a vivid background, throbbing with truth.

The "Little Shepherd" is "Chad," just "Chad," when the story opens,—an adorable little boy in the Cumberland Mountains, sole survivor of a gaunt family from which Death, after striking down father, son, and daughter, has just plucked the mother. Not "Chad's" mother, tho as near a mother as anything the little boy had known. "Most people were very kind to him, looking upon him as one of the wandering waifs one finds throughout the Cumberland upon whom the good folks of the mountain do not visit the father's sin. He knew what he was thought to be, and it mattered so little, since it made no discrimination against him, that he had accepted it without question." The harshest term attached to these "born orphans" was "wood-colt," a name poetic and redolent of the virgin uplands. Later, the civilized obloquy of the bar sinister was to burn his soul like a white-hot iron. But the lonely little chap is one of "nature's noblemen"—no reader can doubt that from the start.

"Chad" is not all alone, for he has "Jack," a sheep-dog really fit to be his dog and to figure in his story from beginning to end. There is no part of the book more fascinating than these opening chapters, which show the two flung upon the mountain world as unconditioned as purely sylvan creatures. Mr. Fox has a faun-like sense of nature and dips his pen into her heart when he would body forth her aspects. He is virile, colored, simple in his style, his innate sensitiveness lending grip to his narrative.

"I ain't nothin' but a boy, but I got to ack like a man now," is "Chad's" summary of the situation as he faces the universe in his absolute loneliness on the mountain. He does "ack like a man" to the end of the chapter. A little later and he descends to the blue-grass lowlands, where the sweet and the bitter await him in Lexington. He learns to love, discovers what it is to be cared for, and writhes with two fierce soul-thrusts': the one when his nearest and dearest recoil before the stigma which he bears from those who had "loved not wisely but too well"; the other, when they spurn him with fiercer animosity because he elects to wear the "Blue" instead of the "Gray."

JOHN FOX, JR.

No longer "Chad" the "wood-colt," but Chadwick Buford, of Kentucky blue-blood, when the long gathering resentment of the South burst forth in rebellion, he agonized in his struggle to know where duty lay. It meant more than life or death to him. "Like all mountaineers, Chad had little love of State and only love of country, was first, last, and all the time simply American. It was not reason—it was instinct." In the narration of the ensuing strife as a part of his story, Mr. Fox preserves a neutral stand. The verve with which he portrays the fluctuations of the bitterly contested struggle is that of the artist rather than the partizan.

In the last chapter of this exquisite story, "Chad" and "Jack" set out again. "He was starting his life over afresh, with his old capital, a strong body and a stout heart. In his breast still burned the spirit that had led his race to the land, had wrenched it from savage and king,

had made it the high temple for the worship of freemen—the Kingdom come for the oppressed of the earth—and, himself the unconscious shepherd of that Spirit, he was going to help carry its ideals across a continent to another sea and on—who knows—to the gates of the rising sun." This is almost the sole touch of "fine writing" into which Mr. Fox is betrayed. There is a sense of "curtain" to his phrasing here.

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" is a book one loves to praise. It touches the heart by its human feeling, it elevates the soul by its clean ideals, it gratifies good taste by its artistic blend of nature and art.

A GRAND DAME ON GREAT EVENTS.

LETTERS OF A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE. By Mary King Waddington. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 401 pp. Price, $2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

ON the face of it, this volume arouses interest before a page is turned. Memoirs, letters, diaries, genuine autobiographies, have an appealing force because they strike the personal note. Human nature, at least as it is phased to-day, has a keen curiosity, almost puerile in character, as to the inner wheels of personality. Were Mary Jane, the housemaid, and Thomas, the coachman, to lay bare their heart-beats so that their views of life, their hopes, fears, ambitions, pleasures, lay utterly exposed to the public, they would find an audience.

MARY KING WADDINGTON.

When, therefore, a "Woman of the World," high in place, of gentle breeding, chronicles her association with historic events, notable chiefly for the social glamour with which they are invested, she is sure of an eager *clientèle*. Possibly, there is a vein of snobbishness in the avidity to learn something of the "local color" of the environment and quasi domestic life of crowned heads and a nation's greatest personages.

This is what one gets in these letters of Madame Waddington, which in their impersonality are reflective rather than reflecting, for deductions, abstract sentiments or principles expressed under stimulus of touch with these high functions, are lacking. There are scant humor, small vivacity, and only evanescent and shallow gleams of personality in these admirably composed letters which the lady wrote to her sisters, Mrs. Eugene Schuyler, Miss Henrietta L. King, and to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cornelius L. King. Fifty out of the seventy-seven were addressed to Miss Henrietta L. King, twenty-one to Mrs. Schuyler, and six to Mrs. King. But her sister Henrietta would seem, from the letters, to have been in closer relations to Madame Waddington's home-life in Paris.

Madame Waddington is the daughter of Charles King, president of Columbia College, in New York, from 1849 to 1864. Her grandfather, Rufus King, was the second Minister sent to England by the United States after the adoption of the Constitution. Miss Mary Alsop King was educated in this country, but in 1871, after her father's death, went to France with her mother and sisters, and took up residence there. Three years later she was married to M. William Henry Waddington, whose grandfather, an Englishman, became a naturalized Frenchman. M. Waddington received the greater part of his schooling in England, at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the distinction of rowing in the 'Varsity eight in the boat-race of 1849. He was appointed Ambassador-Extraordinary to represent France at the coronation of the Czar, at Moscow, May 27, 1883, from which he returned to Paris on July 5 following. December of the same year saw the Waddingtons *installés* at the French Embassy, Albert Gate, Hyde Park, London, where they remained for ten years. M. Waddington died the year after he was withdrawn from London as French Ambassador, and the letters are interrupted from 1893 to 1897; then four more are given.

These four show, however, that Madame Waddington had not severed her relations with the *grand monde*, for she lunched with the Empress Frederick at Cronberg, whom she found "thinner and paler, perhaps, but not [illegible] always the same charming manner and always her sad eyes." When the time came for the widow of the diplomat to take her leave, the widow of the Emperor "came up to say good-by. She supposed I was going to France, where I would find my boy. 'You are very fortunate to have him still with you; it gives such an interest to your life.' She kissed me, and then said sadly: '*My* task is done—I am quite alone.' I watched her go out of the room, across the hall, and up the great staircase, with her long black dress trailing behind, alone—as she said. . . . Her real life is over, and she is as far away from Germany and the throbbing pulse of the nation as if she were a cloistered nun."

The next letter, three years later, is dated at "Cowes." Mrs. Waddington went to Osborne and wrote herself down, leaving a card for the Duchess of Roxburghe, who was in waiting. She has a pleasant audience with Victoria, visits the Prince and Princess of Wales on the royal yacht, and also calls on the Empress Eugénie, who was at Cowes in her yacht, the *Thistle*. She has the pleasure also of arranging with Mrs. Robert Goelet for an informal call from the Prince and Princess of Wales, as the Prince was full of admiration for this American lady's superb steam yacht, the *Nahma*. So one may feel that the personality of the woman had force as well as the prestige of the ambassadress, since she was so graciously treated by royalty when she was no longer of official importance.

The gossipy character of the letters, with the frequent personal characterizations, make them very entertaining reading, and one wishes there were more American women holding high places abroad who would do likewise.

PLEASURE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF. By F. Berkeley Smith. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 334 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IN this book, the son of F. Hopkinson Smith, who like his versatile father handles with equal ease the pen or the brush, sets forth the various ways and the different places in which the gay world of Paris seeks diversion. The throng of strangers in that "City of Light" naturally betake themselves to the same localities, and Mr. Smith's book will prove more agreeable reading than Baedeker while supplying as much information of the kind that is desired.

In his introduction, the author, as if to prove that the dazzling movement of Paris has not blinded him to the quality of its entertainment, says that the small boy who loves to creep under the circus-tent will, when grown up, if the same disposition survives in him, find Paris a city after his own heart. It takes a Frenchman, a Parisian, to savor the pleasures of that city fully. To the visitor, there is a certain puerility, a superficial show of gaiety in it all, with the real enjoyment rather lacking.

Mr. Smith deals mainly with the dining-places and the theaters. He shows the Champs-Élysées with its charming radiance, the scrubby quarter of Montmartre; he takes you to the Théâter Français and the Folies Bergère, to Maxime's, or Marguey's, or the swell restaurants in the Bois de Boulogne, such as the Pavillon d'Armenonville, the Café de Madrid, the Pavillon Chinois.

The two most famous restaurants in Paris have closed their doors: the Maison Dorée and the Café Bignon. They were the ones affected by the gourmets of an earlier generation, and now, like their habitues of the educated palate, they are dead.

One thing about some of the swellest restaurants is that no prices figure on the bill-of-fare. The assumption is that they cater to those who are fastidious as to viands and totally indifferent as to the expense. One evil of this system is that the "bill" is varied according to the patron. The passing American is charged twice as much as the Parisian patron.

F. BERKELEY SMITH.

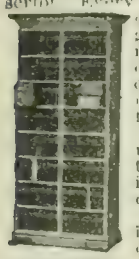
Mr. Smith shows that he has the story-telling gift of his father in two or three episodes, which are delightfully narrated, such as the thoroughly French history of "La Goulue," once the most abandoned of the can-can dancers, with luxuries galore, who graduated into a lion-tamer, and carted about her little show to the *fêtes foraines*. A remark of this lady's is well worthy quotation and reflection. "I am a good girl with a good heart," she cried, looking me straight in the eye. "It was the life that was bad, not I." Alas! most of the *filles* are bad girls with bad hearts, and the life is rottenly bad with its feverish rush and interest in the pleasures of the sense only. Mr. Smith shows that also.

His boat trip on the Seine to Rouen is a graceful and placid chapter. One learns from this that the French are passionately fond of fishing—the real kind, with hook and line, and little *goujons* as the prey. For one who knows not Paris, the book will supply a good idea of it and its lures. Those who do know it will perceive that Mr. Smith also does. It is a sprightly and interesting volume, and the illustrations are numerous and good.

IN the preface to a new English edition of Count Leo Tolstoy's works, now being issued, the translator of one of the volumes, Mr. Aylmer Maude, comments on the glaring inaccuracies to be found in some of the French versions of the great Russian's books; and with the average English and German translations he finds the case no better. In illustration he tells how a German translator handled the inscription to "Anna Karénina,"—"Vengence is mine: I will repay." "That inscription," says Mr. Maude, "was written by Tolstoy in the ecclesiastical Slavonic used by the Russian Church. Having an inkling of the first word, and misled by the sound of the Slavonic *Az* (which means *I*), the translator produced the ingenious rendering—'Revenge is sweet; I play the *ace*.'"

SYSTEM *the* Fulcrum

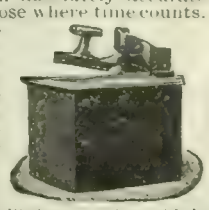
An ounce of effort here will produce a pound of result yonder if you have system for a fulcrum. Adopt a useful idea—system will multiply its usefulness. Start a new economy—system will increase its savings. This page describes some of the devices which are necessary to the successful business man who needs to use system as a fulcrum. Read this page carefully.



File your clippings, memoranda and manuscript. Every busy man—literary, business or professional—realizes the great necessity of properly filing and classifying memoranda, clippings, data, etc. Any one who has spent time searching through a mass of papers for a paragraph once marked, a misplaced clipping or memorandum, will appreciate the tremendous advantage of having such data arranged in order and at his fingers' ends.

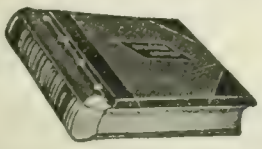
The LIBRARY FILING CABINET is the solution of the problem of classification. It is the acme of simplicity and ready reference. Send for Catalog 8.

Time is money. This is particularly true in the commercial world. BAIRD'S No. 12 TIME STAMP makes an absolutely accurate record for every purpose where time counts. The receipt of correspondence, job time, the arrival and departure of employees and in countless other cases time is measured to the minute by this—the only durable time stamp. The clock movement, being in an entirely separate compartment from the stamping mechanism, is unaffected by the hammer action. Catalog 25 describes and illustrates the Baird Time Stamp.



There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. Business and comfort were not partners. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. McCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. They give complete back rest while at work thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs and shows the adjustment which fits the back.

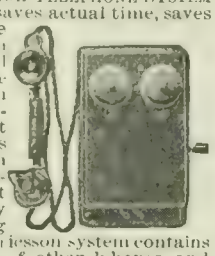
Old-fashioned bound books for accounts are impractical and expensive. Loose leaf books allow of arrangement, rearrangement and expansion. They save time, for the yearly or semi-yearly opening of new books is done away with. They are self-indexing. No outside index is required. The JONES LOOSE LEAF BOOKS have every advantage of any loose leaf book and more—absolute alignment of the leaves—a strong binder in which the leaves can not move a hair's breadth. Read Catalog 1. It explains JONES LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS and how you can use them in your business.



No matter what you want to file—information, papers, samples, documents—there is a Shaw-Walker way to do it. Shaw-Walker card systems are better than books—Shaw-Walker vertical letter-files better than flat-sheet cabinets—Shaw-Walker sectional bookcases better than solid ones. All are built in sections so they will grow as your business grows. Send to-day for Catalog 19. It tells all about SHAW-WALKER SYSTEMS. The book is concise, terse, yet complete. Cost—the Shaw-Walker Company 38c. to send it, but they will do so gladly if you simply sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement.

The little things in an office sometimes save the most time, labor and money. RUBBER STAMPS, NUMBERING MACHINES, ETC., suited to your business will aid you in a countless number of ways, and at little cost. There is system in using stamps, too, that you ought to know about. An ingenious little holder called "Rex" keeps them in order, clean and handy. The best ideas on Rubber Stamps and kindred articles are described in Catalog 12. Send for this catalog; you will receive the latest and most practical ideas discovered up to date.

AN ERICSSON INTERIOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM shortens office work, saves actual time, saves confusion. To some men such a system seems a luxury. All who have installed the system *know* it is an economy. Cheap interior 'phones soon get out of order. That's worse than no system at all. But the Ericsson is built to last—the same quality and style used on long distance lines. The Ericsson system contains all the best features of other 'phones and some features found in no other 'phones. Ask now for Catalog 4.



The ADDRESSOGRAPH is as necessary to the modern office as steam is to an engine. With it an office boy can do in one hour what it formerly took ten clerks two hours to do. It not only addresses envelopes in exact imitation of typewriting, but also fills in names on duplicate letters, prints names and addresses on shipping tags, pay envelopes, time tickets, monthly statements and loose-leaf systems. Thousands of business houses now have their lists of names arranged for the Addressograph and kept by States or Territories so that printed matter can be speedily sent to any special list. There is at least one place in your business for your Addressograph. Catalog 7 describes it, and illustrates its many uses. Write for it to day.

Every man who conducts correspondence is interested in the question "Which is the best typewriter?" There are twenty-five substantial reasons why the OLIVER TYPEWRITER is the best machine the world has produced. So phenomenally successful has this machine become that it has proven its unqualified right to the title, "The Standard Visible Writer," and the business world has decided that its adoption increases quantity, improves quality and reduces expense. The wide range of the Oliver's usefulness makes it easy to adopt systems heretofore impracticable except with the pen. Catalog 2 explains in detail.

SOME business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman." Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens. Write for it to day.

To save time and labor, to insure neatness and accuracy, to facilitate work, use the THEXTON ELECTRIC ENVELOPE SEALER. It is practical, durable, and simple. Endorsed by over 1,000 concerns. So simple any boy or girl can use it and feed envelopes at a minimum speed of 100 per minute. It is being used by the largest trust companies, banks, commercial and mail-order houses in the country, who have installed it after thorough and practical tests, and found to fulfil every claim made. Sent out on free trial to sell strictly on merit. Ask for Catalog 11, with list of users.

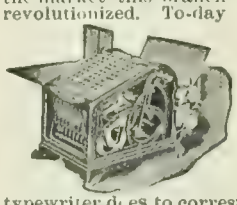
"Goods well bought are half sold." Retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer, you must buy close. All catalogs, circulars and samples must be arranged so they can be found instantly.

And there is no way to keep them together that is half so simple as the Shaw-Walker Catalog System.

If your business is small, a small system will do.

For a large business you can afford a larger outfit, for the saving will be more. Ask *now* for Catalog 20.

For many years methods of accounting did not change materially, but when the BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE was placed on the market this branch of office work was revolutionized. To-day there are 12,500 of these great time-savers in banks, mercantile houses, factories, wholesale and retail stores, etc. The Burroughs Adding Machine bears the same relation to figures that the typewriter does to correspondence. It adds figures with ten times the speed of the quickest clerk. It is impossible to make mistakes. Described fully in Catalog 13.



"Right men for right places; right places for right men." This is the watchword of HAPGOOD'S, the incorporated company which has made a clearing-house for brains one of the most notable features of modern business methods. If you are an employer of high-grade men and want to hire good American brains, write for Hapgood's Catalog 21a. If you are a capable man, desiring a high-grade position, write for Hapgood's Catalog 21b. Hapgood's eye looks everywhere and looks for *you* if you say so. Write to-day for catalog that fits your case.

HAPGOOD'S HELPFUL IN BUSINESS

No office is considered complete without an EDISON MIMEOGRAPH. In these days of commercial competition there is no surer, quicker or cheaper way of quickening business than by employing the many means offered by this valuable machine. Perhaps you see no use for it in *your* office. You certainly will after you read Catalog 6 and understand what a Mimeograph will do. Simply cut out and sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement or better still, write us a letter stating your business, and we can suggest methods to meet your requirements.

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Read the magazine carefully for three months, then if not entirely satisfied we will return every cent you have paid.

SYSTEM
Edited by A. W. SHAW
Marquette Building
CHICAGO

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Aids to the Study of Dante."—Charles A. Dinmore. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 50 net.)

"Modern Monologues." — Marjorie B. Cooke. (The Dramatic Publishing Company, Chicago, $1.25.)

"My Own Story."—J. T. Trowbridge. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Two Years Ago."—Charles Kingsley. Library edition in two vols., $2 net. (J. F. Taylor & Co.)

"Good-Bye, Proud World."—Ellen Olney Kirk. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Florestane the Troubadour."—Julia de Wolf Addison. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.)

"In Babel."—George Ade. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Planting of the Cross."—Horace M. Du Bose. (The Whitaker & Ray Co., $1.)

"The Quatrains of Abu'l-Ala." — Ameen F. Rihani. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

"Jewel: A Chapter in Her Life."—Clara Louise Burnham. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Clerk of the Woods."—Bradford Torrey. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"Essays on Great Writers."—Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Witnesses of the Light." — Being the Noble Lectures of 1903 by Washington Gladden. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Zut and other Parisians." — Guy Wetmore Carryl. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Musicians."—Elbert Hubbard. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Little Journeys to the Homes of English Authors."—Elbert Hubbard. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Ireland under English Rule."—Thomas Addis Emmet. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 2 vols., $5 net.)

"The Development of the Drama." — Brander Matthews. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"Letters from a Chinese Official." (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Illustrations for Sermons."—Clarence Edgar Rice. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"A Deal in Wheat."—Frank Norris. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Encyclopedia of Household Economy."—Emily Holt. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Adventures of Gerard."—A. Conan Doyle. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Following the Frontier." — Roger Pocock. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Wally Wander Oon and his Story-Telling Machine."—Joel Chandler Harris. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.60.)

"How to Study Shakespeare."—William H. Fleming. Series III. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Responsibilities of the Novelist."—Frank Norris. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Handbook of First Aid to the Injured."—Bowditch Morton. (Society for Instruction in the First Aid to the Injured, New York.)

"A Passage Perilous."—Rosa Nouchette Carey. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"The Literary Sense."—E. Nesbit. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

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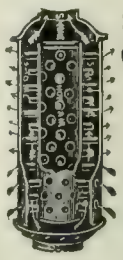

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Sample pair, by mail, 25 cents.

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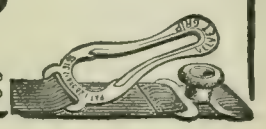

"El Dorado."—Ridgely Torrence. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Mary of Magdala."—Paul Heyse. (Translated and written in English verse by William Winter. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"A Sequence in Hearts."—Mary Moss. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"McTodd."—Cutcliffe Hyne. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Prize Translation.

[The following is an English version of one of the most popular songs of Norway, written by A. O. Vinjes. A Norwegian-American of Minnesota offered a prize of $50 for the best English translation of the poem, and the prize was awarded to P. O. Stromme for this version.]

THE MEMORY OF OUR FATHERS

That father had the strength to do
  The exploits he has done,
His battles for the good and true,
  The victories which he won,—
These give me strength my wars to wage,
  And honest aims inspire
It is a goodly heritage
  To have a noble sire.

A better man was never seen
  Beneath these mundane skies;
And, as his sword, his tongue was keen,
  And tipped with counsels wise.
No adverse lot could cast him down
  Or cause him to complain;
He smiled at fickle Fortune's frown
  And laughed at wounds and pain.

He taught the Frenchman chivalry,
  And set his soul on fire;
The Englishman, to love the sea
  And wake the tuneful lyre.
A captain he in days of yore,
  Who led in every land;
From Scotland to Messina's shore
  His sons assumed command.

My father died, as die we must,
  And left to us a hoard;
Which, tho we trod it in the dust,
  In part may be restored.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

"CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR" is packed in neat SEALED BOXES, and is NEVER sold in bulk. It is packed at the refinery and opened in the household;—there is no intermediate handling. Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece alike—and every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. Convenient in form, perfect in quality, brilliant in appearance, no sugar made can equal it in excellence. When buying this sugar remember that the sealed package bears the design of a "Domino" Mask, "Domino" Stones, the name of "Crystal Domino," as well as the names of the manufacturers. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc.

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Keep Your Feet Warm,

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Enable those helpless in lower limbs to go about with absolute ease and comfort. PROPELLED ENTIRELY BY HAND. Noiseless, light running. Strong, simple, safe. Our

Illustrated Catalogue Free,

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The KLIPS and the Cover from the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Cover price-list free.
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If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

That's the right definition for the owner of an

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Patent Elastic Felt

Mattress $15.

Satisfaction of Body

Each OSTERMOOR mattress is built—not stuffed. Hand-laid sheets of snowy whiteness, each the full size, are carefully compressed into the tick. Softer than hair—never mats or packs as hair does—and never needs remaking. In all respects practically un-wear-out-able, retaining its shape and elasticity under all sorts of conditions and hard usage.

A *hair-stuffed* tick gets lumpy—has to be "made over" every three or four years, at a greater expense each time.

Satisfaction of Mind

The old-fashioned HAIR mattress has distasteful and dangerous possibilities. The hair is taken from the bodies of dead beasts. Vermin and germs have doubtless lodged in it, for it cannot be strictly purified. Such a mattress will absorb moisture, and needs frequent "making-over"—which is a dirty job.

The OSTERMOOR is purity itself, germ free and *vermin-proof*. *Cannot* get lumpy; an occasional sun-bath is all it requires. The tick can be taken off and washed whenever soiled.

Send for Our Handsome 96-Page Book FREE

whether you want a mattress or not—interesting information on comfort and the OSTERMOOR. There is no other mattress as good as the OSTERMOOR, and we want you to know why—*we challenge comparison*. It illustrates the various uses to which the Patent Elastic Felt is put—Pillows, Window Seat Cushions, Boat Cushions, Church Cushions, etc.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35
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All 6 feet 3 inches long.
Express Charges Prepaid.
In two parts, 50 cents extra.
Special sizes at special prices.

Sold on 30 Nights' free trial—money refunded if not all you even HOPED.

Look out whether you doubt the dealer or not; ask to see the name "OSTERMOOR"—it is sewn on the end. It is a safe thing to do—"mistakes" will happen, you know.

Ostermoor & Co., 119 Elizabeth St., New York

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THE KEY TO SUCCESS

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Simple, inexpensive, easily acquired. Increases business capacity and social prestige by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, details of business, study. Develops will, capacity for thought, concentration. Booklet and trial copyrighted lesson FREE. Write now. Thousands of successful students.

DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 The Auditorium, Chicago

At times I grope as in a dream,
  The while I toil and wait:
So little I, perhaps, may seem,
  Because he was so great.

Our fields are fertile as before,
  Our slopes are green to-day;
And there is found along the shore
  No ice to bar our way.
Our mountain peaks still cleave the air:
  We have the same blue sky,
And, as of old, we bravely dare
  Press on to do or die.

PERSONALS.

Weight by Fish Scales.—Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, recently went on a fishing expedition in Maine, and had for his guide a half-breed named Anance. During his stay, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a politician from Boston happened to catch a togue, or "laker" trout, which weighed thirty-two pounds. Thereupon the Senator offered his guide a large sum of money if he could find a togue that could equal or excel that taken by the Boston man.

"Pennsylvania is a bigger State than Massachusetts," said the Senator, "and if a Boston ward politician can take a 'laker' weighing thirty-two pounds, a Pennsylvania Senator ought to be able to pull in a fifty-pounder, at least.

Anance replied with his inimitable 'Oui, monsieur,' and applied himself to the task with diligence. Both men went out early and angled late for three days without securing a fish above ten pounds. After this they took two canoes, the Senator occupying one and the guide the other. When they met at sundown to paddle back to the hotel the Senator was disgusted with his luck, and asked the guide how he had fared.

"Ver' good," replied Anance. "Ah'm bin geet ze togue so mooch beeg," stretching his hands apart to measure the distance between head and tail. 'Heen bin weigh so mooch ez ze feefty poun'. Ah'm bin know, but heem bin geet erway ze tam. Ah'm was bin goin' pull heem in."

"How do you know, you rascal, how much he weighed if he got away before you landed him?"

"Ah'm bin see heem weight by de scales w'at bin on heem tail," replied the half-breed, and held out his hand for the reward.

Lost: a Scientist.—More evidence of the many attainments of the President is shown in an incident which occurred during his recent Western trip. It was generally understood that during this trip Mr. Roosevelt was to abstain from the temptation to go hunting. No deer or bear or birds fell before him, but according to *The Saturday Evening Post*, it is now learned that a tiny mouse was captured by the President. Says *The Post*:

He killed the mouse in the interest of science, as the species is uncommon. The President dexterously stuffed it himself, for he is skilled in taxidermy. He forwarded it personally to one of

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Suits and Jackets

Made to Order in One Week,

$8 to $40.

Catalogue and Samples Free.

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Make your selections from our catalogue and samples, send us your measurements according to our new and simple measurement diagram, and we will fill your order in one week.

We guarantee to fit you. If we do not give entire satisfaction you may return the garment and we will refund your money.

Remember that we keep no ready-made goods, *but cut and make every garment to order*. We emphasize the good points of the figure and conceal the defects. A trial order will satisfy the most critical purchaser. Thousands of the best dressed ladies order their garments from us by mail, realizing the great saving in time, money and annoyance.

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Tailored Suits,	**$8.00 to $40.00**
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Handsome Skirts,	**$4.00 to $20.00**
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We make a specialty of

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the small government museums in Washington, where it is highly treasured.

In securing the mouse and preparing it for presentation to the museum the President was manifestly not seeking to publish his love for zoological study, for the naturalists in charge are very much preoccupied with their researches and took no thought of making the matter public. In fact it would not have been learned had not a visiting taxidermist discovered the specimen and asked questions concerning it.

It is interesting to hear scientific men speak of the President. They look upon him as a fellow student. When he was a Civil Service Commissioner he frequently visited the technical libraries of the Capital, where he devoted much of his leisure time to scientific studies. His questions, in securing the assistance of experts in charge, convinced them of his great range of knowledge in natural history.

"Had Mr. Roosevelt not gone in for statesmanship he would doubtless have developed into an eminent scientist," said a zoologist in Washington. "In these matters the President is far more than a mere hunter. His definite knowledge of the habits of insects, birds, and mammals is extensive, and those of us who have had the pleasure of outings with him have found him a delightful and instructive companion."

In sending the mouse to Washington the President displayed his knowledge of zoology, for without such information he would not have known its exceptional interest.

The New Governor of the Philippines.—One of the names most prominently before the public at the present day is that of Gen. Luke E. Wright, recently appointed governor of the Philippines. The following paragraphs, taken from an article written by John L. Taylor in the El Paso *News* (Texas), show the character of Mr. Wright as indicated in the Memphis yellow-fever epidemics of 1878–79.

That the people of Memphis have cause to revere General Wright and rejoice over any good fortune that may come to him is due to the fact that he proved himself to be a man during the yellow-fever epidemics which swept that city in 1878–79 and killed tens of thousands. It was during those times which tried men's souls that he showed what stuff he was made of. He did not run away, as did physicians, ordinary citizens, and nearly all ministers, except Catholic priests, but stayed at home and fought the yellow death.

He was a member of what was called the "Howard Association"—which was composed of men banded together and pledged to face the calamity that confronted them and risk their lives to alleviate the suffering of the masses and preserve order in a city devastated by one of the most terrible epidemics of modern times. At that day, when Memphis was devastated and silent, when the greatest noise was that made by the carts at midnight rumbling over the stones en route to cemeteries with their high-piled burdens of unknown dead, General Wright stayed at his post and braved death for humanity's sake. Dozens of his associates died while remaining steadfast. It was necessary that some one should remain. The populace was scattered to the four winds, and thieves, ghouls, and burglars ran rampant through the town. Those who had been trapped by the quarantine lines knew that almost certain death awaited them, and all the veneering of civilization was thrown off. Men became brutes and in their desperation committed all manner of crimes

General Wright and his colleagues succored the sick and suppressed crime by radical means. Ghouls and pillagers were dealt with in a manner similar to that in vogue after the Galves on disaster, and order was preserved at the point of the bayonet.

It was during the awful summer of 1878 that I first saw General Wright. I have never forgotten his face. The yellow death had swept out of existence entire families in the neighborhood where I lived. I was a child. Playmates and associates

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had died and been carted away. Next door to me the son of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, had breathed his last. One day after, my little brother was stricken At the end of three days he expired. One week later the disease fastened upon me, then but a lad of eight. In the dimness of the silent room and the whirling dizziness of eyes burning with fever I remember that a man came into the house. He sat beside the bed and felt my pulse.

They told me it was General Wright of the relief committee. He was facing death, but was as cool and deliberate as the soldier who goes into battle expecting to die and unmindful of his fate. He spoke a few words to me and the attendants, laid his hand upon my scorching brow, turned aside, wrote an order for medicines and supplies from the relief station, and went out.

Beyond the open doorway an August sun was blazing with unusual ferocity in a cloudless sky. There was a hush everywhere. No laborers were in the fields and the wheels of commerce were still. Only the graveyards exhibited signs of activity. The dead and the dying were on every hand. Gen. Luke E. Wright walked among these, looking death in the eye as calmly as he occupies his position to-day as governor of the Philippine Islands.

The Missing Potts.—John D. Rockefeller had for some months an expert greenhouse superintendent named Potts, who knew a good deal about greenhouse management. A recent visitor at the Rockefeller house missed Potts, and inquired for him. Then, according to *The Saturday Evening Post*, this conversation took place:

"Oh, Potts," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Yes, he knew more about greenhouse plants than any man I ever saw."

"But where is he?"

"Well, he's gone. It was wonderful, his knowledge of plants."

"You must have hated to part with him."

"Yes, I did. But it had to be. You see, he kept coming later and later every day and going home earlier and earlier."

"Well, a man of his ability might have been worth retaining even on short hours."

"Perhaps, perhaps. First he came and stayed eight hours, then six, then four; then he got down to two."

"But two hours of such a man's time was worth having."

"Yes, yes," answered Mr. Rockefeller slowly. "Of course. I hope I appreciated Potts. I didn't object to two hours' service. But, he got so he didn't come at all—just sent his card; then I dispensed with him."

Hogg as a Practical Joker. — Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, has the reputation of liking to play a practical joke every time he gets a chance. The last time he was in New York City, says the New York *Times*, the joke he tried to perpetrate was turned back on him in fine style:

It happened that he wanted a shoe-shine. The bootblack, a small-sized Italian, began to chatter at him after he had taken his seat in the high chair. Not being in a conversational frame of

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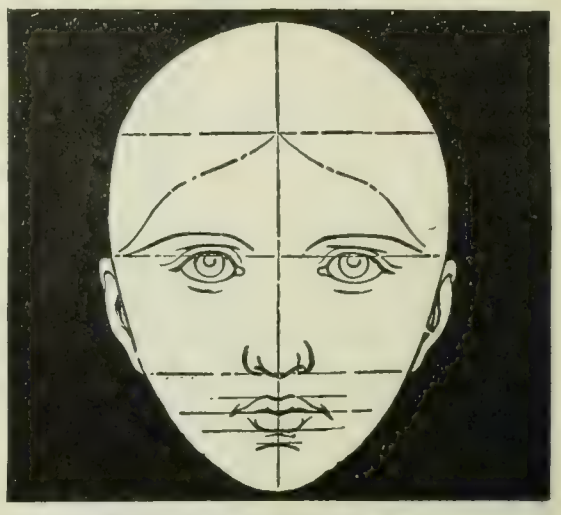

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mind, the portly governor thought it would be a good plan to feign that he was deaf and dumb. So he responded by signs to everything the bootblack said.

This proceeding naturally caused the desired silence on the part of the Italian and the governor was wrapped in his own thoughts, when suddenly a little newsboy ran up and asked him if he wanted a paper. Before he could reply the bootblack turned to the boy and said:

"You nota talka to him. He deaf."

The newsboy looked him over, says the governor, and then remarked in a loud voice:

"Well, say, he's a fat old hog, ain't he?"

The governor, who weighs 300 pounds or more, relishes telling the story, but he adds feelingly that he kept up his bluff after hearing the brutal comment of the newsboy.

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No Advantage to Her.—"Are you training your daughters in the household arts?"

"No. What's the use? Jest as soon as I got one of them trained so's she could help me some man would come along an' marry her. An' men are havin't it too easy these days anyhow."—*Chicago Post.*

Cure for a Homely Hat.—FLOORWALKER: "I'm very sorry, madam, but I can't exchange this hat for you."

MRS. SMITHSON: "But my husband doesn't like it."

FLOORWALKER: "Then I'd advise you to get a divorce."—*Syracuse Herald.*

Fond of Fancy Work.—"Does your wife do much fancy work?"

"Fancy work? She won't even let a porous plaster come into the house without crocheting a red border round it and running a yellow ribbon through the holes."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Poor Bargain.—"Old Hammerson says this horse he wants to sell me is sound, gentle, and kind, and won't kick."

"I'd be suspicious of him if I were you, old man."

"Why?"

"Well, you know I married his daughter."—*Life.*

A Promising Pupil.—FOND MOTHER (who is sure the visitor would like to hear her infant prodigy on the violin): "Johnnie is so far advanced that now we can almost tell whether he is tuning or playing."—*Punch.*

Has Enough.—"I should think you would be ambitious for political distinction."

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I don't care for it. My daughter has studied painting and her pictures of me are funny enough without calling in the aid of any professional cartoonist."—*Washington Star.*

Time to Go.—"Claribel," called out the old gentleman, in a loud, rasping, and emphatic voice, from the head of the staircase at 11.30 P.M., "you tell that long-haired, sallow-faced, spider-legged

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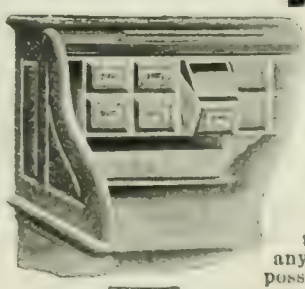

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feller in the parlor there to take his hat and walk off; and if ever he comes here again I'll kick him right through his necktie."

"Alfred," murmured the young woman, pensively, "something seems to tell me we'd better part."—*Tit-Bits.*

Science and Matrimony.—HE (the accepted one, enthusiastically discussing their projects for the future): "I think it would be a splendid idea, when we marry, to have the kitchen fitted with a radium cooking-range!"

THE BETROTHED (who doesn't believe in long engagements, very sweetly): "Er—ye-es, darling, but if radium does not come into use—say, in one month's time from to-day, we won't wait for it, dear, will we?"—*Punch.*

Oklahoma Humor.—A book-agent took refuge under a haystack during a thunder-storm and the lightning struck him on the cheek, glanced off, and killed a mule a hundred yards away.

We know a young man who attends church regularly and clasps his hands so tight during prayer that he can't get them open when the contribution-box comes around.

"How much do you charge for weighing hogs?" asked a gentleman of our hog buyer, Walker Moore. "Oh, just get on, I will weigh you for nothing," was the bland reply.

A young girl named Mary Ann Aldridge had occasion to send a note to a gentleman and put two r's in her first name in the signature thus: Marry Ann Aldridge. The man was a bachelor and accepted the proposal at once.—*Chronicle*, Weatherford, Okla.

Editorial Regrets.—A country editor, who evidently has troubles of his own, is having heart-to-heart talks with his delinquent subscribers. The following is one of the latest:

"Good morning. Have you paid your subscription this year? Perhaps you owe for last year, or several years. Now, you understand we don't need money; we have millions—to get. But it is really an imposition to let people go on carrying our money when we are strong and healthy and so abundantly able to bear the burden ourselves For this reason we ask anybody who has any of our money in his possession to leave it at the office or send it by post, freight train, express, or any other way, just so it gets here. Silver and gold are heavy, and it would be a matter of life-long regret if anybody should get bow-legged carrying it about for us."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Dream of Conquest.—"Every once in a while I see," remarked Mr. Subbubs, "the papers discuss the prospects of a war with Germany."

"Then our army would have to go over there and capture a lot of prisoners, wouldn't it?" said Mrs. Subbubs. "Oh, wouldn't it be fine to capture a lot of German women."

"What are you talking about?"

"I was just thinking they might be brought over here and made to act as cooks."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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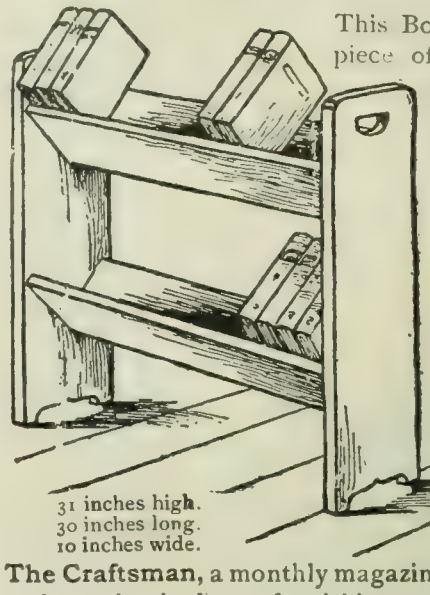

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Didn't Stand for It.—BINKS: "I hear that Jawkins called you a fool at the club the other night. How could you stand that?"

JINKS: "I didn't stand it."

BINKS: "That's right. I suppose you made him apologize?"

JINKS: "Er—well—the fact is, when he called me a fool I called him another, and immediately I found myself sitting on the floor. So nobody can say that I stood it."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Putting the Brake On.—WIFE (at breakfast): "I want to do some shopping to-day, dear, if the weather is favorable. What is the forecast?"

HUSBAND (consulting his paper): "Rain, hail, thunder, and lightning."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Too Strenuous.—"If I give you a dime you will run straight to some saloon." "Not me." "Will you promise?" "Yes'm, I never run."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Other Worlds to Conquer.—ROSE: "I think, Clarence, we had better move to another hotel."

CLARENCE: "Why, Rose, we are delightfully situated."

ROSE: "I know, Clarence; but the people here have seen all my silk waists."—*Town and Country.*

Not Located.—Telephone mistakes may have their serious sides. A man who wanted to communicate with another named Jones looked in the directory and then called up a number. Presently came through the receiver a soft feminine "Halloa," and he asked: "Who is that?"

"This is Mrs. Jones."

"Have you any idea where your husband is?"

He couldn't understand why she "rang off" so sharply, until he looked in the book again and discovered that he had called up the residence of a widow!—*Tit-Bits* (London).

At the Races.—MISS NAUTICAL (in back of crowd on excursion-boat): "I think her jib ought to be taken in."

MRS. MURPHY (in front): "I've paid $5 to see this race, and I'll put my jib where I please."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Coming Events.

October 13-15.—Convention of the National Life Underwriters' Association, at Baltimore.

Convention of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, at Pittsburg.

October 13-16.—Convention of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Manchester, N. H.

October 14-15.—Convention of the Civic Federation, at Chicago.

October 16-22.—International Convention of Christian Churches, at Detroit, Mich.

October 20-22.—Convention of the Municipal Improvement Society, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Convention of the Hospital Superintendents' Association of the United States and Canada, at Cincinnati, O.

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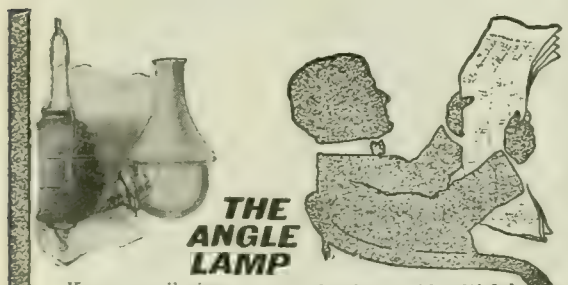

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Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

September 21.—One thousand Turks are killed in a battle with the insurgents at Melink. Many of the villages in the district of Melink are in flames.

September 22.—It is reported that the Porte is ready to institute reforms in Macedonia, and that the proposals made by Bulgaria have been accepted in principle by the Turkish Government.

September 24.—The situation in Macedonia is reported quiet. Russia issues a note of warning to Turkey and Bulgaria reiterating that no Power will aid either in the event of opposition to the Austro-Russian reform scheme.

September 25.—The Sultan names a mixed commission to carry out reforms in Macedonia; Hilmi Pasha is appointed president. Premier Balfour declares that the best hope for Macedonia is in the continued cooperation of Austria and Russia and gives reasons why Great Britain is not taking an active part in the settlement of the Macedonian troubles.

September 27.—A document, stolen from Hilmi Pasha, corroborates the revolutionary statistics regarding the destruction wrought by the Turks in Macedonia. The document gives the total number of villages destroyed in Monastir vilayet as 93. Orders are issued for the mobilization of 64 Turkish battalions.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 21.—Attorney-General Finlay continues his speech before the Alaskan Boundary Commission, attempting to prove that the Alaskan inlets should be considered territorial waters.

A speed of 114 miles an hour is made on the Zosson electric line near Berlin.

September 22.—Interest in the Irish Land bill is revived in London over the report that many evicted tenants now living in the United States are making inquiries regarding the possibility of reacquiring their former holdings.

Socialist Deputy Briand, who was entrusted with the preparation of a bill for the separation of church and state in France, completes his task.

September 23.—David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, opens the argument for the United States in the Alaskan Boundary case.

King Edward is taking an active hand in filling the vacancies in the British Cabinet.

The International Peace Congress at Rouen condemns the hostile acts of Germany and Great Britain during the Venezuelan incident, and praises the United States for its intervention.

Further details regarding the Antisemitic riots at Gomel, Russia, on September 14,

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show that troops protected the Russian rioters, who sacked the houses of helpless Jews; so far as known ten Jews were killed and over fifty wounded.

September 24.—London's demand for American fruit is unprecedented, owing to failure of the English crop.

It is reported that Austria fears a revolution of the Kossuthists.

September 25.—The Sultan of Morocco orders all foreigners except the consuls to leave Fez.

September 26.—Great pressure is being brought to bear on Lord Milner to induce him to take the Colonial Secretaryship.

The Czar appoints M. de Martens as the third arbitrator in the claims of the allied Powers against Venezuela.

September 27.—The plague and cholera are reported at Pei-Tang.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

September 22.—A hearing in the case of Senator George E. Green, who was indicted on charges of complicity in the postal frauds, begins in Binghamton, N. Y.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 21.—The convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers begins in Kansas City; there is a fight over the admission of "Sam" Parks as a delegate.

United States Senator Reed Smoot is reelected an apostle of the Mormon Church.

September 22.—The time set for the exchange of ratifications of the canal treaty with Colombia expires, and the treaty is dead.

Curtis Jett is found guilty and sentenced to death by a jury at Cynthiana, Ky., for the murder of Town Marshal Cockrill on July 21, 1902.

The Farmers' National Congress assembles in Niagara Falls.

September 23.—The case of W. A. Miller comes up before the American Federation of Labor, but action on it is postponed.

Efforts are being made in Philadelphia to reorganize the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Secretary Shaw will renew the refunding operations, to the extent of $20,000,000, due to the scarcity of 2-per-cent. bonds, both for circulation and for government deposits.

Mayor Low, of New York, is renominated by the Fusionists by acclamation; Thomas A. Fulton, secretary of the Citizens Union of New York, resigns.

September 24.—The Knights of Labor refuse to join in the labor movement in the Miller case, declaring it to be a political job.

September 25.—Attorney-General Knox decides that the Island of Guam is not under the Constitution.

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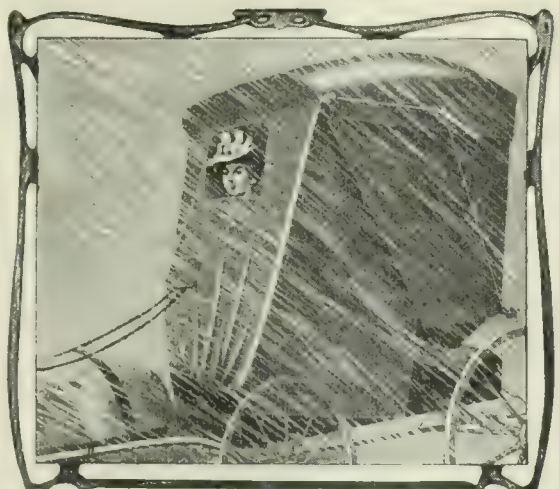

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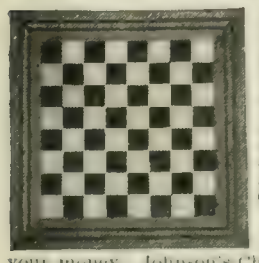

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BUCKNAM'S DYSPEPSIA POWDER
cures all Stomach disorders. By mail, 50 cts. Large box A. S. Bucknam, 187 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The State of Minnesota files its petition for an appeal in the Northern Securities Company. "Sam" Parks splits the convention of the Ironworkers' in Kansas City, obtains control and disbars a delegate opposed to him.

September 26.—The Republican campaign in Iowa is opened with a speech by Governor Cummins at Des Moines, in which he expresses his views on the tariff question.

Leading negroes of Washington issue a statement of their views on the race question, blaming politicians for prejudice, and denying the desire for social equality with the whites.

September 27.—It is announced that the President will not confer with anybody on the Miller case, and that he will keep the position already taken in the case.

Delegates representing about 10,000 men decide to withdraw from the ironworkers' convention in the event of the continued supremacy of "Sam" Parks.

CHESS.

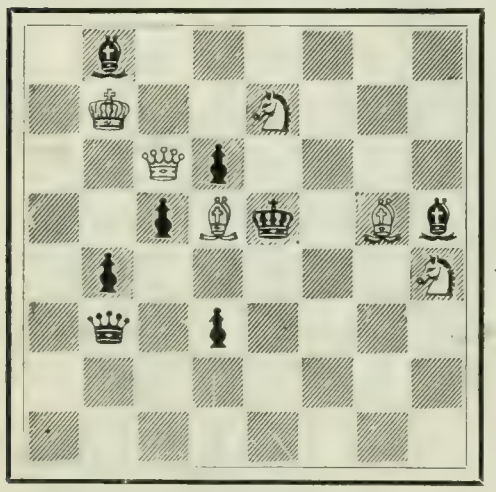
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 867.

By J. SKALIK.

First Prize Theme B., *Armeeblatt* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

1 b6; 1 K 2 S 3; 2 Q p 4; 2 p B k 1 B b; 1 p 5 S; 1 q 1 p 4; 8; 8.

White mates in two moves.

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A. Smith Bowman,
Secretary & Gen'l Manager.

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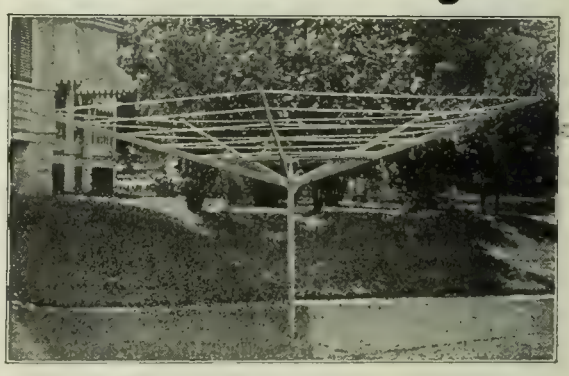

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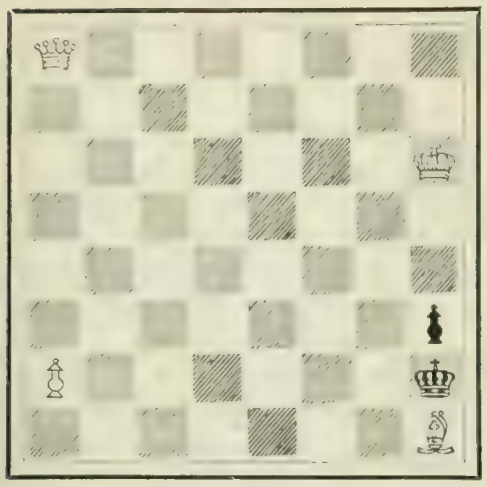
Problem 868.

By SALVIOLI

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

Q 7; 8; 7 K; 8; 8; 7 p; P o k; 7 B.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 861. Author's Key: B—B 5.

Cooked by Q—Kt 6 ch, and P—K 8 (Kt).

No. 862. Author's Key: B—B 3.

Mr. Barth informs us that he overlooked the very clever "cook," B—Kt 2. He remedies this by black Ps on K Kt 4 and 5, and black Q on K R 4. Several solvers declare that 1 B—B 3 is stopped by R—Q 5. F. S. F., sends the following:

1. B—B 3 / R—Q 5 2. B x B / R—B 5 .. R—K 2, mate

Nelson's 2-er (Place P on Q B 6): Key-move: Q Q Kt sq.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

861: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G, Detroit; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie; Dr. J. L. Cardoza, Brooklyn; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; L. H. Jokisch, Bluff Springs, Ill.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.

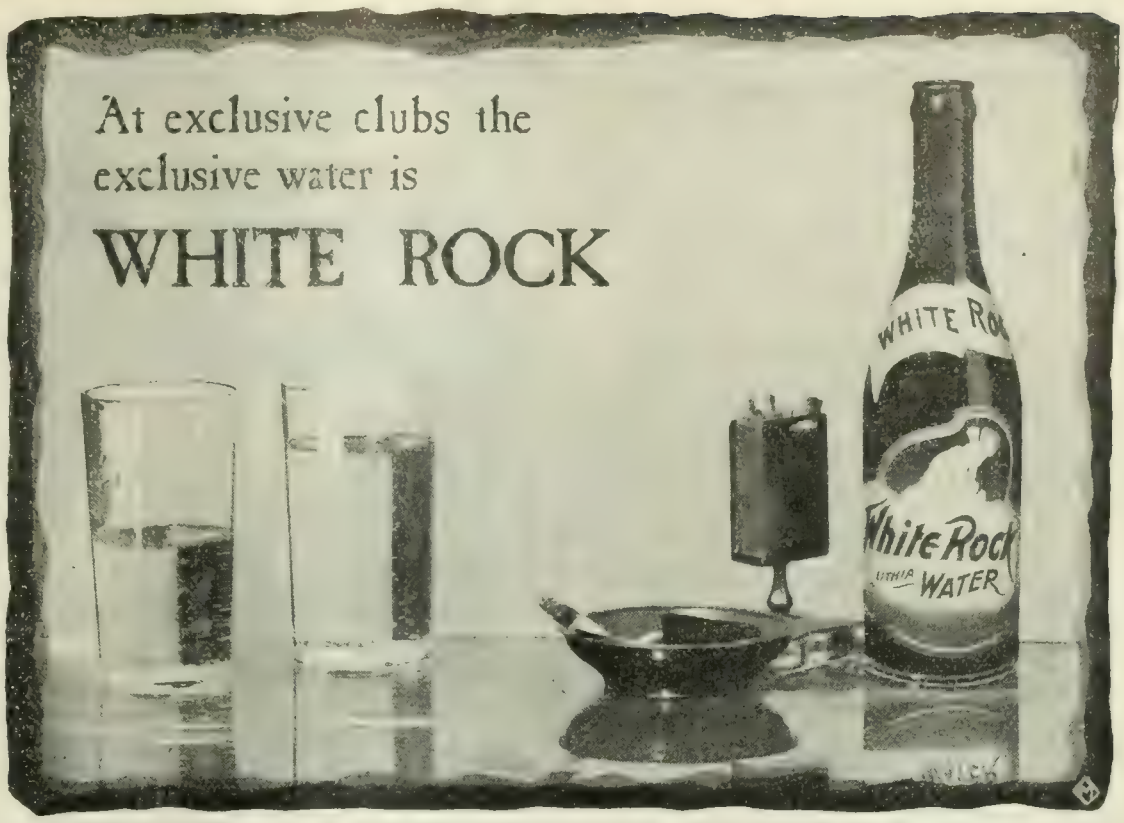
In addition to those reported, Dr. J. L. C. got 857 and 859; Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis, 856.

An American Masters' Tournament.

Information has been received that the next International Masters' Tournament will be held at Cambridge Spring, Pa., in April, 1904.

The tournament is to be of one round, open to sixteen players of the first rank—eight of these Europeans and as many more Americans. The first prize has been fixed at at least $1,000, and the second $600. There will be about $1,500 more to be divided among the other players.

The foreign players invited are Dr. E. Lasker, the World's Champion; Dr. S. Tarrasch, Champion of Germany; M. I. Tschigorin, Champion of Russia; D. Janowski, Champion of France; G. Maroczy, Champion of Hungary; C. Schlechter,



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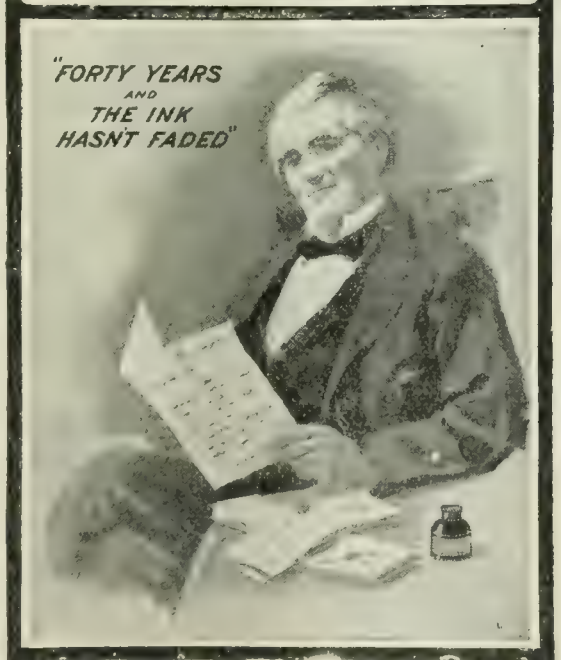

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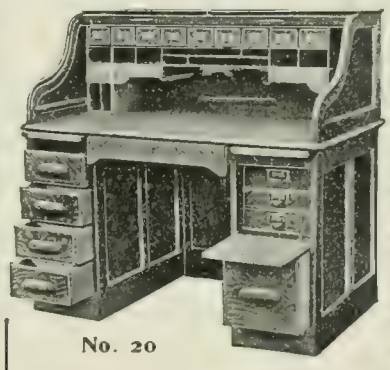

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The following seven Americans will probably play: H. N. Pillsbury, the United States Champion; J. W. Showalter, S. Lipschuetz, F. J. Marshall, W. E. Napier, J. F. Barry, and A. B. Hodges. For the remaining place there are such well-known experts as Max Jndd, E. Kemeny, C. S., Howell, J. Finn, S. P. Johnston, L. Uedemann, Herman Voigt, and S. Warren Bampton.

The Western Championship

In the recent tournament of the Western Chess-Association, Max Judd, S. P. Johnson, and L. Uedemann tied for first place with 14½ won, 2½ lost. The following game shows how Uedemann caught Judd a-napping.

Ruy Lopez.

JUDD. *White.*	UEDEMANN. *Black.*	JUDD. *White.*	UEDEMANN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 B—K 2	B—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	21 B—B 3	Q—Q 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	22 P—Kt 3	B—Q 2
4 Castles	Kt x P	23 Kt—Q 3	B—Kt 2
5 R—K sq	Kt—Q 3	24 Q—K B sq	P—Q R 4
6 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	25 Kt—Kt 2	B x Kt
7 R x Kt ch	B—K 2	26 R x B	P—R 5
8 B—Q 3	Castles	27 P x P	R x P
9 Kt—B 3	B—B 3	28 Q—Kt sq	K—Kt 2
10 R—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	29 R—Kt 3	P—Q 5
11 P—Q Kt 3	R—K sq	30 P x P	Q x P ch
12 R—R 3	P—Kt 3	31 K—R sq	B—K 3
13 B—R 3	Kt—Kt 2	32 R—Q 3	R—Kt 5
14 Kt—Q 5	B—Kt 2	33 Q—K Kt sq	Q—K 4
15 R—Kt sq	P—Q B 3	34 Q—K 3	Q—R 8 ch
16 Kt—B 4	P—Q 4	35 K—Kt 2	B—R 6 ch
17 R—K 3	R x R	36 K x B	Q—B 8 ch
18 B P x R	Kt—B 4	Black mates in two moves.	
19 B x Kt	P x B		

The Lylle Gambit.

One of the newest things in Philadelphia Chess-circles is the Gambit played with great success by Mr. Lylle of the Mercantile Library Chess-club. The opening is not new, but the way it is played by Mr. Lylle is new. The following is a fine example of this opening and also of the beautiful play of the distinguished expert, S. Warren Bampton.

BAMPTON. *White.*	PRAHS. *Black.*	BAMPTON. *White.*	PRAHS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 P—B 3	B—B 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	13 Kt—Q 2	P—Q R 3 (k)
3 K Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4	14 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 3
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5 (a)	15 Q—K 2	K Kt—B 3
5 BxP ch(b)	K x B	16 B—K 3	Kt x K P (l)
6 Kt—K 5 ch	K—K 3 (c)	17 B—Q 4	R—K sq
7 Q x P ch	K x Kt (d)	18 Q R—Kt sq	K—R 2
8 P—Q4ch(e)	K—Q 3 (f)	19 Castles	Kt—Kt 6 (m)
9 B x P ch(g)	K—B 3 (h)	20 Q—B 4	Kt x R
10 P—Q 5 ch	K—Kt 3	21 Kt x B	P x Kt (n)
11 P—Q Kt 4(i)	B x P ch	22 Mate in three.	

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American Philadelphia.

(a) We are now on the threshold of the Muzio, but we don't "Muze" worth a cent.

(b) Here's where the variation comes in which, in hitherto official language, is called the "sacrifice of the Bishop."

(c) K—K sq is safer play.

(d) Now the gambit of the two pieces is established.

(e) The new play. Greco gives 8 Q—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 9 P—Q 4, B—Kt 2, etc., overlooking that K—B 3 is Black's best ninth move.

(f) If K x K P, Castles is best answer. If K x Q P Q—Q sq ch is the proper continuation.

(g) P—Q 5 is best, compelling Black to move K—B 4.

(h) Best resource.

(i) Fine little move, meaning check with Bishop, or opening Knight's file, according to play.

(k) To modestly slip King away from the cruel attack.

(l) B x B and then Q x B ch, P—Q B 4 is the move. The line of play adopted leads to a beautiful conclusion.

(m) Bang! It's supposed to do the trick for Black. So it does.

(n) Everything all serene now. Has a large majority, but the only thing that jarred him was that White now announced "mate in three moves." He first thought it was on the hot air principle, but a cold storage analysis revealed the mate, which is as pretty as a picture.

Notice what Mr. Blackburne says about Black's sixth move.

How many of our solvers can find the mate in three moves?

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 15 New York, October 10, 1903 Whole Number, 703

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHO WILL WIN IN NEW YORK CITY?

THE great biennial fight between Tammany and "Fusion" in New York city is being watched with intense interest by the press and people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "The importance of the struggle is not confined to New York alone," says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "but every city and every State in the Union will be affected by the result." What the result will be seems to be a matter of doubt. As the Chicago *News* observes: "It was one thing to attack Tammany in office, at a time when its misrule and lawlessness had awakened anger and disgust. It may prove quite another thing to keep Tammany out of power at the end of a reform administration which, tho successful, has not been wholly satisfactory to all independent voters." Two years ago, moreover, the Presidential campaign was far away, and independent Democrats saw little harm in voting for a Republican mayor; now the Tammany leaders are warning the Democrats that the election of Low will mean the election of Roosevelt. This effort by Tammany to mix national politics into the local campaign, however, appears to the San Francisco *Call* to show that "Tammany evidently believes the reform administration of Mayor Low to be too strong for a direct assault, and accordingly the plan is to raise some kind of a strictly partizan issue and thus rally all Democrats of whatever class to support the ticket on election day."

The "knife" seems to be the most prominent feature of the campaign thus far. First, District-Attorney Jerome came out with a savage attack on the mayor, opposing his renomination, and that led Dr. Parkhurst to make some cutting remarks about Mr. Jerome. Then the latter made public some letters written him by Secretary Fulton of the Citizens' Union, showing that the secretary also had a blade out for the mayor, and the Citizens' Union promptly gave Mr. Fulton his quietus. A few days later Messrs. Grout and Fornes, who had been renominated by the Fusionists for controller and president of the board of aldermen, respectively, accepted indorsement and nomination for the same places on the Tammany ticket! This move brought out the largest display of political cutlery seen in New York in years, and these gentlemen are now being cleft from the Republican and Citizens' Union tickets without mercy and despite the energetic struggle of Mr. Grout to prevent the operation. Mr. McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, after fighting unsuccessfully to prevent the nomination of Grout and Fornes on the Tammany ticket, and after fighting with even more determination and equal unsuccess to keep Tammany from nominating Congressman George B. McClellan for mayor, has now unsheathed the biggest blade of all, and openly talks of delivering the entire Brooklyn Democratic vote (about 90,000) to Low. Such a cleavage, his paper, the Brooklyn *Citizen*, remarks, "would leave Mr. Murphy's man [McClellan] in a rather pitiable condition."

The McLaughlin defection appears to be due to a fear that Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany, intends to overthrow the McLaughlin Democratic organization in Brooklyn, and extend the sway of Tammany Hall over that borough. So with the McLaughlin organization it is a fight for life. If Mr. Murphy should conciliate Mr. McLaughlin before election, of course, this wholesale secession from the McClellan ranks may not occur. *The Citizen*, quoted above, says in another editorial:

"If there is to be any Kings County organization worthy of the name hereafter, it is, therefore, manifest that the members of it will have to check Mr. Murphy at the polls, if he imposes his program on the convention. Argue as they may in favor of regularity, it will not be in the power of the local leaders to obscure the fact that Murphyism, as shown in the nomination of McClellan, and a Kings County organization, such as we now possess, independent of any outside dictation, can not survive together. Even Mr. McLaughlin will plead in vain should he urge his followers to consent to his and their obliteration. The more they respect him, the more resolute they will be in resenting a blow clearly aimed at the life of his leadership. They will listen to the old man's talk on the side of regularity, and proceed to prove their high esteem for him by driving their knives to the hilt in the bowels of Mr. Murphy's ticket. The subordinate leaders in question will have the less hesitation in acting in the manner here indicated because they are alive to the fact that it is not in the power of any organization, or of any number of leaders, to reconcile Brooklyn to Tammany rule. While they might disgrace themselves by pretending to acquiesce in Mr. Murphy's dictatorship, they could not, they well know, prevent a large majority of the people of Brooklyn from voting against it."

The general Fusionist view of the Tammany nominee for mayor is expressed by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) when it says that "his supine obedience to boss dictation in the past warrants the belief that if he should be elected mayor he would be the willing instrument of Tammany in any evil work it might attempt." The New York *Daily News* (Tam. Dem.), on the other hand, says that "Mr. McClellan is a straightforward, honorable man, noted for his decency of thought, honesty of purpose, and sincerity of action," and it adds that "every one who knows anything at all about Mr. McClellan knows that he is radically and bitterly opposed to any crookedness or corruption in public office." The same paper says further:

"A man of his sterling qualities, if elected, will give the city an efficient administration and there need be no fear of corruption or maladministration under him.

"Personally, the Democratic candidate is a man of the highest character, of stern integrity, and of large experience in public affairs. More than ten years ago he was acting mayor of this city. He was elected to the presidency of the board of aldermen in 1892 by the largest plurality ever given up to that time to a Democratic candidate in an election where there was a contest at the polls.

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SETH LOW,
Renominated for Mayor on the Fusion ticket.

"UNLOOSE THE TIGER, I WON'T LET HIM HURT YOU."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Son of the General; Tammany's candidate for Mayor.

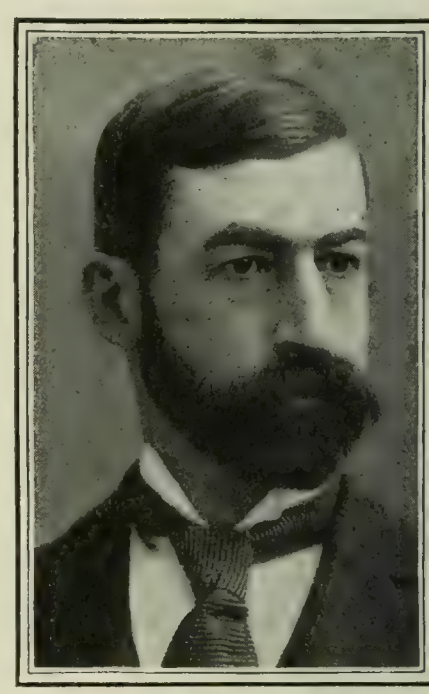
R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman of the Citizens' Union of New York City.

His work as president of the board in the years 1893 and 1894 was without a blemish. As a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, he has made a remarkable career because of his steadfastness of purpose, his abiding faith in the genuine principles of Democracy and the serious and studious character of his legislative labors.

"He is the son of an illustrious father, but in all of his political and public career he has never once drawn on that claim as an asset in politics. He has carved his own way, patiently and intelligently. He has made his own career. He has established his own reputation, and stands for decency in politics and straight Democracy. It is certain that a man who has been elected to Congress five times by a great New York city constituency must be a man of truly representative character."

The Fusionists are making the campaign largely on the achievements of the Low administration. The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), after speaking of the decreased tax rate and decreased appropriations, goes on to recount as follows some of the other blessings enjoyed under reform rule:

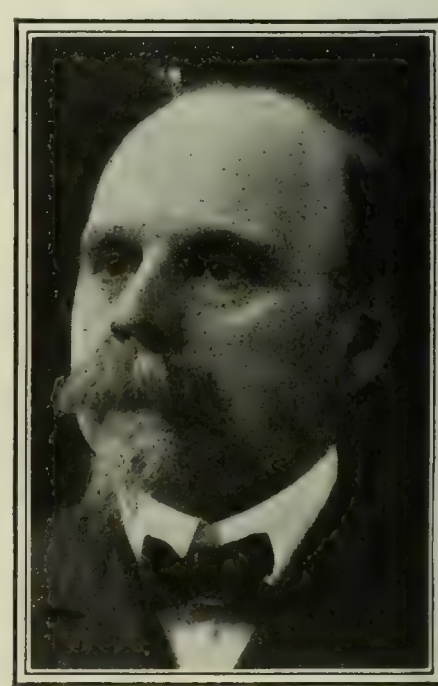
"The claim that Mayor Low's is 'the best administration New



EDWARD M. GROUT,
Renominated for Controller by all parties, and then repudiated by the Fusionists.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
Republican leader in Kings County.

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



CHARLES V. FORNES,
President of the Board of Aldermen, whose nomination record resembles Mr. Grout's.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN LEADERS

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DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JEROME,

Whose attack on Mayor Low was a sensational feature of the campaign.

THE KIDNAPPER.

Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

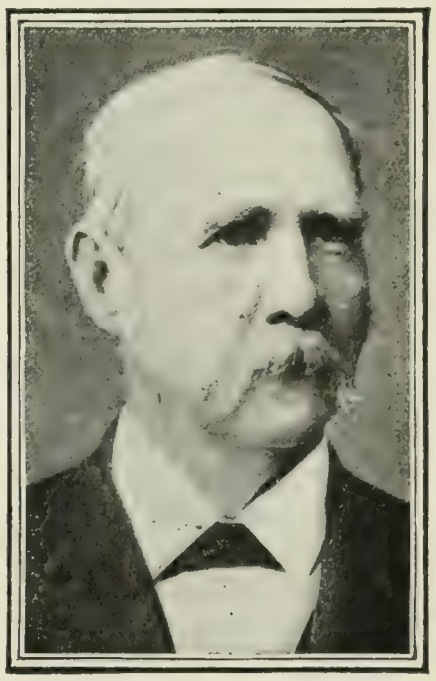
CHARLES F. MURPHY,

Leader of Tammany Hall, whose political fortune will be made if he wins this election.

LEWIS NIXON,

A "receptive candidate" for the Democratic nomination for Mayor who was passed by.

York ever had' is abundantly established. This proof the campaign book clearly furnishes. Only the briefest summary of the principal specifications, however, can be given here. The enormous improvement of the police force—including the destruction of systematic blackmail, the banishment of Tammany's wardmen, who were the keystone of the infamous 'system,' the exodus of the most powerful 'crooks,' the clearing up of the vile 'Red-Light' district, the abolition of the purchase of promotions, the better regulation of street traffic, and the establishment of the new and satisfactory six-section platoon plan—is one conspicuous item. The spending of $14,900,000 in eighteen months for public schools, as against the niggardliness and shameful neglect of Tammany, is another. Other vital reforms pointed out are: The reduction of the death-rate to the lowest point in the history of the city; the enforcement of the tenement-house law, making the homes of the poor sanitary and healthful, and the suppression of prostitution in the tenements; the great increase in the number of streets repaved; the establishment of new parks, recreation grounds, and piers; the important reforms effected in the Charities, Corrections, Fire, Street-Cleaning, Docks, Law, Water-Supply, and Civil-Service Departments, and especially the 'marvelous transformation'

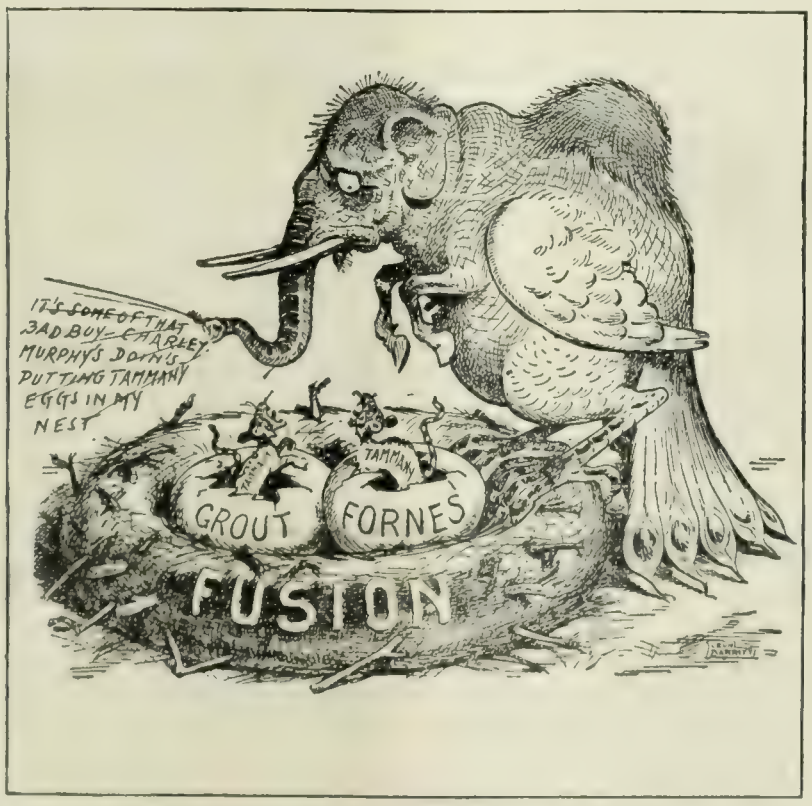


HUGH McLAUGHLIN,

The Brooklyn Democratic leader, who is fighting for the life of his organization.

LINN BRUCE,

Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee.



FUSION BIRD—"And I hatched 'em out myself!"

—Leon Barritt in the New York *Evening Telegram*

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

Two years ago he was a Fusionist leader; now he is in the Tammany ranks.

AS VIEWED BY CAMERA AND CARTOONIST.

wrought in Brooklyn under the presidency of Mr. Swanstrom. In short, the Fusion Administration has eastablished business methods and economy in place of the reign of 'graft' and extravagance which prevailed in every department of the city government under Tammany.

"It is a splendid record, which ought to insure the triumphant reelection of Seth Low, no matter who the Tammany candidates may be. And there can be little doubt that it will."

"GRAFT" IN CHICAGO.

"IF I could fire all the men I suspect of grafting, they would be jumping out of every window in the City Hall." This picturesque but painful possibility is contemplated by Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who makes the above remark in a newspaper interview that has started a good deal of talk. The mayor intimates that the only thing that prevents him from starting this cascade of grafters from the City-Hall windows is the protection afforded them by the civil-service law, and he wants it modified. "The citizens of Chicago," he says, "trust the mayor in great things, but not in small ones. I have the power to discharge any department head; I have the power to discharge all the civil-service commissioners. But I have not the power to discharge a scrubwoman. It is the most ridiculous thing in municipal history." We learn from interviews printed in the Chicago papers that every department chief in the city government, except City Treasurer Hummel, admits that there is, or has been, "grafting" going on in his department, and most of them indorse the idea that the department head, or the mayor, should have the right to discharge. At present, they argue, it is well-nigh necessary to bring charges against an employee that would land him in jail in order to get rid of him. William Loeffler, former city clerk, suggests as a remedy that "the civil-service commission should do the hiring and the mayor should do the firing."

MAYOR HARRISON OF CHICAGO.

Who says that "there is 'graft' in every department of the city hall, all kinds of 'graft,' little 'graft' and big 'graft.'"

The Chicago papers, however, distrust the mayor's proposition that the power to discharge be put into his hands. It "would be a dangerous power to put in the hands of unscrupulous public officials, as has been abundantly proved in past years," declares the Chicago *News;* and the Chicago *Chronicle* says that such a course would be "to restore the old rotten spoils system," and "is a proposition which the people will not accept." The Chicago *Record-Herald* says of this novel idea that the civil-service law aids political corruption:

"Mayor Harrison could hardly have expected that any one who was familiar with the civil-service law and its workings would be deceived by such an interview as he gave out for publication yesterday. But as he has yielded again to one of those fits of petulance over the merit system which used to be so common with him, and as the public may be misled by his somewhat plausible statement, it is desirable that it should not go unchallenged.

"First we have the assertion that 'if the civil-service law did not exact conclusive proof of wrongdoing by an official the ax would swing on many unworthy necks.' But the civil-service law provides simply that 'no officer or employee in the classified civil service . . . shall be removed or discharged except for cause, upon written charges, and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense'; that the charges shall be investigated by the civil-service commission or its appointee, and that the finding shall be enforced. Nothing is said as to the kind of cause or the degree of proof, and the truth of the matter is that the chief trouble now is due to the failure of the administration to bring the charges.

"The records do not show that in his consuming desire to get rid of the 'grafters,' who, he says, are so numerous in the city's employ, the mayor has made consistent and strenuous efforts to test the working quality of the law. He has betrayed none of the zeal in this regard that he exhibited when he was encouraging his protégés to break through the promotional rules. Let him give the commission a chance. Let him or his heads of departments appear as accusers and see what will happen. We are very certain that there are kinds of graft which they could reach without any trouble at all, such, for example, as appear in the case of employees who slight their work and are strictly reliable only on payday. By taking action and trusting to the good judgment and discretion of the commission the mayor might prepare a pleasurable surprise for himself and a painful one for the grafters.

"A second point which demands notice is brought out in the theory that the law actually leaves the head of a department without any influence whatever over his force. That also is a vain thought which should convince no one. The law will not prevent an active, energetic, competent, and conscientious man from making his authority felt, tho it does permit officers of a different stripe to wink at delinquencies.

"While, therefore, something might be said for the power of summary discharge, it is not advisable to talk amendments until a greater sympathy is shown for the statute as it stands by those who are subjecting it to insincere criticism. It should remain without the change of a letter for some years yet, and meanwhile the mayor should get after the time-killers, the incapables, the swindlers who neglect their duty and violate their obligations for pay. They are the natural beneficiaries of a spoils system whom a merit system will not shelter."

THE PRESIDENT'S LABOR DECISION.

THE decision of the President in the Miller case (a full discussion of which was given last week) elicits nothing but approval from the daily press. The decision "goes straight to the heart of the question," declares the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that it "comes like a gust of fresh air into the sultry and fetid atmosphere of our labor troubles." Many of the unionists themselves indorse the President's position. The decision was made last week in a statement to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at the White House. The President said:

"As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it, I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the Government to its employees. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case in which the Government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and can not and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice among them all.

"In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him, than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

"In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the Government Printing Office, the grounds alleged are twofold:

"First. That he is a non-union man.

"Second. That he is not personally fit.

"The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and can not be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the larger question of governmental discrim-

ination for or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision, and as to this my decision is final."

Expressions of labor papers and bodies were quoted in our article last week showing that the unionists are divided in their opinion of the President's stand. In addition to these, the structural-steel-workers' convention in Kansas City has denounced it "as being unfriendly and unjust to trade-unionists," while *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) has come out in the President's favor. "Since the foundation of the country," declares this unionist organ, "the masses of the people, and the working people, never had as warm a friend in the White House as Theodore Roosevelt." It goes on:

"If Theodore Roosevelt has not demonstrated his friendship and sympathy with the labor cause, it has never been demonstrated by any man in this country. It is by no means certain that he has done anything in the Miller case that is in violation of union principles or practise, and we shall evince no surprise if the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention endorses the President enthusiastically. We certainly have no hesitation at the moment in asserting that the men who are most pleased with the Washington Central Labor Union's outbreak against him are Baer, Parry, and the other most notorious enemies of organized labor in the United States.

CHARLES A. CONANT,

Who enjoys the unique distinction o having a coin named after him. He devised the Philippine peso, which is consequently known colloquially in the Orient as a "conant."

The Philadelphia *North American*, which is distinctly friendly to labor-unionism, declares:

"In their blind obstinacy the men who brought upon themselves this rebuke have inflicted serious injury upon labor. They have sought to undermine the very principle which was fought for so strenuously by the anthracite miners—the abolition of discrimination. When they attempted to enforce their demand in a department of the public service, they committed a fatal error."

The Chicago *Journal*, which looks at unionism with a more critical eye, says of the President's statement:

"There was no attempt to truckle with the labor vote; no desire to disguise with honeyed words the untenable position of labor organizations. The pronouncement is a plain, unvarnished statement that the American laws and institutions, which we all subscribe to, must be upheld by the highest authority in the land as well as the lowest.

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the other 'patriotic' citizens who baited Mr. Roosevelt with a proposition to be unfaithful in his trust, holding out the bribe of labor's support, must have felt contemptible when they heard these words.

"How sane men dare to approach the chief executive with a proposal so criminal as to shock the conscience is not easy to conceive. The action of Mr. Gompers and his friends is a fair example of the new lunacy known as 'unionitis.' Only 14 per cent. of the workers of this country are members of labor organizations, and for all the 14 per cent. care, the balance of the great industrial force may starve. In this conspiracy to deprive the independent citizen of the means of a livelihood. President Roosevelt was coolly asked to take part, by favoring union labor in the government service. There is not a right-minded man—union or non-union—in the whole country that will not applaud his courageous stand."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, with characteristic idealism, does not like to see the President stop short of perfection. It says:

"The only possible criticism of the President's statement is that it lacks comprehensiveness. He ought to have said:

"'I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, social condition, *or politics*. . . . In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him, than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, *a republican or a democrat or a socialist*, as being for or against him.'

"Does any one dare to say that the additional words, italicized, have no legitimate place in the President's declaration of principle? He omitted them. Why? A man's religion does not stand as a bar against his employment in the government service; nor shall his membership or non-membership in a labor-union. On what basis of justice, then, can a man be denied government employment, or given it, because of his party affiliations?

"The President's statement is so fine, so far as it goes, and also so courageous—for the labor-unions have voting power—that there would be no little pleasure in letting it stand without even hinting at its most serious flaw. But the omission which has been pointed out is really important, since it touches the very tap-root of that discrimination in the lower branches of the government service which has always given vitality to the spoils system."

A PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL MIX-UP.

MENTAL arithmetic seems likely to become a popular study among the Filipinos, to judge from the editorials and news items in the columns of the Manila papers. Mexican dollars, Spanish coin of all kinds, American gold, silver, and paper, and, last of all, the new American Philippine pesos, commonly called "conants," circulate in unrestrained intermixture in the Philippines; and as the market values of gold and silver fluctuate, so does the value of one kind of money fluctuate in terms of the rest. As a result, the number of pesos in a "conant" and the number of centavos in a dime are matters of daily doubt, and the "money sharks," we are told, are making fortunes at the expense of merchants and others who are not lightning calculators. Counterfeit "conants" are adding to the confusion. The insular authorities have issued orders attempting to regulate the rate of exchange, but the money market does not appear to obey our Philippine government, and the Manila papers express the fear that unless the importation of Mexican money and the exportation of "conants" are barred, the latter will disappear. The Manila *American* says:

"Only when the Administration forces the payment of revenue in the Philippine coin will there be any prospect of the general circulation of the new money. Force is about the only remedy for evils existing in this beautiful bunch of trouble. . . . . .

"The prospect of a slump in Mexican coin is imminent, altho yesterday's quotations show a slight advance. The arrival of the *Zafiro* with a cargo of silver and the prospect that the *Rubi* will carry the white metal for ballast next trip indicates that the Philippines will continue to be a dumping-ground for bamboo money.

"In the mean time the conant is slowly becoming the popular coin. The insular government can consistently demand that all revenues be paid in Philippine coin and cut the Mexican silver out entirely. Only when this is done will the new money be properly circulated. The attempt made by the Government to maintain a ratio between United States currency and Mexican silver is the only obstacle now in the way of giving the conant dollar general circulation."

The Manila *Freedom* condemns the Government's attempt to regulate the rate of exchange, and calls for a heavy import tax on Spanish and Mexican money. It says:

"The Government attempted to regulate something of which it had little or no expert knowledge or experience, and, where import and export taxes might easily have been levied upon gold and mex respectively, to keep the one in and the other out, the Government

threw wide the doors of the islands and practically invited everybody with a silver dollar, be it bad or good, to bring it in and get his part of a good dollar, as a result of which we have shipped to China several hundred thousand good American dollars, either in gold, silver, or bills. In return for this, we have taken in a lot of comparatively worthless dhobes, which have been going up and down like a jumping-jack.

"There is still time, if the Government be so minded, to impose that tax on mex that is imported. If a duty of ten per cent. (a tremendously heavy impost, it is true, but an effective one) is placed on all the mex that is desired to be brought into these islands, the rate at which it will stop coming in will jar the authorities considerably, and after a few weeks the tax will be a dead letter, because there will be nothing like a dhobe for it to be imposed upon. Let a tax be also placed upon the gold and the new conant peso to keep them from being taken from the country, and they will speedily be discovered by the money-changers to be worthless for foreign use. That is what we want precisely. No American cares whether our local currency is good for the uses of the customary peso in Hongkong or Singapore, so long as it is good here for its face value. As for the dollar, we can not afford to have it exported in any quantity, large or small, and that is all there is to the matter. If some such measure is not taken or adopted, the local currency, chosen for its peculiar merits *as a strictly local currency* and medium of exchange and barter, will begin to go out, and the mex will pour back. Should the insular currency by any chance go to pieces or begin to fluctuate, due to arbitrary valuations imposed upon it in spite of such things as sales for bullion in outside ports like Hongkong, there will be, in the words of Dr. Holmes, 'the devil to pay.' What we want is some means of keeping the currency straight; we do not want any more experiments with it by anybody; we need financial stability on all hands, and we can not have this if we are to be at the mercy of the well-meaning but ill-advised perpetual experimenter."

OUTLAWING THE BOYCOTT AND BLACK LIST.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being paid, in both labor and capitalistic circles, to the passage of a law by the Alabama Legislature prohibiting the boycott and the blacklist. Labor-unionism has never been as strong in the South as it has been in the North and the West, and the bill has fared better at the hands of the Alabama lawmakers than it might have fared in some other States. The measure was signed by Governor Jelks on September 28. The Mobile *Register* says of it:

"There can be little question that the majority of the House of Representatives stood up for good moral government when it passed the anti-boycott bill. Some minority members wished to make it appear that the bill was an attack upon the rights of organized labor, but as Mr. Seale, of Sumter, said, there is nothing in the bill that will hurt any good man. The bill is designed to prevent a conspiracy on the part of two or more persons to deprive a citizen and taxpayer of his property without due process of law. That is the sum of it. It is true that labor organizations sometimes resort to the use of the boycott in order to make employers comply with their demands as to hours of work and wages, but use does not make right; and if those who resort to such use are forced to refrain they are deprived of no right or legal privilege. No injustice is done and no injury inflicted upon organized labor by requiring men, whether organized laborers or unorganized laborers, to refrain from doing that which is not sanctioned either by justice or good morals.

"Naturally there was some politics interjected into the debate. We fancy that some who voted against the bill were influenced by their political ambition rather than by their judgment. Some who favored the measure declared that they apprehended that they were writing their political death-warrants. We entertain no such apprehension in their behalf. Laboring men are much like other men; they may have their allegiance to their organization, but they have not surrendered their own opinion nor their individual right of considering questions from the fair point of view. There is no organization that can command its members to think wrong. There is no organization that can keep its members in line upon an indefensible proposition. We doubt if there is any organization that will even try to do so. Here and there, prejudice and ignorance combined may have some effect at the polls, but in the main we would as lief trust our interests to workingmen at the polls as any other class of voters, feeling satisfied that the most of them would vote for what is right, scorning dictation from whatever quarter it may come.

"Moreover, said anti-boycott law is also an anti-blacklisting law. It deals as squarely with the employee as with the employer. It is in our opinion a good law, and we are glad that it has passed."

Says the Houston *Post:*

"The bill prohibiting boycotting and similar practises, which has passed the lower house of the Alabama legislature, is the legitimate outcome of a too frequent prevalence of bad advice with certain labor organizations.

"As a rule, the older unions have learned to mistrust the professional agitator and have prospered in consequence. Whenever they make a demand, it is treated with due consideration and acceded to, in part at least, if not always in whole.

"The rapid development of unionism in this country is, in the

"JUST ONE MORE DRINK!"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

THE UNINTERRUPTED DUEL.
—McWhorter in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

LITTLE WEAKNESSES OF GREAT POWERS.

main, due to the conservative leadership which has characterized the direction of its most important elements. Its influence has spread in proportion as it has grown more beneficent; its power has increased in a ratio equal to that in which reason has become a factor of its structural scheme.

"That the possibilities open for the manipulation of organized labor to a sinister end have on occasion appealed to and been taken advantage of by unscrupulous individuals does not argue against the wholesomeness of unionism. On the contrary, there is a profitable lesson in every mistake made at the behest of unsafe or corrupt leaders; a mint of valuable experience in every abortive attempt at reaching beyond the legitimate at the dictation of irresponsible agitators.

"We are not familiar with the source of the Alabama legislature's desire to pass a law that will interfere with the committing of reprehensible acts by members of labor organizations, but it is hardly to be supposed that such a body would go as far as the despatches indicate without provocation. The chances are that Samuel Parks has been imitated in Alabama, in which event there would be little to wonder at over the passage of a bill aimed at the methods of fighting labor's battles for which he has become notorious."

WILL CONGRESS DO ANYTHING?

As the time draws near for the special session of Congress, which is said to be scheduled for November 9, some of the papers are expressing the opinion that that body will not do anything. The enthusiasm for reciprocity with Cuba is not as strong as it was last year and the year before, and if much opposition to the treaty should develop, it may not get through Congress. In regard to financial legislation, it seems to be well understood in Washington that nothing will be done. "A general understanding," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "seems to have been reached among the leaders of the majority that no financial legislation will be attempted either then or at the regular session, and the President seems to have been brought around to this view." So, too, observes the Boston *Herald*, which says:

"It becomes more and more plain that practically nothing will be done in the way of financial legislation, either in the extraordinary session or in the regular one which will follow it. This is a vast change from the program originally laid out immediately after the close of the last session. Then we were told that the Republican members of the Senate finance committee were to consider the matter during the summer and draw up a plan which was to be the party policy and as such rushed through Congress at an early date. The Republican Senators met at two different times, but, judging from the reports of their conferences, they found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to agree on any common basis, altho they made it plain that a proposal for asset currency would be out of the question. Secretary Shaw has made of late several speeches, but he has not outlined any definite policy of a change in existing laws except the suggestion for an emergency currency subject to so high a tax that it would only be of value in times of great money stringency. But his proposal seems to have fallen rather flat in banking circles. . . . From a sweeping program the currency tinkers have now dropped to an extremely limited one, and the chance of carrying even a limited program through Congress appears to be slim, unless a very radical change takes place in the money market in the few weeks before the assembling of Congress."

The prosperous condition of Cuba, as shown in the report of Consul-General Steinhart, was set forth in these columns last week; and this prosperity is being used by a number of papers as an argument against reciprocity. Thus the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

"With the magnificent resources of the richest island in the world at their disposal, the Cuban people would be incompetents indeed if they could not make a living without help. They are making a living and more and are escaping the shame of becoming dependents upon the bounty of American producers, whose resources are relatively far less abundant than their own. The livestock interests and the American producers of sugar, tobacco, and fruits need not be immolated for 'Cuba's' sake, and they shall not be sacrificed upon the altar of the sugar trust. Cuba is doing well. She is developing the elements of a sturdy nationality such as she never would achieve as a commercial dependence of the United States. The situation of Cuba is the most enviable in the American hemisphere. Not strong enough to arouse national antagonism, with internal tranquillity guaranteed as well as protection from foreign oppression, with natural resources unequaled in the world, she is free to develop her own industries and create her own markets. It would be a national crime to impair the commercial independence which she now enjoys, which is the only sure basis for happiness of men and nations."

The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer (New Orleans) says similarly:

"We now find that Cuba is about to begin on a crop of sugar one-fourth larger than ever previously made; that her imports and exports are about as large as they ever were under Spanish domination, and that her taxation is reduced to one-half what it was under the Spanish rule. Cuba certainly can congratulate herself upon this proper appreciation and development of her own resources, and she can stand out in the world as one of the most successful of the younger nations, and will do so if she be let alone. Those who are urging Cuban reciprocity mean that in the end it shall be annexation; that the independence of Cuba shall be destroyed, and that she shall be absorbed as one of the units of the United States. Certainly the prosperity of Cuba, as indicated in the carefully made report of Consul-General Steinhart, of the results of Cuban control in Cuba during the last year, would show that if we desire to benefit Cuba the best that we can do is to leave her untrammeled by any further intervention or by any special legislation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OF what kind of hour is the Turk now dreaming in his guarded tent?—*The Baltimore American.*

AMONG English statesmen there seem to be more cabinet-makers than joiners.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

WHAT is the difference between Langley and Santos-Dumont? Never mind sending in the answer.—*The Boston Globe.*

WHEN the Salvation Army has finished with Kentucky, why can't it take hold of Postmaster-General Payne? *The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT appears that mugwumpery is greatly shocked at President Roosevelt for not keeping politicians out of politics.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

CHICAGO is 100 years old and like some other centenarians has smoked nearly all its life, as its atmosphere plainly shows.—*The Chicago News.*

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JEROME says that away down in his heart he is a Democrat. His head politics await classification.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. CARNEGIE might have been nearer achieving his ambition to die poor if he had taken Steel stock instead of bonds.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Lake Superior mines are not to be worked for the coming year. This does not apply to the stockholders, however.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A CHICAGO firm has been enjoined from paying its debts. This government by injunction business may not be so bad after all.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IF Premier Balfour is really looking for a protectionist statesman who couldn't be clubbed into resigning, there's Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IT is said that Tom Johnson "never knows when he is licked." If that is true, Tom may not feel so bad when the returns come in, after all.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOME 3,000,000,000 coppers have been sent out from the Philadelphia mint during the last five years. In this respect the Philadelphia mint is a good second to Ireland.—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

A CHICAGO professor says a man's brain power may be increased 60 per cent. by the use of this new stuff, lecithin. The Chicago professors should form the lecithin habit.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT is said that Mr. Gorman prevented the Maryland Democrats from indorsing his boom. It is believed Mr. Gorman will be equally successful with the Democrats of the other States.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

HEADS of the different departments of the District government are a little embarrassed in making their estimates, as they do not know definitely just what the government surplus will be.—*The Washington Post.*

THE American Bible Society has lately issued a new edition of the Bible which it announces has the commendation of President Roosevelt. And as President Roosevelt, it has been recently disclosed, carries a six-shooter in his hip-pocket, any commendation he may make must command respect. *The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A FRENCH CRITIC'S STRICTURES ON OUR STAGE.

M. JULES HURET, the dramatic critic of the Paris *Figaro*, has been chronicling his impressions of our stage, based on observations made by him in several of the leading American cities, and his comment on the character of our amusements is the reverse of flattering. He says in part:

"The typical American piece is naive and puerile to an extraordinary degree. It is usually a kind of vague operetta, turning upon the intrigues and misunderstandings of a pair of very youthful lovers, who are happily married in the end, after having dropped into song-and-dance at frequent intervals, upon every possible pretext, or without any at all. Everybody dances, from the principals to the chorus-girls, and usually to the accompaniment of singing, either in chorus or solo. The voices are nearly all throaty. Few of the women know how to sing, and the men ignore the art completely.

"These crude music-farces are sometimes patterned after French models, but very roughly and unskilfully done. In France the cheapest vaudevillist takes at least the trouble to present a logical plot or anecdote, with complication and dénouement bearing some resemblance to rational consistency. We have the sense of proportion, the taste for orderly progression; and the humblest effort, according to our talent, is in its way a work of art. The American authors are shockingly careless of such considerations. From the viewpoint of artistic technique, their education has yet to begin. They must put conscientious work into their efforts and take time to shape their ideas—to search, to combine, to select. Will they ever submit to such schooling? Ask them and they point to crowded houses, to the paying patronage of an easily pleased public, which—for such purposes of exploitation—is, in fact, ideal."

To the exponents of serious dramatic art in America M. Huret pays a tribute of respect. He mentions, in particular, Julia Marlowe, "so beautiful, intelligent, pathetic"; Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Carter, and Richard Mansfield. But he confesses that he "saw them only once, and would not dare to judge them." He goes on to say:

"In all the chaos of American stage-life what struck me as the most original and delicious creation was the dancing of the chorus-girls. In this is resuscitated the art of rhythmic *ensemble* movement, of appropriate animation of gesture, of making the whole body speak—and all with a grace, a charm, a seduction that is incomparable. . . . This combination of song-and-dance may result in the development of a new and national art, destined at no distant day to supersede the worn-out conventional ballet of the century-old schools of Paris, Milan, and Vienna. But it will require time and culture. In this country, at the theaters and everywhere else, things are done in too great a hurry to permit any pauses for the respiration of an art-atmosphere. It is life on an express-train, with change of cars ten times a day! Whatever an American does—whether he dines, converses, pays a visit, or amuses himself at the theater—he seems to be aboard a flyer, bent on breaking a record."

The New York *Dramatic Mirror* makes editorial rejoinder to M. Huret's strictures. "The French critic," it says, "must have spent most of his time in the theater while here viewing 'attractions' of the sort that, while they may be popular, are by no means considered as artistic or typically American by the judicious." It continues:

"The most casual student of the American theater can not but recognize in the sort of entertainment that M. Huret describes the common or garden variety of 'musical comedy,' thus called by courtesy but designated by a majority of its promoters as 'the musical show.' But to declare this form of entertainment as typical of the 'plays' of this country, even admitting its contagious prevalence, is an error. And while admitting also that one of the chief accomplishments of a player in this kind of entertainment is the ability to dance a jig, it must be questioned that 'all the actors in this country' really know how to dance a jig. Some distinguished players who do not appear in musical comedy, and who have not appeared in anything akin to musical comedy in years, have been known in their time to dance jigs. Even the venerable dean of the dramatic profession in America, Joseph Jefferson, is known by tradition to have begun his stage career as a dancer of 'Jim Crow'; but he was graduated from that peculiar activity long ago, and for many years has been esteemed as an artistic actor. Yet there are many artistic players who appear in drama in this country quite different from that described by M. Huret who could no more dance a jig than they could turn a somersault. As for the art of singing, there really are a number of Americans prominent in it, even in Europe."

In regard to M. Huret's criticism of American stage management, the same paper says:

"The slipshod detail to which the French critic refers is true of the class of 'plays' that he undoubtedly witnessed. Such plays are not written. They are 'built,' usually to the order of the merchants who exploit them—erected to suit the peculiarities of the 'stars' that appear in them. And the American dramatist should not be blamed for following orders, inasmuch as his greater opportunity—perhaps in many cases his only opportunity—is gained from the sort of managers who know little or nothing about art of the kind that appeals to this French critic. Their only aim is to amaze and excite the vulgar. . . . There is no doubt that in the American public there is a vast number of persons of vulgar taste and of puerile judgment. Yet this country is a large country, and it also has a large public that appreciates the artistic and despises the meretricious. It is a pity that the managers who seek to cater to the better public are so few."

THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR'S WIDENED FIELD.

IT was not so long ago that one could count on the fingers the names of living American sculptors of national reputation. But during recent years conditions have changed. The sculptor's field has greatly widened. More American young men than ever

MEMORIAL TO HENRY VILLARD.
By Karl Bitter.

before are taking up sculpture as a profession, while even foreign artists are seeking this country and are finding here a more inviting field for the practise of their art than that which they leave behind. Mr. Edward Hale Brush, a writer in *Current Literature*

(October), attributes this condition in large part to the impetus given to the sculptural arts by recent international expositions held in this country. He writes:

"The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 was almost entirely barren of sculptural decoration, and the architecture of its buildings was almost ridiculous in character as compared with the noble structures which the architects have since designed for such expositions as those of Chicago and Buffalo, and which are now fast becoming realizations on the grounds of the next World's Fair, the greatest of all, which is soon to be held at St. Louis.

"Architects and sculptors agree in ascribing to a large extent the increased demand for the sculptor's art which has been so significant a development of the last five or ten years to the influence of the combination of sculptural and architectural effects at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. That was an object-lesson. The sculptural decorations there displayed on so magnificent a scale were a revelation to millions who never saw what genius of a similar character had accomplished in the Old World. They not only inspired the multitudes for the time being and aided immeasurably in the creation of artistic sentiment, but they showed what might be done to beautify the communities of the land permanently by bringing sculpture to the aid of architecture. The same was true at Buffalo, where, owing to the advance which had been made after the Chicago Fair, it was possible to carry out a much more complete and harmonious sculptural scheme. It is significant that there are over eighty artists engaged on the monumental and architectural sculpture for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

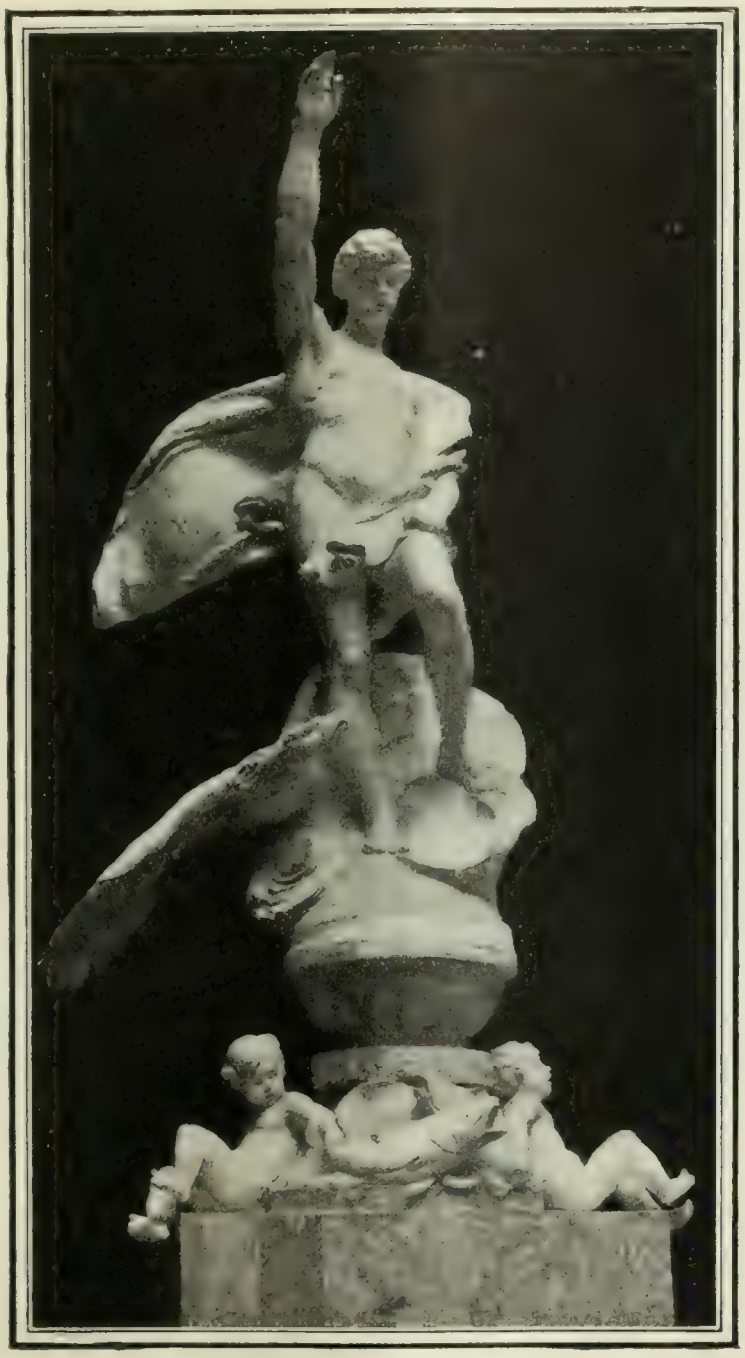
The increasing use of sculpture in the adornment of public buildings and business structures has also widened the opportunities of American artists. Mr. Brush writes on this point:

"One may cite the Appellate Court Building, Madison Square, New York, with its sculpture symbolic of the different functions of the law, by French, Niehaus, Bitter, Bissell, Adams, Martiny, Ruckstuhl, Lopez, and others; the Exchange Court Building, with its heroic bronze statues of Hudson, Clinton, Stuyvesant, and Wolfe, by J. Massey Rhind; the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburg, with symbolic figures representing Colonization, Mining, Electricity, etc., by the same sculptor; and the Commercial Trust Building, Jersey City, with sculpture by Charles Albert Lopez.

"The most notable of such instances, no doubt, is the new Pennsylvania State Capitol, with its elaborate sculptural decorations to cost $300,000, the execution of which has been entrusted to George Grey Barnard."

Mr. Brush goes on to speak of the efforts of rich Americans to encourage sculpture:

"As an instance of the patronage of the sculptor's art by the wealthy Americans of to-day may be mentioned J. Pierpont Morgan's commission to Andrew O'Connor to carry out an elaborate sculptural scheme for the private library building which this multimillionaire is to erect for the housing of his literary and artistic treasures. Other instances of the manner in which the captains of industry of twentieth-century America are contributing to the encouragement of this branch of art are the work for Biltmore and other Vanderbilt residences by Karl Bitter, and for the Elbridge T. Gerry mansion in New York by Isidore Konti; also the fountain by Mr. Konti for Greystone, the estate of Samuel Untermeyer at Yonkers, a place rendered historic by its having once been the residence of the late Gov. Samuel J. Tilden. Another notable instance of the employment of the sculptor's art in decoration of the grounds of a private estate is the garden at Georgian Court, owned by George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J. This estate is notable not simply as the residence of a Gould, but as a home where the genius of architect and sculptor have combined to gratify and inspire in the same way that such talents working in combination on the buildings and grounds of our great expositions have done. The garden contains a fountain and other sculptural decorations by J. Massey Rhind."



THE SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC.
(For the St. Louis Exposition.)
By Isidore Konti.

The church, it seems, is also showing a much greater appreciation of sculptural art than in previous years. Some important work in statuary is being completed by Andrew O'Connor for St. Bartholomew's Church, New York. The pulpit of All Angels' Church, New York, by Karl Bitter, is a further example of the ecclesiastical use of sculpture in this country, and the same artist's memorial to Henry Villard is a notable example of monumental work. Mr. Brush writes in conclusion:

"Public sentiment has now reached a point in this country where it demands sculpture in connection with all buildings of dignity and importance. If a new bank is to be built, the directors note that a neighboring institution is dignified by its use, and instruct their architect not to leave such an important feature out of consideration. So with other buildings. Paris has adorned with sculpture its railway-stations, as well as its parks and boulevards and palaces. Why should not the great railway corporations of this country take the hint? The New York Central will have a great opportunity in building the magnificent New Central Depot to set an example in this respect. One of the finest architectural and sculptural effects at the Pan-American Exposition was the entrance from the railroad-station through the Propylæa, with its statues reproducing characters of antiquity. The chief portals of most modern cities are their railway-stations, and with the growth of the country in culture as well as wealth, these portals should become of a character to impress the visitor with the dignity and importance of the municipality he is about to enter.

"The Court of Honor at Chicago and the Court of Fountains at Buffalo were inspiring examples of what may be done through the union of sculpture and architecture to adorn in an ennobling manner the squares and parks and public buildings where great assemblages of people are accustomed to meet. At St. Louis the Cascades, with the Hall of Festivals, the Colonnade of States, and the Art Palace in the background, will furnish a spectacle whose beauty and magnificence will prompt the desire that such scenes might be not merely ephemeral and fleeting, but preserved in permanent form for the continual pleasure and inspiration of the people. It is doubtless some such desire as this which has led the management of the famous people's university on Chautauqua

Lake to plan the construction of a Model Chautauqua. This Model Chautauqua will be in outward aspect and in many features a permanent exposition, giving the same kind of object-lessons year by year that the great expositions have furnished from time to time. The architecture of the summer city when it is reorganized and rebuilt will remind one of an exposition. With its beautiful Water Gate, instead of the present unsightly pier house, its Hall of Philosophy in marble, and with many other public structures and private dwellings reflecting the spirit of the exposition architecture, and employing the art of the sculptor in their adornment, it will seem that here indeed the lessons of Chicago, Paris, Buffalo, and St. Louis have been well learned."

THE PACIFIC COAST IN LITERATURE.

TWO distinct periods of activity, says Mr. Herbert Bashford, a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, "have marked the literary development of the Pacific Coast. The first was that in which Bret Harte made his early contributions to the world's enduring fiction and Joaquin Miller added a new note to American song. The second began with the completion of the transcontinental railroads, when the vast tide of immigration, flowing westward, had changed the Pacific slope from a mining region to one of commerce and agriculture. "The time that elapsed during this transformation," says Mr. Bashford, "defines clearly these two periods of literary development, the latter having assumed within the past decade its greatest activity." He continues:

"It would be highly difficult to convey even a slight idea of the wild turmoil that prevailed throughout the Far West during its rapid transition from a comparative wilderness to the prosperous commonwealth of the present day. Only those who participated in the fierce scramble for corner lots can fully comprehend the feverish conditions which existed on the western side of the continent during the days of its mushroom growth. . . . During the calm that followed after the stress of the boom days, when enterprise made sure of its footing and the social fabric became more closely woven, the impressive character of the country's scenic grandeur appealed to those whose eyes had been fixed upon false gods. When they walked no longer in the blinding glare of a golden idol that had impaired their spiritual vision, they beheld the beauty and majesty of the world about them. To this peculiar and growing sensitiveness to the subtle influences of nature, combined with increased educational advantages, may be attributed the present literary activity which is attracting attention to the Pacific Coast."

The extent to which climatic conditions and natural scenery may influence thought is problematic. Mr. Bashford holds it true, however, that these have produced an individual type of American on the Pacific Coast. He writes:

"While the States bordering on the Pacific are similar in many respects, they possess marked differences as regards landscape, climate, and natural resources. The Northwest and the Southwest are radically opposite. The one, wooded and mountainous, has a heavy rainfall and a rank vegetation, while the other is mainly a drought-haunted desert of cacti and shifting sands. Yet each arouses the emotions of a sensitive soul, the former by the splendor of its wintry peaks and magnificent inland waters, the latter because of the awful loneliness of its desolate and seemingly infinite levels. We find this feeling inspired by the desert expressed in the memorable line,—

God must have made thee in His anger, and forgot,

written by Madge Morris, and in the virile verses of Sharlot Hall, a true daughter of the 'land of little rain,' which Mary Austin so graphically describes, and to which the writings of Charles F. Lummis have called especial attention. This veritable wonderland, with its prehistoric ruins and solitary mesas, will without doubt figure more prominently in the nation's literature henceforth. These pictures of the burning deserts of the Southwest are in sharp contrast to those of the north Pacific, a section that has recently become more familiar to the reader of current fiction through the work of Eva Emery Dye and of Ella Higginson, the first a writer of historical romance, dealing with old Oregon and the days of Lewis and Clark, the latter a close observer of life and landscape in western Washington. Mrs. Higginson's verse and prose attest her passionate love of the evergreen hills of Puget Sound—the 'land of the snow pearls,' of solemn forests and dove-gray skies."

With a passing reference to the crowning glory of California scenery—those "minarets of snow," the Sierras—and their celebration in literature by Joaquin Miller, Bret Harte, and John Muir, Mr. Bashford goes on to consider another phase of Californian environment:

"The romance of early Spanish life, like the delicate fragrance of a trampled flower, lingers about the crumbling, ivy-clad walls of the missions—that dreamy, pastoral life in which mingled Old-World gaiety and Arcadian simplicity. Its delineation will in all probability receive hereafter from the writers of the West something of the consideration it so justly deserves. Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, whose name is held in deepest reverence by the people of California, among whom she passed the last days of her life, was the first to put this picturesque period of Spanish occupation into romantic fiction. She wrote with a noble purpose, and won the deep gratitude of a rapidly vanishing race. Of late the Franciscan brotherhood has found a most sympathetic historian in the poet Charles Warren Stoddard, who, together with Harte, Miller, Sill, Mulford, and others, was a notable figure in a once brilliant coterie. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, a native Californian, has also depicted the manners and customs of the 'splendid, idle forties,' giving a vividness and dramatic strength to her characterization that savors less of romance than of reality. The social side of modern Western life has of late engaged the attention of Mrs. Atherton. Its complex nature offers a subject of keen interest to the literary vivisectionist. The growing tendency toward conservatism and conformity to the established usages of polite society, caused by the rapidly increasing population from the Eastern States, conflicts sharply with the bold independence and pronounced unconventionality of the pioneer period. This opposition must necessarily afford such contrast and variety in social life as to make it a thoroughly absorbing study to the analytical mind. The spirit of this struggle is voiced in many of the poems of Edward Rowland Sill, who at the time of his death was associated with the University of California."

The clash of agricultural and corporate interests in California found very notable expression in Frank Norris's novel, "The Octopus." Mr. Norris himself was one of several writers who have been connected with San Francisco journalism. We quote further:

"Mr. George Hamlin Fitch, Mr. Jerome A. Hart, and Mr. Bailey Millard, all associated with representative journals of San Francisco, have done much to encourage a distinctively Western literature, and, moreover, have helped to create public interest in the work of local writers. These literary editors, each of whom recognizes the province of the critic and never mistakes it for that of the cynic, have hailed new talent with something of the delight of the prospector who suddenly discovers a gold nugget. If secrets should be revealed concerning the advent of several well-known Californians into the realm of letters, doubtless others aside from Mr. Edwin Markham, to whom recognition came tardily tho with deserving heartiness, might confess their great indebtedness to certain appreciative reviewers of the San Francisco press. . . . The creative ability displayed by Mr. London is a most encouraging sign, indicative of the prevalent desire among the majority of Western writers to avoid what the author of 'The Son of the Wolf' defines as 'the musty grip of the past'—to get clean away from ancient restrictions and stereotyped forms. 'I do not want to write literature; I want to write life,' said Frank Norris early in his career, voicing the sentiment of those who prefer to look at the world through their own eyes, rather than to accept with faith the views of men whose crumbling tombs mark the highway of the centuries."

"Perhaps I have dwelt too strongly upon scenic grandeur as a factor of literary growth," says Mr. Bashford in conclusion, "but vast forests, icy summits, somber cañons, and beetling cliffs must stimulate the imaginative powers, and lead to creative effort. What has been accomplished thus far by the writers mentioned surely offers glorious promise of future achievement—of work, if

I may be so bold as to prophesy, that shall draw its freshness and color from California's sun-clad hills, and its strength and beauty from the white radiance of her eternal peaks."

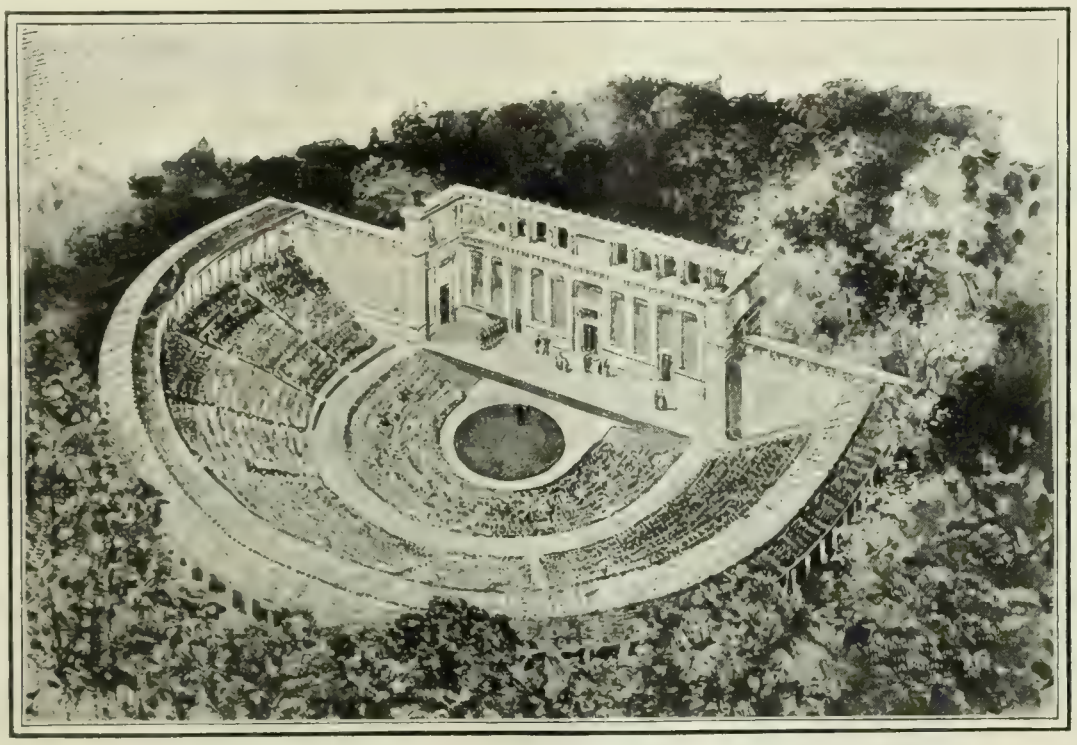
THE GREEK AMPHITHEATER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

AN almost perfect reproduction of the classic Dionysian Theater at Epidaurus, in Greece, has been presented to the University of California by William R. Hearst. The structure was dedicated on September 24, in the presence of 2,000 students and a great throng of men and women of political, collegiate, and social distinction. Addresses were made by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Mr. Hearst, and Mr. Ben Weed, a graduate of the University; and a performance of Aristophanes's "Birds" was given by the students. Mr. Hearst's paper, the New York *American*, says of the opening ceremonies:

"This festival is absolutely unique not only in the annals of Berkeley, but in college life throughout America, for it marks the completion of a structure that is without parallel in this country, and it is not an exaggeration to add that it can not be duplicated by the architectural marvels of the Old World.

"The site in its perfect adaptability to outdoor dramatic presentations, both as to acoustic properties and scenic effects, was a marvelous and eloquent suggestion of nature herself, but it was not until the silent appeal touched the imagination of Ben Weed, of the class of '94, that the gift was accepted and put to the use for which it seems to have been created from the beginning.

"Since that time theatrical performances of the graduating class of each year have been witnessed by thousands, sitting on the grass covering the sloping walls of a huge circular depression under the shade of an eucalyptus grove. . . . . .



OPEN-AIR THEATER PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BY W. R. HEARST.

"The nearest approach to the outdoor theater, of which not only Berkeley but America can justly be proud, is to be found at Nismes, in the south of France, and at Oxford, England. The first has become scarcely more than a ruin, and the second is so vastly inferior in point of size and magnificence of execution as to almost preclude rational comparison.

"The completed structure is made up of two distinct parts, the stage corresponding to the classic logeum and the auditorium being a reproduction of the Greek theatron. The former is 122 feet long by a depth of 28 feet and surrounded by a solid concrete wall 42 feet in height. This is enriched by a complete classic order of Greek doric columns with stylobate and entablature pierced by five entrances and its ends forming two massive pylons. The theater proper is semicircular in form and 254 feet in diameter, and is divided into two concentric tiers of seats. The first series of these are built around a level circle fifty feet in diameter and five and one half feet below the level of the stage, corresponding accordingly to the portion of the ancient Greek structures devoted to the choruses and orchestra. Without this circle the seats slope up gradually until the stage level is reached at a circle corresponding in diameter to the terminal pylons of the stage walls. This line is marked architecturally by an aisle anciently called the diazoma extending around the semicircle of seats between the orchestra and the topmost circle."

THE SUPERNATURAL ELEMENT IN ART.

"THE question of realism in art," writes Mr. Bliss Carman, "must surely be one of quantity and proportion." Every one must agree, it appears to Mr. Carman, that a certain amount of realism is needed; that it is the business of art to create a mimic world in which we may take delight. But he is equally sure that this is not the whole business of art. He writes (in *The Literary World*, Boston) in part as follows:

"Perhaps our first pleasure in art is a childish delight at its verisimilitude. 'How true to life,' we exclaim, as the eye recognizes in the human creation a likeness to something in the outward world. Unmitigated realism would in truth give us nothing else. And the pleasure which a great many people get from current fiction and contemporary art depends on having this very simple and childish sense gratified. They like stories about places that are familiar to them, and concerning types of character entirely within their range of comprehension. Anything exceptional and unusual demands an effort of the imagination before it can be appreciated; and this effort the average mind is unwilling to make—so lethargic and timid are we for the most part in facing the unknown.

"But the best art and literature are always exceptional. There is always a quality of adventure in them. They represent the courageous daring of the artist in creating new forms, in propounding new truths, in establishing newer and nobler standards of conduct and enjoyment. They reflect the progress of humanity. Not only that; they foretell and direct progress. All the ideals which humanity has put in practise with so much pains and toil were first enunciated by the artist, and by him presented to us in alluring and intelligible shape. It is never enough, and it never has been enough, that the arts should give us only images of things we know, and proclaim accepted truths. . . . . If art were no more than an imitation of nature in faithful guise, it would surely never have been born. Certainly it could never have attained any exalted place in our esteem such as we have accorded it; nor could it have wielded that incalculable influence which we know it has always possessed. It is only because art and literature are supernatural that they pull at our hearts forever. It is only because they partake at times of the superhuman, deriving an inspiration we know not whence, that they offer us an unfailing source of refreshment and power. They embody for us average men and women suggestions for life more fair and perfect than ever occurred to us. They not only indicate an existence more worthy and beautiful than our own, they actually portray it. That is why we enjoy them; and that is the only reason that we enjoy them without satiety. Once given the perilous gift of self-consciousness, the large, slow contentment of nature is no longer possible. We must have ideals, however faulty, and beliefs and opinions, however erroneous. These beliefs and ideals it has always been the destiny of art to embody. That is the one great business of art. And as our beliefs and ideals grow with our growth, they find new housing for themselves first of all in the arts.

"Realism, then, is essential, but it is not everything. The palace of art is built to house a more admirable company than any of our present acquaintance. They may even seem at times almost more than human. And yet they must remain like ourselves, and the palace must remain a possible palace, else we lose interest. The soul can only be touched with emulation by what comes within range of its own power. Art must be realistic, or it will have no hold on our interest; it must be more than realistic, or it

will not be able to make that hold permanent. It must present the ideal at least as vividly as it does the real, for the one is as important as the other."

"RAGTIME" AND ROYALTY.

ORDINARY mortals have no longer any cause to be ashamed of a predilection in favor of "ragtime" music. It has been indorsed by royalty! John Philip Sousa, the celebrated band leader, has recently expressed himself in Chicago as follows:

"Ragtime is an established feature of American music; it will never die, any more than 'Faust' and the great operas will die. Of course I do not mean to compare them musically, but ragtime has become as firmly established as the others, and can no longer be classed as a craze in music. Nearly everybody likes ragtime. King Edward VII. liked it so well that he asked us to play more of it, and we gave him 'Smoky Moke' and 'Georgia Camp-Meeting.' Emperor William and the Czar were also converted to ragtime. It is just as popular everywhere as it ever was, and I see no reason why it should not remain in favor as long as music is played."

The Chicago *Tribune* remarks that Mr. Sousa's reasoning shows him to be "better as a bandmaster than as a musical observer."

THE ELEVATION OF RAGTIME.
—Crane in the New York *Times*.

Ragtime, it thinks, "may last a little longer, for it is the day of the ragtime, the two-step, and the coon song; but the musical comedy, itself wearing out, has given them their finishing blow, and they will soon pass and be forgotten." The New York *Times*, however, comes to a different conclusion:

"One of the most important functions of music is to give pleasure, and if ragtime pleases, why should it not last and give pleasure to future generations? Those who prefer what the East Side critic of the park concerts characterized as 'misery music' can usually get it and doubtless will continue to prefer it to the more popular varieties of song and dance music; and as comparatively few of these people will be likely to attend the court concerts at Windsor, Berlin, or St. Petersburg, it is not probable that very many of those for whom ragtime is distasteful will have to profess admiration for it out of respect to royalty."

The Chicago *Record Herald* comments:

"There is probably reason tucked away in the deep philosophy of things why sovereigns should take kindly to ragtime. King Edward, for instance, is dallying with a syncopated cabinet just at the present time. Emperor William can not possibly miss the genuine accent when the Reichstag meets again with Herr Bebel well up in a front seat. The Czar's two favorite tunes, 'Go 'Way from Manchuria' and 'We're Having a Regular Balkan Time,' are both open to suspicion as to their musical orthodoxy. When it comes to other crowned heads, Leopold of Belgium, Peter of Servia, Abdul Hamid of Turkey, and our own Sultan of Sulu himself can certainly supply words on demand for the raggedest of ragtime tunes.

"All of which goes to prove the point that the critics might as well give up at once and let royal ragtime rule where it will. Certainly it can need no better prime minister than John Philip Sousa, official purveyor of ragtime to their sovereign majesties, Edward, William, Nicholas, and the people of the United States of America."

A PRECURSOR OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

A BOOK which is declared to be of "quite extraordinary literary interest and significance" is published in New York under the title, "The Quatrains of Abu'l-Ala." Abu'l-Ala'l-Märri was an Arab poet and philosopher born in 974 A.D., and antedating Omar Khayyam by half a century. The quatrains, which are now translated into English for the first time by Ameen F. Rihani, a young Syrian living in this country, bear a striking resemblance to those of Omar. In fact, Mr. Rihani goes so far as to say that, in his opinion, Omar was "an imitator or a disciple" of Abu'l-Ala. He says further:

"Whoever will take the trouble to read Omar Khayyam in conjunction with what is here translated of Abu'l-Ala can not fail, if he discern rightly, to see that the skepticism and pessimism of Omar are, to a great extent, imported from Märrah [Abu'l-Ala's birthplace]. In his religious opinions the Arabian philosopher is far more outspoken than the Persian poet. I do not say that Omar was a plagiarist, but I say this: Just as Voltaire, for instance, acquired most of his liberal and skeptical views from Hobbes, Locke, and Bayle, so did Omar acquire his from Abu'l-Ala."

We quote a few quatrains from the book, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions in regard to Mr. Rihani's hypothesis:

Tread lightly, for a thousand hearts unseen
Might now be beating in this misty green;
  Here are the herbs that once were pretty cheeks,
Here the remains of those that once have been.

The door of Certainty we can't unlock,
But we can knock and guess and guess and knock:
  Night quickly carries us upon its Sail,
Ship-like, but where, O Night-ship, is thy dock?

How like so many coins in Fate's big hand
We are, and Fate will always lavish and
  Alas! the good Coin is so quickly spent,
While all the bad Coins linger in the land.

Life's mystic curtain, held by Destiny,
Its darkest shadow now casts over me;
  It rises—and behold, I act my part;
It falls—and who knows what and where I'll be?

If prayers produce among us this rich crop
Of vice, abandon prayers and wed the cup;
  Drink, whilst thou art of this Mortality,
When dead thou mayst not ever taste a drop.

How many preachers from the pulpits preach,
How many prophets rose from sleep to teach?
  They prayed, and slayed, and passed away, and yet
Our ills are like the pebbles on the beach!

O pitch my tent upon the desert sand,
Far from the fawner and the carper's land.
  Some think me pious, rich and learned, too,
But they between all these and me e'er stand.

The few among us are the Sparks that prance
Upon the top within the Cup of Chance;
  They quickly rise and quickly disappear,
And when you shake the cup again they dance.

My Goal's the grave, my Hours are my good steed,
My Life the road on which I blindly speed;
  A little while and then the One unseen
Strikes, and behold! I'm but a sapless weed.

Farewell, my day! Thy like will never dawn
Upon this sightless face, once thou art gone—
  I'm always falling and will only rise
When I descend into the grave forlorn.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TRANSFERENCE OF PAIN.

PAIN is now usually regarded as a signal of warning—a notification to the person who feels it that something is out of gear in the affected region. That pain should serve this purpose, it is evidently necessary that it should be easily placed. Yet all physicians, and many other persons, are now familiar with the fact that occasionally pain appears not in the place that is out of order, but in some other part of the body. Especially is this the case where disease of some internal organ shows itself by pain on the surface of the body, perhaps at a considerable distance. Sometimes, too, irritation of an external part of the body may produce sensation or twitching in some distant part. Sensations of this kind have been variously spoken of as "referred" or "sympathetic," and it has been shown that some obscure pains in disease can be thus explained. They have been responsible also sometimes for incorrect diagnosis and even for unnecessary surgical operations. Says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, September 12), writing on the subject:

"It has been universally recognized for many years that irritation of the peripheral extremity of one branch of a nerve may cause pain to be felt, not at the place where the irritation exists, but in the area of distribution of some other branch of the same nerve or nerve root. . . . Dr. Henry Head has done good service more recently in calling attention to this pain reference and by systematizing our knowledge on the subject, for he showed that each cutaneous nerve was associated with the nerve-supply of certain internal organs and structures, and thus he laid down definite rules for the attribution of referred cutaneous pain to its proper source. Various explanations have been advanced to account for this transference of pain. According to one theory, it is explicable simply by induction of a current in adjacent fibers in a manner comparable to the electrical induction in two adjacent but unconnected wires. Certain physiological experiments appear to favor this explanation, but it is probably not correct. According to another explanation, the nervous center, spinal or cerebral, which receives the afferent impulses is so unduly excited that in its disturbed condition it attributes the afferent impulse to the wrong afferent nerve. Yet another theory suggests that the transference takes place in a still higher plane—namely, in the sensorium itself."

But whatever the explanation of the phenomenon, the writer shows that it is of undoubted use to the organism, for the internal structures are often themselves incapable of feeling pain, and hence "sympathetic" pains may be looked upon as warnings given in their behalf by another part of the organism. Says the writer:

"Mr. C. W. Mansell Moullin . . . brings out this point very clearly, for he shows that ulceration and gangrene of the stomach and intestine need not of themselves give rise to any painful sensation; that the bowel may be cut and sutured, and that operations may be performed on many other abdominal viscera without causing any pain; but that the abdominal wall is extremely sensitive, an inflammation of it or traction on it causing acute pain."

Further instances are the curious sensitiveness of certain regions of the skin in appendicitis, which is a case of "referred pain," and the muscular stiffness or rigidity which is a symptom of some diseases of the internal organs and which is an analogous phenomenon. The writer concludes:

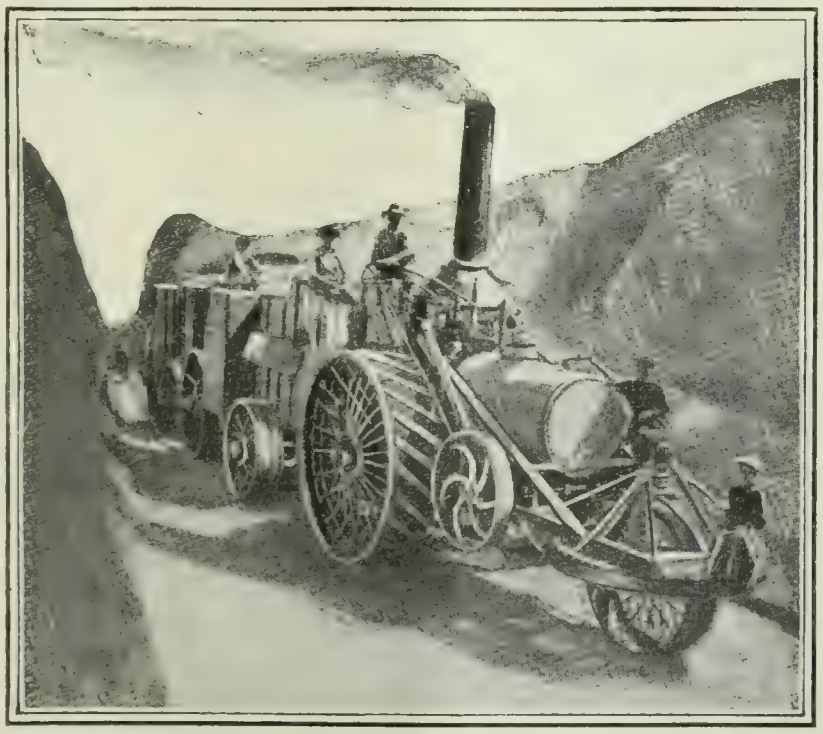
"The importance in diagnosis of this intimate connection between deep-lying structures and the cutaneous and muscular nerves of the part is obviously great and the value of such signs as localized pain and tenderness is especially appreciated by those who devote much attention to abdominal surgery. Yet there is some liability that mistakes may be made in diagnosis by ignoring other possible explanations of pain which may belong to another department of medicine."

Evidently the up-to-date physician must now inquire, when his patient reports pain in some definite region of the body, whether this pain may not be "sympathetic" or "referred," and indicate trouble, not in the part itself, but in some distant region which has manifested it thus indirectly because of the inadequacy of its own nerve-connections.

A TRACTION-ENGINE IN THE DESERT.

THE rich mineral products of the arid regions of the Far West, known as Death Valley and the Mojave Desert, are now rendered available to man by means of mechanical traction. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics*:

"Horses and mules fell dead in the air of fire, and until the traction-engine rolled out upon the burning sand, the greatest difficulty was experienced in reaching the sources of vast wealth that lie in these arid regions. The sun does not hurt the traction-engine, which can penetrate every part of the Mojave Desert and Death Valley. As a result, new fields of wealth have been opened up and already great shipments of products are being made from the hitherto regarded impenetrable parts of these desert lands. Borax and salt in huge quantities are brought from out the strange regions and shipped to all parts of America."



TRACTION-ENGINE IN THE MOJAVE DESERT CONVEYING CALCIUM BORATE.

In describing the traction-engine used in this work, *Enterprise* says:

"The traction-engine is a giant in stature, from 15 to 18 feet in height, and is of the triwheel type, having two immense driving wheels over 8 feet in diameter, and augmented by a smaller steering-wheel located in front of the drivers. These huge wheels vary in width from 24 to 60 inches, the breadth depending upon the nature of the country to be traversed. They must necessarily be of extreme strength; the tires, manufactured of ⅞-inch open hearth steel, are supported from the massive hub by numerous steel spokes adjusted after the manner of a bicycle wheel. The axle is of 6-inch steel, for, besides supporting the weight of many tons, the pulling-tackle is attached directly to it, which assures the greatest tractive force at the least expenditure of power. The boiler is a modification of the vertical and horizontal, while the firebox is similar to that of the locomotive. Horizontal boilers were first employed, but were found impracticable in a mountainous country, and their use was superseded by one of a more equable tendency. Chain gears were utilized in some of the older types of engines, but because of their inflexibility they were discarded, and in the modern machines steel-cog gearing is employed as more stable and enduring. By far the greatest achievement of this titantic automobile is the ponderous, yet delicate, steering apparatus, which is so nicely adjusted that a child can manipulate it. Twenty steel balls, three-quarters of an inch in size, constitute the ball-bearing friction portion of the gear, and through its agency

this bulk of animated steel is extremely tractable, its maneuvering being remarkable for such a ponderous mass."

DEODORIZATION OF PETROLEUM.

THE increasing use of the naphtha-engine, whether in motor vehicles, in launches, or elsewhere, makes the question of the deodorization of petroleum products a serious one. As applied to illuminating-oils, it has been solved satisfactorily enough for the ordinary user—no one now is offended by the smell of kerosene unless it is on his own hands or clothes; but the "essence" used in motors is very offensive. Says a French writer, M. Joseph Girard, who contributes an article on this subject to *La Nature* (Paris, August 22):

"Crude petroleum . . . contains not only the mineral illuminating-oils (refined petroleum), but also petroleum-ether and petroleum-essence, which are lighter than these oils, and numerous products of higher density, such as paraffin, vaseline, and the waxes used for oiling machinery, for making candles, pomades, unguents, etc., and generally as substitutes for the vegetable oils.

"Unfortunately petroleum has a very bad odor . . .; Russian petroleum, which is much used in France, smells much worse even than American petroleum. Rectification by distillation affects the odor little and often diminishes the illuminating power; we must, then, in the particular case of illuminating-oils, neglect the qualities of color and limpidity and seek only to suppress the odorous exhalations and the bases that emit the dangerous vapors. . . . . .

"Whoever wishes to get rid of the odor of petroleum in his apartment may seek to replace it by the agreeable perfume of some volatile substance. He will obtain this result easily by adding to the mineral oil of his lamp about fifteen grams [about half an ounce] of acetate of amyl; but aromatic substances are very often high-priced, and their addition to petroleum is not a commercial solution of the problem.

"In practical manuals two methods of deodorization are indicated, which I find are either too onerous or too difficult. The first consists of numerous treatments with anhydrous zinc chlorid. . . . The other is based on the action of sulfuric acid and permanganate of potassium, which requires many precautions to avoid too great elevation of temperature.

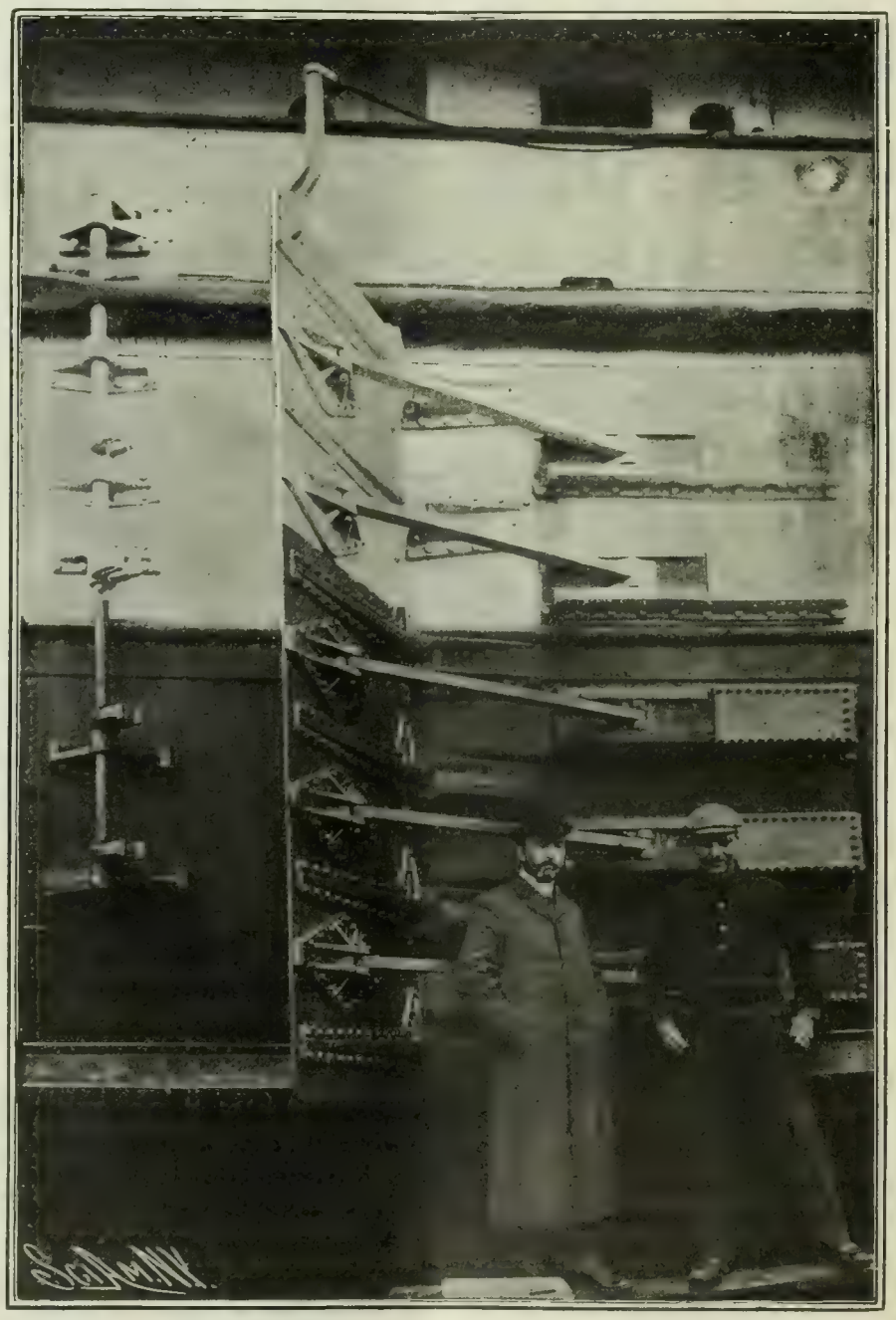
"Villon has published a somewhat complicated process for decolorizing and deodorizing heavy mineral oils, which may be applied also to illuminating-oils. It consists in simultaneous treatments with sulfuric acid, caustic soda, anhydrous zinc chlorid, and sodium hypochlorite. . . . . .

"M. Charles Henry has indicated a method of deodorization which is very practical, being both rapid and cheap. To 100 kilograms [220 pounds] of petroleum he adds 20 [44 pounds] of water, 1.5 [3⅓ pounds] of massicot, or lead oxid, and 9 [20 pounds] of caustic potash. The whole is shaken for about an hour and then decanted; the oil thus treated will be absolutely inodorous. . .

"I will say in closing that we may obtain colorless and odorless petroleum essences, very rich in combustible products, by methods of filtration yet unknown or little known. It seems indispensable to solve this question of the suppression of odor, so important to the petroleum industry. We can easily bear the feeble smell that comes from a lamp, but we really suffer from breathing the evil-smelling and irritant vapors that escape from gasoline vehicles, which furnish an eternal argument to the enemies of automobolism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRAKE FOR SHIPS.

WHY should not a ship as well as a land vehicle be provided with a brake? Every country stage has one, and yet the modern "ocean greyhound," which forges through the water at almost railway speed, has no other way of stopping than by reversing the motive power. This is apparently not to be the case much longer. Already the Canadian Government has equipped one of its vessels—the steamer *Eureka*, plying on inland waters—with a ship-brake; and the nature and operation of the device is shown in *The Scientific American* (September 19). Says this paper:



SHIP-BRAKE FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"As the name indicates, the brake is intended to check the speed of a vessel. It can also be utilized to assist in turning about in a limited shipway. During a recent trial made in the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal, the steamer was driven ahead at an indicated speed of eleven knots an hour. Steam was then shut off, and, simultaneously, the brake on each side opened. The vessel came to a full stop within a distance equal to her own length. The brakes were then closed, the vessel sent ahead until the original rate of speed was attained, when the engines were reversed and the brakes opened, with the result that all headway ceased after she had gone but fifty feet—about half her length. In maneuvering the *Eureka* at full speed, she was turned also within her own length, with one brake thrown open. An examination of the hull and brake mechanism after the tests showed apparently no harmful strain or other damage, and in operating the brake, no jar or vibration was observable by those on board.

"This new form of brake, as will be seen from the illustration, is placed on the sides of the hull, and in its construction and method of attachment to the ship resembles somewhat an ordinary rudder. It extends downward from the extreme load line of the vessel to the bilge-keel, convenience of stowing and handling the necessary area being secured by making the brake relatively deep in proportion to its width. The 'gate,' as it is called, consists of a stout plate of steel, heavily reenforced, which is hinged vertically to the vessel, and normally, when not in use, is folded snugly against the side of the ship. A series of heavy steel struts are pivotally at-

tached to the back of the gate near its outer edge, and also to a series of sliding-plates which are arranged to move horizontally in covered ways built into the structure of the hull. When the gate is folded forward against the side of the ship, the sliding-plates are, of course, at the forward end of the covered ways, but as the gate is released, and thrown open by the pressure of the water as the ship travels forward, the sliding-plates travel backward in their pockets and compress the water that is contained within the covered ways. At the rear end of these ways is a number of orifices, which allow the water to escape gradually as the gate, in opening, pushes the slides backward. The forward edge of the gate is secured in place, when the brake is not in action, by a series of catches arranged on a vertical shaft. The rod on which the gate is hinged is provided with a bevel-gear by which the gate may be started to open. The method of operation is as follows: When it is desired to stop the vessel suddenly, as in the event of a collision or when making a landing, the catches that hold the forward ends of the gate are released, and by means of the bevel-gear, the gate is slightly opened. The pressure of the water then catches on the forward edge of the gate, swings it out to the full-open position, sudden jar or shock being prevented by means of the water-cushions at the back of the slides. The movement of the brake can be controlled entirely either from the bridge or from the engine-room, as may be desired."

PICTURES OF MOVING OBJECTS.

HOW can a moving object best be delineated in a picture so as to convey the idea of motion? This question has been often debated, especially since the introduction of instantaneous photography has shown that unsuspected attitudes are assumed by animals in the course of motion. The problem to be solved has usually taken the form of a question whether or not these odd attitudes should or should not be represented in pictures. In a recent article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 29), M. René de Saussure approaches the subject from another standpoint. He considers, not the complicated movements of living creatures, but some of the simplest mechanical motions, and tries to show artists that the fundamental laws of geometry must be duly regarded in depicting them. Geometry, he says, is already in common use by artists in the study of perspective; they will also find it indispensable in studying the laws that govern the appearance of moving bodies. Says M. de Saussure further:

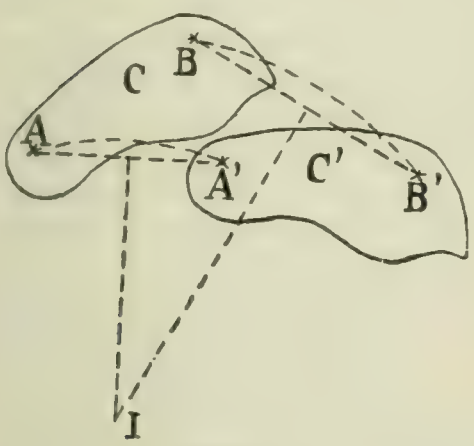


FIG. 1.

"From the purely geometric point of view we may consider the movement of a body as a series of positions occupied successively by that body; and, as a curve is a series of identical points, so a movement is but a series of identical bodies. Thus, for example, the right line of geometry may be defined as the simplest line that passes through two given points; in like manner the fundamental movement would be the simplest movement passing through two identical bodies occupying positions arbitrarily assigned."

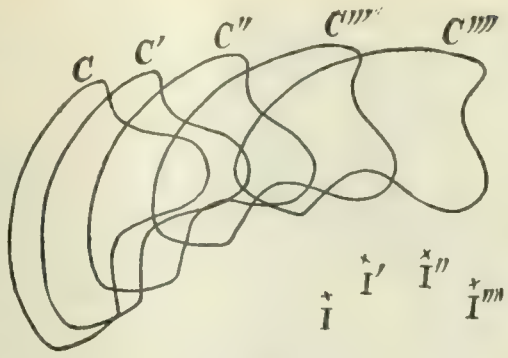


FIG. 2.

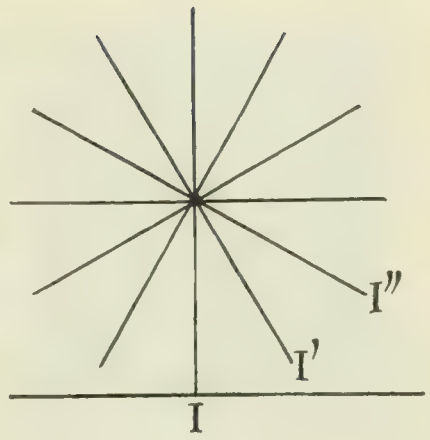


FIG. 3.

In a plane surface, which is what artists have to deal with, the simplest motion, the writer tells us, is always a rotation. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1, a body can always be made to pass from one position to another by rotation around a properly chosen center, and a prolonged motion of any kind, as in Fig. 2, may be regarded as a series of small rotations about successive centers (*I*, *I'*, *I''*, etc.). To quote again:

"Let us take the case of a rimless wheel rolling on the ground; here the series of rotations is manifest. If *I* is the end of the spoke that touches the ground (Fig. 3), we see that the wheel pivots about the point *I* until the following spoke *I'* touches the ground. . . . The wheel thus effects a series of small rotations about the extremity of each of its spokes, and the center of each of these rotations is the momentary point of contact of the wheel with the ground. This is true no matter how many spokes there may be; and the more spokes, the shorter are the rotations. If the spokes are so many that their ends touch, they form a rim around the wheel, and we have an ordinary carriage-wheel, which, far from turning around its hub, rotates continually around its point of contact with the ground.

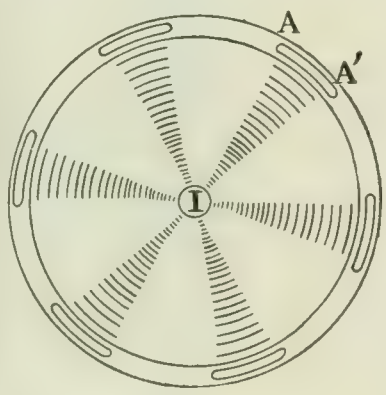


FIG. 4.—A SLOWLY MOVING FLY-WHEEL.

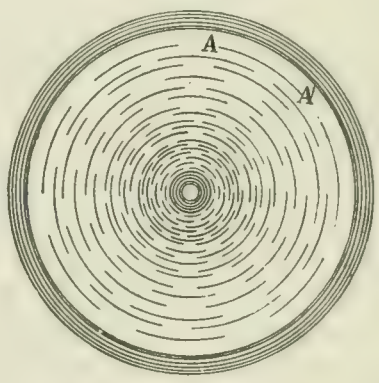


FIG. 5.—RAPIDLY MOVING FLY-WHEEL.

"Since every plane movement may be regarded as a rotation (during a sufficiently short time), the representation of a body in movement is that of a rotating body . . . and the motion

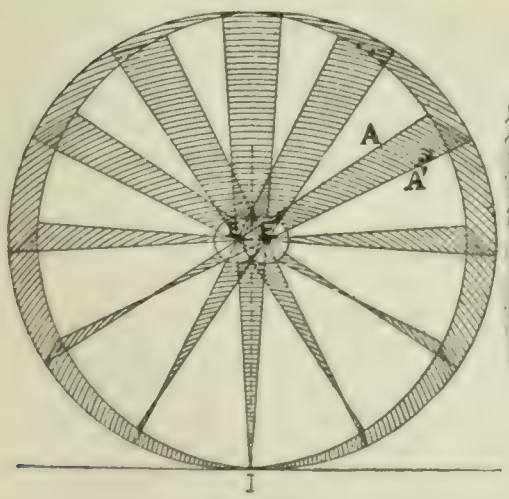


FIG. 6.

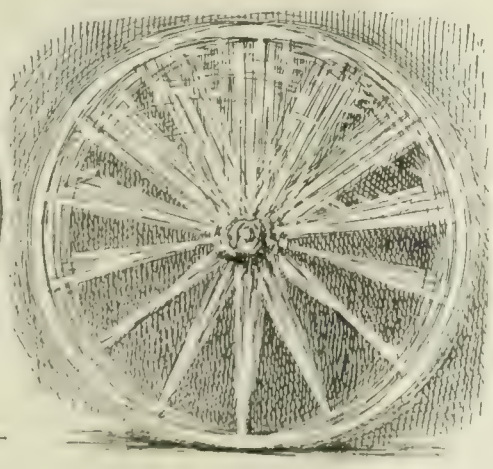


FIG. 7.

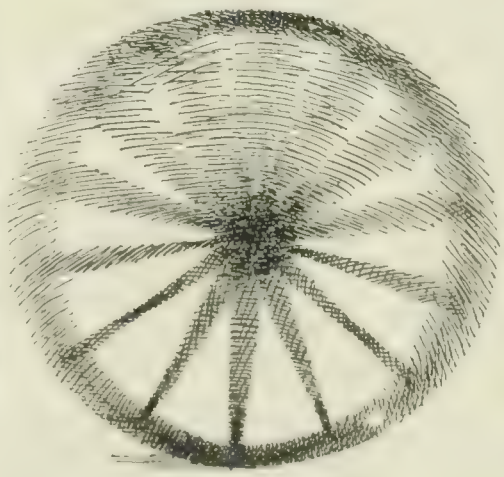


FIG. 8.

DIAGRAMS OF MOVING CARRIAGE-WHEELS.

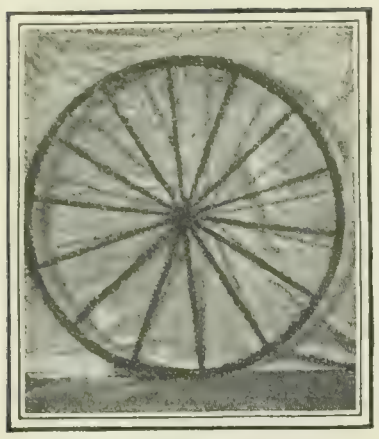


FIG. 9.—ROLLING WHEEL.

(Two successive photographs on same plate.)

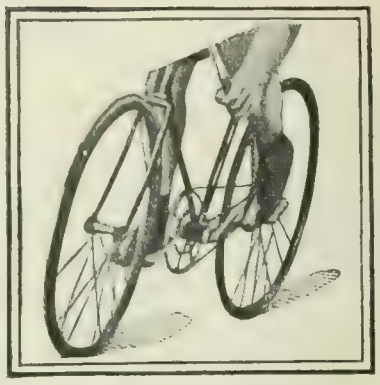


FIG. 11.—MOVING BICYCLE.

of every point in it is more rapid as it is further from the center of rotation; . . . the result is that the parts near the fixed point show clearly, as their movement is relatively slow, while those farthest from it are blurred, because theirs is more rapid. . . . . .

"To represent a moving body, it is sufficient to determine the point that remains still, then to rotate the body slightly about this point; the clear and the blurred parts will then show plainly.

"Take the simplest case, that of a fly-wheel, which may be considered as a wheel that turns only about its hub. . . . If we turn it a little way, each spoke will turn through the same angle; the different points on a spoke will describe arcs of circles around the hub, and by tracing these arcs for a sufficient number of points we shall obtain a geometric image of the moving wheel. We see that the central part is clear, while the outer parts are blurred (Fig. 4). . . . . .

"We have not yet indicated the angle through which the wheel must be turned to give an impression of its speed. We must remember that when the retina receives a luminous impression this impression persists for about a twentieth of a second. Thus what our eye perceives is the different positions occupied by the wheel during a twentieth of a second. . . . The angle will then be greater as the wheel turns faster, and if it turns rapidly, the angle may be greater than that between two spokes. We shall then have a drawing like that of Fig. 5, which will give the impression of rapid rotation.

"Take now a more complicated case, that of a carriage-wheel rolling on the ground. We have seen that in this case the point that remains at rest for an instant is the point in contact with the ground (Fig. 6)—that is, during a very short time (a twentieth of a second, for instance) the motion of the wheel is the same as if it turned as a whole about the point *I*. . . . Suppose that the carriage is moving at a rate of 10 kilometers [6.2 miles] an hour: the hub of the wheel will then also move 10 kilometers an hour—that is, in the twentieth of a second it will go forward about 15 centimeters [6 inches]. . . . We shall thus get the drawing shown in Fig. 6, whose geometrical preciseness may be softened, as in Figs. 7 and 8. These show that the bottom of the wheel is clearer than the upper parts. . . . The hub and the rim, which are circular in repose, appear oval during the movement.

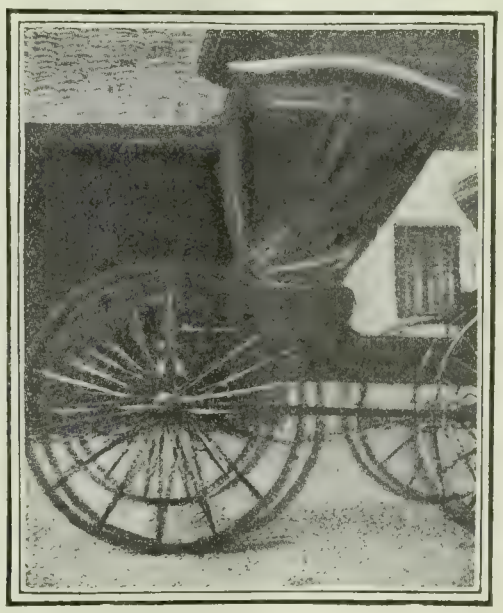


FIG. 10.—CARRIAGE IN MOTION.

(Two successive photographs on same plate.)

"We shall reach the same result by taking two photographs on the same plate, a twentieth of a second apart, obtaining a picture like that of Fig. 9. . . . Fig. 10 shows a carriage in motion; the photograph indicates clearly that the body of the carriage moves horizontally from left to right, while the wheels rotate about their points of contact with the ground. We should obtain a still better representation of the motion by taking, not two, but three or four instantaneous photographs during a twentieth of a second.

"Fig. 11, taken from an illustrated journal, represents an instantaneous photograph of a bicycle in motion. As the spokes of the wheels are very slender, the sensitive plate has only reproduced the lower spokes, whose movement is slow, while the upper ones have completely disappeared, owing to their rapid motion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Poison of Delirium.—It has been generally supposed that acute mania is due to some kind of brain-poisoning, perhaps from a toxin in the blood. Some confirmation of this theory has been found by a German experimenter, H. Berger, whose investigations are thus described in *The Medical News* (August 29):

"The first of these trials were performed by the author on himself. He injected at intervals serum, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid from a patient suffering from acute dementia with hallucinations, without the least effect. This seems to show that the toxin, if present, must already be firmly united with the cerebral cells before the acute symptoms appear. In the belief that the toxin may have been found during the prodromal stage, the author also injected subcutaneously blood from a patient who was developing symptoms [of dementia]. No effect was seen, but blood taken from the same patient four weeks later, during a fresh attack, and injected, was shortly followed by vertigo, and later by cardiac palpitation, cerebral pressure, and a marked feeling of fear. All these symptoms subsided on the following day. A similar experiment with the blood taken from a more advanced case in a condition of stupor at the time was also followed by results which were much more marked and severe and did not subside for a week. The experiments were then continued on animals and a basis secured for further investigation in regard to the changes which specific toxins contained in the circulating blood may cause in the central nervous system."

High Railway Speeds.—In records of various fast railway runs throughout the country it has been commonly stated that a speed of one hundred miles per hour has been reached, or even exceeded. A test on the Pennsylvania road not long ago, as reported in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, September 5), indicates that such speed is difficult to attain with a commercial locomotive. Says that paper:

"One of the fastest engines of that company, under the most favorable circumstances, was not able to reach that rate even when running light. The trial was made on a twenty-five mile stretch of track in very fine condition, with a slightly descending grade, at the foot of which was a mile of absolutely level track equipped with electric circuit-breakers connected with a recording apparatus spaced by steel-tape measurements. The chronograph used was one of great accuracy, but under such conditions the best that could be done over that mile was at the rate of 95.1 miles per hour. The trial started with eight coaches and with each succeeding failure to obtain the desired record they were dropped one by one until finally the engine alone was used, and the above rate was the best reached with several trials. It may well be doubted, therefore, whether the hundred-mile-an-hour rate has ever been attained except in extremely rare instances, if at all. The liability of inaccuracy in estimating speeds with stop-watches, observation of mile posts, etc., was referred to in our issue of June 20, 1903."

"NO branch of science has ever been so widely popular," says *Engineering* (London), "as that relating to the novel radiations and emanations, the particulars of which have followed one another in rapid succession since Roentgen announced his discovery. The mystery which so far surrounds the subject may account for a good deal of the universal interest taken in these emanations. For the demonstrations themselves are far from attractive on the whole, and the speculations, and bewildering energy estimates based upon them, leave the general public under the impression that we should have done better, perhaps, if we had—acknowledging our ignorance—adhered to the term '*x*-rays.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE BATTLE FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A MOVEMENT profoundly affecting the cause of religious liberty in South America has been initiated and brought to issue by the Rev. John Lee, a Methodist clergyman of Chicago. With the support of the highest dignitaries of the Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Episcopal, and Methodist churches in this country, Mr. Lee has induced the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany to instruct their respective ministers at Lima, Peru, to urge upon the Peruvian Government a repeal of the laws prohibiting Protestant worship. Under existing conditions, the Protestants of Peru, as well as of Ecuador and Bolivia, are compelled to conduct their services as "private affairs," and public religious gatherings are not permitted unless conducted by Roman Catholic priests. A bill to amend the constitution of Peru and guarantee freedom of public worship was recently introduced in the legislature of that country, but has as yet been excluded from consideration by party wrangles.

The struggle for religious liberty in South America presents many features of interest. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Methodist), to which we are indebted for the facts above stated, says: "We believe that one of the most important battles of the present age is this battle for public worship in Peru. We believe that it will end with a crowning victory. We know that it has been fought in the face of terrible opposition." The Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian) trusts that, under the strong pressure brought to bear upon Peru, that South American republic "will soon amend its ecclesiastical laws," and rejoices in the thought that "once this bigoted restriction is removed, Protestant mission work in that country may be expected to enjoy greatly accelerated progress."

The Christian Advocate (Nashville, Tenn.), the general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, comments:

"A republic with an established church is an anomaly, especially if that establishment be Romanism. Peru will find the road toward a popular government a thorny one so long as she persists in this partnership. Civil liberty can not exist without religious liberty. It is impossible for our southern neighbors to become republics in the true sense of the word while they strive to compel all their citizens to be Roman Catholics."

The Roman Catholic view of the situation is voiced by *The New World* (Chicago), which says:

"Because the laws of Peru forbid every form of public worship except that of the Catholic Church, various Protestant journals of this country and Europe are now busily engaged outlining work for the Catholics of the United States. They desire American Catholics to send a monster petition to Peru asking the Congress of that country to so change the laws that Protestant religious services may be public also.

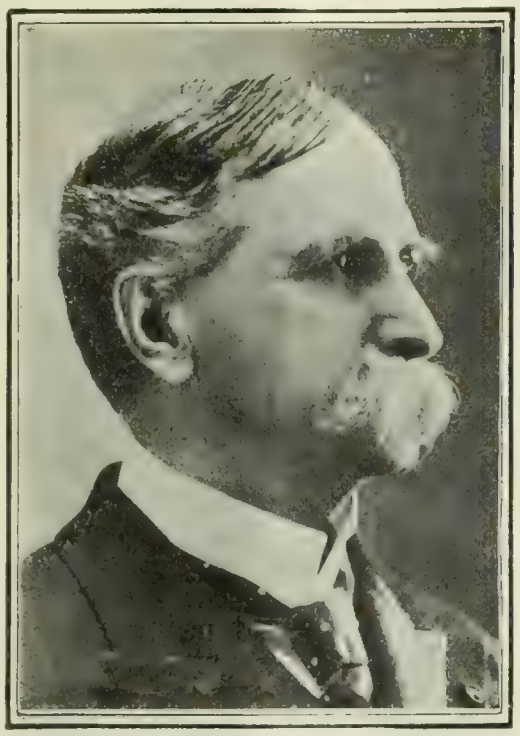
"Their demand is quite specious. No doubt their coreligionists in Peru experience some annoyance, but, since the laws are confessedly a dead letter, possibly it is not very great. Besides, what right have American Catholics to undertake the changing of Peruvian laws? What right has President Roosevelt, to whom our friends some time ago made appeal? He does not govern Peru, and we do not believe his influence can accomplish any more in that country than it did in stopping the massacres of Kisheneff.

"But there are other laws which need changing. There is a law in New Hampshire which prohibits Catholics from holding office in that State. Why do not our friends, if they are in earnest, get up a petition to have that law changed? Such document would have some chance of proving effective. Again, there is a Mexican law which prohibits monks and nuns to have religious houses in that country, or to wear the garb of their order in public or in private. Why do they not petition to have that changed? It is a dead letter, true, but it is on the books and ought to be wiped off.

"Finally, those anxious people ought to ask the Protestant Parliament of England to change the King's anti-Catholic coronation oath. It has existed much longer than the obnoxious law of Peru, and is far more insulting. There are so many things, in fact, that ought to be done that one wonders why our friends did not begin to do them years ago. Had they done so they might to-day find greater sympathy in their Peruvian attempt. Surely, at some time during the last century and a quarter, they have had influence sufficient to cause the expunction of the disgraceful New Hampshire law. Let them petition against it now."

SOME EVIDENCES OF THE GROWTH OF PRACTICAL RELIGION.

AT the recent National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches, held in Atlantic City, a notable paper on the above subject was read by Carroll D. Wright, ex-United States Commissioner of Labor. In his address, which is printed in full in *The Christian Register* (Boston), Dr. Wright denies the suggestion that there is any decadence or lessening of a true religious spirit, taking our community as a whole. There is, he admits, a great change in the theological thought of the people; but he makes no attempt to discuss this, nor the mooted question as to church attendance, nor the religious spirit of the age in a pietistic sense. He chooses to emphasize "the evidences of the growth of a real religious sentiment, without regard to these other matters." To quote:



CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D.,

Who read an optimistic paper at the recent Unitarian conference in Atlantic City.

"The influence of the church must be acknowledged, whether people attend it in as large numbers as formerly or not. There is so much in our life to develop the highest principles of right and wrong, outside of mere church attendance, that it is difficult to differentiate accurately. The evidences, therefore, which occur to my own mind as positive, emphatic, and conclusive, are such as are drawn from the attitude of the public conscience, public action, and a recognition of the great principles which underlie all religion, without reference to denominational creeds or theological distinctions."

In the first place, says Dr. Wright, the public conscience of to-day is "more acute, more sensitive, than at any time in the history of mankind." He finds evidence of the truth of this assertion in the question of crime. There is an impression that crime is largely on the increase; but this impression is based, he thinks, upon a failure to distinguish between what is crime to-day and what was crime forty or fifty years ago, and upon comparisons between the more perfect statistics of to-day and the very imperfect and crude statistics of half a century ago. We quote again:

"One illustration is sufficient. In the criminal statistics of fifty years ago crimes relative to liquor-selling did not appear: to-day they constitute a large proportion of such statistics. In one of our commonwealths, where there has been varied experience under the liquor laws, it is found that while during a period of twenty years the total sentences for all crimes increased 70 per cent., and for crimes not including drunkenness and liquor offences only 20 per cent., the sentences for drunkenness and other liquor offences increased nearly 160 per cent., as against an increase of over 50 per cent. in the population.

"This is a positive evidence of the increased sensitiveness of

the public conscience. This new conscience is constantly elevating misdemeanors that were offences against individual conscience into offences against the public conscience, and making them punishable as crimes. So, if we simply read the statistics of crime, some of our most staid and worthy commonwealths are on the road to ruin at a rapid pace; but an analysis of the data proves the contrary. If the public conscience had not been stimulated by a high religious conception of the rights of the community and of the development of the individual, this state of affairs would not have occurred."

Growing out of crime is the problem of penology. The old doctrine of the fall of Adam has been eliminated from penological science. We have come to regard the criminal as a man morally diseased. We are concerned not so much with his punishment as with his reform. Then there is the temperance question:

"The temperance question occupies the public mind in a manner it never did before. Great railroad corporations are everywhere understanding that their duty as guardians of the public safety demands temperate employees. So the man who is given to the use of intoxicating liquors can not now secure employment on our great railroads. This is the surest temperance reform known at the present time, but it is the outgrowth of an agitation which springs from the highest and purest motives. It is the exemplification of the very elements of religion."

The treatment of the labor question, we are told, offers the strongest evidence of the growth of a religious spirit:

"The introduction of the spirit of conciliation; the recognition of the right of agreement, so that the details relating to the conditions of employment can be fixed by a positive contract; the readiness to arbitrate when all other means have been exhausted; the recognition of the fact that the workingman is seeking something beyond his arbitrary living wage—all these influences are the result of a living spirit in men, which must come from religious precepts, if at all. We may call them the ethics of industry, but ethics without religion is always feeble in the power to effect results. There must be a conscience which is above and outside of ethical considerations to lead men to right action. The labor question involves many difficulties; but the outlook is most hopeful because, as I have said, men are everywhere recognizing, in larger degree than ever before, the mutual rights which belong to it."

Dr. Wright goes on to speak of the growth of the religious spirit in the settlement and adjustment of international affairs. "The old diplomacy was systematic deception—methods to avoid the truth, processes to conceal the real intent of a government. Now diplomacy must disclose the real attitude of contending nations." He says in conclusion:

"During the past few months there have been some very edifying and broadening experiences which touch closely not only the spiritual nature of men, but their tolerance, their devotion to high personal character as represented by individuals, thus testifying to their devotion to the very highest principles themselves. We have been celebrating the centenary of Emerson, and all denominations, whether our own or others, have joined in paying tribute to the memory of a pure soul. Emerson's influence has lifted men out of dogmatic ruts. It has left an impress on our public thought and on our public conscience. Perhaps his greatest legacy to the world was his emphasis of the necessity of perfected personal character. This has been the keynote, in large degree, of the encomiums that have been passed upon him. Whatever he was as a preacher, philosopher, or a poet, high personal character accompanied all his work, and we of to-day can draw the purest religious lessons not only from his life, but from the estimation in which he is held, without regard to theology or creed. And in the centenary of Channing it has been disclosed that his thought, his work, his message to the world, helped not only the people to whom he preached, but the whole public to a comprehension of a purer, a better, a higher Christ than existed before his day.

"But perhaps the grandest experience has come through the death of Leo XIII. To read the estimates of his character as given in different Protestant churches by ministers of different denominations one would suppose that the old attitude toward Catholicism had passed away. Not an acrimonious word has been said, there being only praise for the sublime character and devout spirit which attended the late sovereign pontiff. . . . The demonstrations at the time of the death of Leo emphasize the fact that we are more tolerant, more appreciative of real worth, more ready to recognize the highest personal character, than at any previous time in the history of the world. The universal estimates of Emerson and Channing on the one hand and of the Pope on the other accentuate the ways of the Spirit—ways that would not have found expression a quarter of a century ago. They symbolize the truest religious development of our time."

DEDICATION OF THE RENAN STATUE.

ONE needs to possess an inside knowledge of French political affairs to appreciate the full significance of the mutual recriminations and riots attending the dedication of Renan's statue in Tréguier. At first sight, it is difficult to understand why the erection of a commemorative monument in the birthplace of this great French scholar—albeit a freethinker—should create so much bitterness. It is generally admitted, however, that most of those who took part in the demonstration were actuated by partizan motives, and that Premier Combes's entry into Tréguier, accompanied by high state officials and troops of dragoons, was simply a new move in his "anti-clerical" campaign. Says the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

BRONZE STATUE OF ERNEST RENAN.

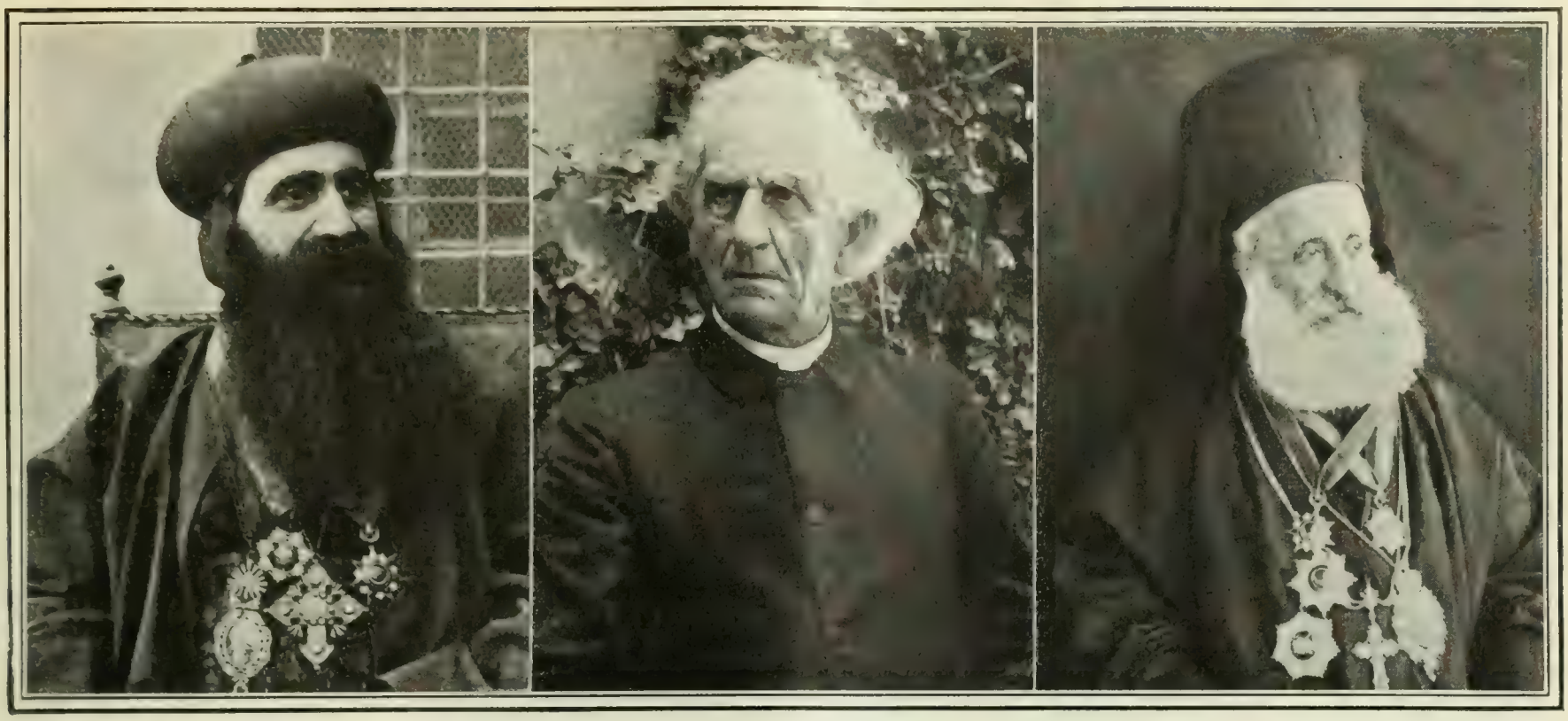
The work of Jean Boucher, sculptor, unveiled at Tréguier, Brittany, on September 14, by the French Prime Minister.

"The spectacle was decidedly picturesque, notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain, which failed to dampen the aggressive enthusiasm of either 'Blues' or 'Whites,' into which the inhabitants of Tréguier are divided. The 'Blues,' who wear a distinguishing badge of azure silk on the left breast, are partizans of the statue. The 'Whites' wore white crosses over their buttonholes, and, under the leadership of the Vicomte de Roquefeuille and the local clergy, sought to prevent the statue from being unveiled. The houses facing the square where the ceremony was to take place were decorated with huge red and blue inscriptions, 'Vive la Republique!' 'Vive la Raison!' 'Vive Renan!' and 'Vive Combes!' The quaint stone church which faces the statue was resplendent with large white banners bearing the words, 'Vive le Christ!'

"Tréguier is a Catholic reactionary stronghold, and there was a tinge of bravado about the idea of erecting a statue of the author of 'Ecce Homo' and of the 'Origin of Christianity' in the heart of the country where the majority of inhabitants regard Renan as a 'blasphemer.' Renan was never appreciated by the bigoted, priest-ridden townsfolk of Tréguier when alive, and now their descendants consider his works and teachings as rank heresy.

"Eight thousand troops were employed to preserve order in Tréguier during the visit of the Prime Minister. Behind the double rows of infantry the crowd, largely composed of priests and women, hissed the Prime Minister, and sought to prevent the ceremony from taking place. Street fights and brawls occurred, but the presence of soldiers and gendarmes in overwhelming numbers nipped serious hostilities in the bud.

"M. Combes was accompanied by M. Berthelot, the eminent chemist, and lifelong friend of Renan; by M. Anatole France, by M. Pressensé, and by M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Education. A band of two hundred 'Whites' succeeded in getting near the



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THE SYRIAN ARCHBISHOP, Head of the Syrian Christian Church of all Syria.

REV. DANIEL BLISS, D.D., Thirty years President of the Protestant University in Beirut.

THE HEAD OF THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SYRIA.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE OF BEIRUT.

oratorical tribune, and interrupted the speeches of the Prime Minister, of Anatole France, and of M. Berthelot with shouts of 'À bas Combes!' 'Vive la liberté!' At last a detachment of the Forty-eighth Regiment of the line, with the butts of their rifles, drove away the disturbers. Mlle. Moreno, who recently departed from the Théâtre Français to accept an engagement with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, appeared upon the scene, and, with dramatic effect, recited Renan's famous 'Prière sur l'Acropole,' and then two sailors from a French torpedo-boat, at the word of command, pulled aside the drapery that concealed the statue.

"The statue is of bronze, six feet in height, and is the work of Jean Boucher. Renan, when sixty years old, revisited his birthplace. He is represented as seated on a wooden bench. His familiar soft felt hat rests beside him. The right hand grasps a stout walking-stick. His left hand is supported by a ponderous volume. The expression is dreamy. Behind the figure of Renan is an erect Pallas-Athené holding a branch of laurel and evoking Wisdom. The composition is good. The lines are strong and graceful, but the figure of Renan, which ought to stand forth in great prominence, is secondary to that of the goddess of Reason. This draws the spectator's attention from the philosopher commemorated by the statue."

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN TURKEY.

THE present outcry of the Christians against Turkish tyranny is, of course, nothing new. It is recalled by a writer in *The Outlook* (September 19) that "eight times during the last century, with the massacre of Scio as a prelude, has the same despairing cry gone up from Christian races—Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, Nestorian, and Syrian—put to the sword by the Turks." The same writer, who signs himself "A Native of Turkey," goes on to say:

"Islam divides mankind into Dar-ul-Islam and Dar-ul-Harb—the House of Islam and the Home of the Enemy. All that is not Islam is, therefore, an enemy, and must be warred against until it is subdued or exterminated. The sharp contradistinction between the faithful and the unbeliever is voiced in the official prayer of Islam, which is used throughout Turkey: 'I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the rejeem, the accursed. In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all Creatures! O Allah, destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O Allah! make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip; and give them, and their families, and their households, and their women, and their children, and their relatives by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands, as booty to the Muslims, O Lord of all Creatures!' All who do not accept Mohammed are included among the infidels referred to in this prayer.

"What hope is there of reforming such a government as this through its own machinery? To quote Canon MacColl: 'Absolutely none. Sterile as its god, it is incapable of development or expansion except in a military sense. Its only hope is in assimilating, as Japan has done, and is doing, the ideas and methods of Christendom. But from this it is forever barred by its fateful book, which forbids under pain of eternal damnation any progress, material, intellectual, or moral, beyond the narrow vision of an illiterate Arab of the seventh century of the Christian era.' . . . The only radical reforms that have ever been introduced into the Ottoman Empire have been by force alone and the removal of the incorrigible barbarism of the Sultan's personal government. The Islamic law which forbids the Mussulman Government to yield to persuasion commands it to yield peacefully to any force which is able to do damage to the cause of Islam. It is not the need of making new stipulations for reform in Macedonia, it is the necessity of seeing that the old ones are executed. The Russo-Austrian scheme of reform will prove another fiasco for Macedonia, unless the appointment of a Christian governor is assured, as in Crete, Lebanon, and Samos. If not, then, as in Armenia, the advice of Caliph Omar to the faithful still holds: 'We ought to eat up the Christians, and our descendants ought to go on eating them as long as Islam shall endure.'"

The Boston *Congregationalist* (September 19) prints an article by "an American gentleman who has traveled extensively in Turkey and the Levant during the last quarter of a century," and his conclusions are very similar to those just quoted. He writes in part:

"The Government of Turkey is a government of *Moslems for Moslems*. Despite the repeated 'paternal' assurances of the Sultan that he is the father of all his subjects, he will not allow a Christian in the regular army, nor will the testimony of a Christian be taken against a Moslem in any Turkish court. This persistent suppression and humiliation of the most intelligent portion of the population makes the government merely a sectarian despotism

and nurtures dissatisfaction, unrest, and misery. Had the Sultan twenty-five years ago fulfilled his promise of enrolling Christians in the army and accepting Christian testimony, the millions of his Christian subjects would to-day have been loyal and true to their Sultan. But the blind and stupid policy of making a national army simply the army of a religious sect has been constantly, with other causes, driving the people to despair.

"I have often been in Beirut, and on my last visit learned that the waly just superseded is a notoriously corrupt man, in league with the lowest criminals, taking bribes without shame, levying blackmail right and left, encouraging the lowest Moslem roughs in harrying and assailing Christians and never punishing a Moslem for crime. That city of Beirut is the best educated, best supplied with schools, seminaries, and colleges of all the cities in the empire. Two-thirds of the population is Christian—Greek Orthodox, Maronite, Papal Greek, Armenian, and about 1,000 Protestants. It is a peaceable population (120,000 in all) and easily governed. But this waly, having a 'pull' in Constantinople, has reduced it to a state of disorder and insecurity. The police are wretched, venal, and half-starved. The waly bleeds the people, takes large sums in bribes, and has to send large sums to Constantinople to keep himself in office. When in Damascus, I learned that Nazim Pasha, waly of Syria (the province including Damascus, Hauran, Bukaa, Baalbec, Hums, and Hamath), has his district in perfect order. Christians are as safe in Damascus as in Cairo, yet Damascus is twice the size of Beirut, and the Christian population not one-tenth of the Moslem. The Beirut district should have been annexed to the pashalic of Lebanon in 1861, when the six Powers of Europe placed a Catholic Christian pasha over Lebanon.

"If there is to be peace and order in the future, one of two things is essential. Either place Nazim Pasha over Beirut with an appointment for ten years, or transfer Beirut to the Lebanon pashalic, under Muzaffar Pasha, the present Christian governor of the Lebanon pashalic."

In *The Homiletic Review* (October) the Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Gregory endeavors to arouse the conscience of Christendom to a sense of its responsibility in the present crisis. We quote his concluding remarks:

"The crime before which all others sink into insignificance is the Crime of Christendom *in permitting these Turkish atrocities to continue—rather, in insuring their continuance—through the greater part of a century!* Christendom—especially the British portion of it—can not escape the responsibility for the Greek and Nestorian and Syrian horrors, for the Armenian, Cretan, Bulgarian, and Macedonian horrors, and for all the horrors yet to be visited upon the Christians of Turkey before the day of deliverance shall dawn.

"What is to be the response of the Christian world? Will it arise in its might and force the hands of its indifferent or unrighteous governments and do what it can to atone for this crime of the ages? Or will the real Christendom look on with ineffective, sentimental protest, while Official Christendom stands by and sustains the Ottoman in the perpetration of still greater atrocities in blotting out the Christian and the Armenian and Macedonian names in his empire, and possibly in the proclamation of a *Jihad* that shall lead to a general war that may shatter the power of Christian Europe?

"Is it not a time for world-wide agitation and action?"

Scriptural Authority for an East African Zion.—A New York Jew, it is reported, was greatly opposed to the suggested Zionist colony in East Africa (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 12) until he examined the Psalms and read that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God." Reading on, he was amazed to find an even more striking passage in Isaiah, and he finally came to the conclusion that the proposed colony has unimpeachable Scriptural authority. Says *The Christian Herald* (New York):

"It is a remarkable coincidence, if nothing more, that there is in prophecy a hint of some such arrangement. It can not be said that there is a distinct prophecy of a Jewish state in Africa, but when we remember in how many cases the prophets referred vaguely to a situation or event which they did not themselves understand, and which became significant only when history had interpreted it, the prediction is worthy of consideration. In writing of the doom of Egypt, Isaiah says (xix. 18–20): 'In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan, and swear to the Lord of hosts; one shall be called The city of destruction [marg., of the sun]. In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt; for they shall cry unto the Lord because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a savior, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.' It is a significant fact that the Jewish cry under the oppressions of Russia should have elicited from the power controlling Egypt an offer of a region in proximity to Egypt, in which more than the five cities enumerated by the prophet might be built, the inhabitants of which would speak the language of Canaan. We have yet to learn what decision the Zionists will reach with respect to the British offer, but that it has been favorably considered is evident from the fact that a committee has been appointed to go to Africa and report on available sites."

A LAWYER'S REASONS FOR TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE exemption of church property from taxation is generally defended on the ground that the church is not a money-making institution, and that it contributes to the good morals and good order of the social state. The validity of this reasoning is disputed, however, by Mr. Duane Mowry, a writer in the well-known lawyers' magazine, *The Green Bag* (Boston, September), who maintains that since there are many good citizens who sincerely deny the claims of religion, *they* ought not to be required to contribute to that which their own judgment and conscience repudiate. "It is possible, too," he adds, "that a large contingent of the population prefer to contribute of their means to works of benevolence, charity, or education, in some other manner than that indicated or outlined by the various church organizations of the country. If their means are diverted into other channels, and certainly an increased tax caused by exemption of church property is such a diversion, then the voluntary act of this class of persons is made impossible, either in whole or in part—to the extent of payments extorted by the strong arm of the law for taxes." The following five reasons are given to show why church property should be taxed:

"First. Because the church performs no public office or function known to the laws of the land which entitles it to immunity therefrom.

"Second. Because the policy of exemption from taxation of church property involves a union of church and state at variance with the fundamental principles of our government and wholly un-American.

"Third. Because such exemptions are inequitable in that they favor a portion of the community, statistics showing that about one-third of the population are church-members or communicants, only, at the expense of others not interested.

"Fourth. Because the policy of exemption of church property from taxation involves a liability to the accumulation of great wealth, to be held in mortmain by never-dying corporations, independent of the state, and which may be used against the best interests of the public.

"Fifth. Because the exemption of church property from taxation is wholly inconsistent with and totally opposed to the cardinal idea of the church, viz., that all means contributed for its support, as well as all efforts in its behalf, shall be given freely and voluntarily, a tax imposed by government never being given, voluntarily, in the sense in which church offerings are contributed."

THE election of the Rev. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, as Coadjutor to Bishop Potter, is regarded as an event of some significance in the religious world. "The inference," says the New York *Sun*, "might be said to be that the 'Broad-Church' element, the school of the 'New Theology,' is the most influential in the diocese; but probably all parties rely on getting from Dr. Greer's tolerant liberality a liberty of ecclesiastical opinion which will leave them unhampered in their various courses."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE STATUS QUO IN THE BALKANS.

IN the *status quo* is to be found a perfect comprehension of the conditions of the Balkan problem, asserts the *Zeit* (Vienna). Failure to understand the *status quo*, it adds, entails dense bewilderment regarding the situation dealt with in this week's Austro-Russian joint note. But the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) says, "there is no *status quo* in the Balkans," a skepticism prompted apparently by a pessimistic disgust akin to that of Sairy Gamp's friend, when she remarked of Mrs. Harris: "There ain't no sich a person!" For the European press in general not only believes in the existence of the *status quo*, but devotes much space to its analysis. According to the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), a pan-German organ which never wearies of the Balkans, there are no less than seven elements in the *status quo*. First among them is Macedonia. Next comes the Macedonian Committee, a many-headed body. In the third position are placed the Balkan states proper—Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania — with Montenegro. Fourth is Turkey, fifth Russia, sixth Austria-Hungary, and, finally, Greece, whose relation to the problem "grows more and more important." In an analysis of European press comment regarding the Balkan problem as a whole, the subject does, as the *Grenzboten* intimates, lend itself to classification.

THE BALKAN FLAME.

—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Macedonia.—As the Sublime Porte insists that there is no Macedonia, so does the *Nation* (Berlin) assert that there are no Macedonians. *The Saturday Review* (London) asks: "Who are the Macedonians? Some are of Bulgar stock, perhaps; many are certainly Servian and Greek; others are Wallachian, Tsintsar, Albanian, Gipsy, Hebrew, and who knows what besides?" In the far-off antipodes *The Argus* (Melbourne) has found occasion to puts its ideas on the subject thus:

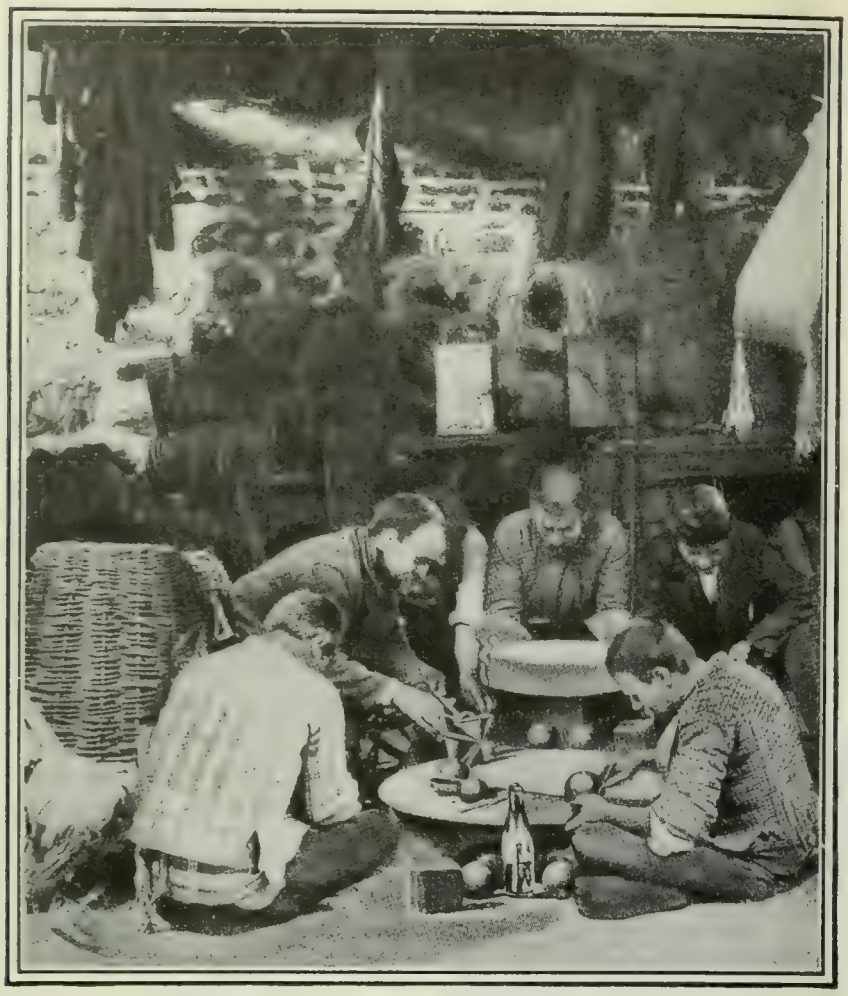
"Macedonia strictly is that portion [of European Turkey] which extends to the north and west of Salonica as far, roughly speaking, as the Pindus range of mountains. This country is inhabited by an amazing mixture of races, who have spread their roots almost all over the peninsula, and who have proved quite incapable of any permanent cohesion for a settled purpose. It is this fact which distinguishes Macedonia from the other countries enumerated above, and which really makes the solution of the international problem so difficult. In Bulgaria the vast majority of the population is composed of Bulgars. In Servia there is an overwhelming Servian section. In Montenegro there is a distinct preponderance of Montenegrians; whilst in Greece there are comparatively few 'barbarians.' But in Macedonia all these races are hopelessly mingled, and each national section looks to its parent stock alike for relief from Turkish tyranny and assistance in dominating the other races. The consequence is that Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and even Albania each cherish the ambition of ultimately assimilating Macedonia, and in that way acquiring a political primacy in the peninsula."

But the *Astu* (Athens) declares that the inhabitants of Macedonia are mostly Greeks, quoting in support of this claim the school statistics of the three vilayets officially comprising the region. In Bulgaria is propagated the view that the Christians of Macedonia are mostly members of the Bulgarian race, the Paris *Figaro* having recently printed Bulgarian statistics to the effect that considerably over a million of the inhabitants of the vilayets belong to the Bulgar stock.

Macedonian Committees.—The object of the Macedonian Committee, which has a tendency to split into factions, is to call a big Bulgaria into existence. So the Berlin *National Zeitung* asserts. To which the London *Spectator* adds that its immediate object "is to raise a ferment in Europe which will render a conference of the Powers, with its inevitable result, indispensable to the preservation of peace." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that "the people in Macedonia need protection not from the Turks, but from the outrages perpetrated by the revolutionary committee." The Macedonian Committee, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "does its best to defeat every scheme of reform for Macedonia in order that a conflagration in the Balkans may not be avoided." Of the Turks on one side and agitators on the other, the London *Standard* remarks: "The atrocities are about equally divided, and the initiative in cruelty, oppression, and chicanery was taken by the committees who, in cold blood, forced the peasantry into their present wretched plight. The object, it is well known, is not to emancipate the Christians, but to establish the ascendancy of the Bulgarian element in the mixed populations."

Bulgaria.—This principality, created in its original form as a nominal tributary to Turkey by the treaty of Berlin in 1878, is thought by the Berlin *Vorwärts* to "hold a very strong trump hand" in the Macedonian game. Its capital has been made a headquarters by the Macedonian Committee. "The grievances of Bulgaria in Macedonia," thinks the Paris *Temps*, "are very special." Had the treaty of San Stefano been allowed to stand, Macedonia would to-day be part of Bulgaria. "The preliminaries of San Stefane had made a big Bulgaria stretching from the Danube to Olympus and from the Black Sea to Pindus. Europe, at Berlin, under the inspiration of Lord Beaconsfield and with the connivance of Bismarck . . . tore up this treaty and created a little Bulgaria from which she even strove to wrest Rumelia, united six years later to the principality, Macedonia being put back under the yoke of the Turk." The present situation is, according to the London *Spectator*, that "Bulgaria is seething with revolutionary passions. The Prince, who is able and cunning, but selfish, and perhaps timid, is so hampered by the factions, neither of which would hesitate to kidnap or kill him, that he vacillates, makes concessions, and writes to his relatives of the possibility of abdication; the army is clearly trying to dictate its own terms and appoint its own representatives in the ministry; and the people are boiling with fear of Turkey, sympathy with the Macedonians, and desire to obtain something for their principality out of the imbroglio."

Turkey.—The policy of Turkey ever since the present Balkan situation developed has been not only to play off one of the great Powers against another, according to the Paris *Temps*, but also to take advantage of the "mutual hatreds and jealousies of the Balkan nationalities." Thus Turkey has gained time and position, Russia aiding "the force which preserves the *status quo*." It is



ADHERENTS OF THE MACEDONIAN COMMITTEE ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BOMBS.

"It is really high time that the authority of civilization should make itself felt in Macedonia," says the London *Guardian*. "It matters not now who was most to blame for the beginning of this barbarous warfare. The important fact is that it continues unchecked, that atrocity begets atrocity."

this *status quo*, thinks the Paris organ, which "constitutes the trump card in the Sultan's hand." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which prints column after column of advice to the Sultan, says that potentate "should repress disorder with the adequate armed force he disposes of," and "remove the crying grievances of his Christian subjects." But the London *News* points out one difficulty in the way of Abdul Hamid which does not seem to occur to the Vienna daily. "The Sultan can not," declares the London *News*, "as head of the Mohammedan religion, yield on certain questions except to force. If he gave rights to Christians on the plea of equity, he would be surrendering the central position of the Mohammedan religion." But the Sultan's great ally, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is "the hideous cruelty practised by the Macedonian Committee, exceeding in atrocity anything recorded of the Turk." *The Saturday Review* (London) says: "For our part, were we citizens of Monastir, we should prefer the rods of the Vali to the scorpions of Boris Sarafoff and his fellow terrorists." The London *Spectator* says: "The object of Constantinople is to convince the world that the Sultan is sincere, and that the only causes of disorder are intrigue and instigation by revolutionaries chiefly Bulgarian."

Russia.—The Government of St. Petersburg "has no present desire to precipitate matters in the Balkans," declares the London *Times*. The Peking correspondent of the British organ sustains it in this view. "If Russia became entangled in the Balkans, there might be a big war in China." Japan feels that her navy is superior to that of Russia. The moment the latter undertook any action in the Balkans—action involving armed force—Japan might make an instant demand for the evacuation of Port Arthur. Apart from this consideration, there is the general trend of Russian policy. To quote the exact words of the London *Times*:

"A campaign against Turkey would not suit either her plans abroad or the necessities of her internal situation. She prefers to bide her time. Her traditional policy, since Frederick the Great instigated her to join in the annexation of Poland, has been to allow the states, to whose absorption she ultimately looks forward, to sink into a very advanced stage of decomposition before she swallows them."

Austria-Hungary.—The Balkan policy of the dual monarchy has become strictly defensive, declares the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). "Russia is not to be permitted to come below the Danube, for she can not be permitted to be Austria-Hungary's neighbor there." Any weakening of the position of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. To quote:

"It is often said that at present there is no antagonism between Austria-Hungary and Russia in the problem of the Balkans. But this is a misapprehension, because at present the mutual antagonisms of these two Powers neutralize one another owing to the equal weight they bring to bear. The moment this balance of antagonism is upset, the natural conflict between the two Powers will reappear. The result will be a revolutionary or a conservative solution of the Balkan problem according to the supremacy of Russia or Austria-Hungary in the situation. The question of the peril for Europe in the further complication of the Balkan problem depends, therefore, not so much upon events in the Balkan peninsula itself as upon the further development of the relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary."

In this order of ideas, the result of the visit of the Czar to Emperor-King Francis Joseph is not to be overlooked, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "Good intentions do not always translate themselves into action. Admit for an instant that Russia and Austria-Hungary are acting together in perfect good faith, that they are willing to put aside their individual aims for the sake of the peace of the world, would that mean that they can together settle the Macedonian question satisfactorily? Evidently not. Austria-Hungary and Russia will never be more in harmony than they are now, and all they have been able to hit upon has been a scheme of reform rendered impossible of application by the action of the revolutionary committees."

Servia.—The danger from this country, thinks the London *Times*, is due to its "utter disorganization." Nevertheless the people of Servia "have in their turn offered their valuable services in settling the problem of the Balkans," remarks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"There was a great popular meeting in Belgrade in response to

A TYPICAL BAND OF BALKAN "INSURGENTS."

"It is not so clear that the pillage and libertinage are so entirely on one side as certain reports would seem to show," says the London *Outlook*. "It is not necessary to paint the Turkish troops as inhuman monsters, and it is certainly quite erroneous to assume that every Macedonian insurgent is a meek and suffering patriot."

one recently held in Sofia as a means of uniting the Balkan peoples. Observing that all proposed reforms have had no practical effect, that Turkey is incapable of establishing order, that the revolutionists are unable to gain their freedom by force of arms, that a general war would be brought about if the Powers really intervened, the Servians ask that the little Balkan peoples be permitted to create a normal state of affairs in Macedonia. The idea is curious and betrays a certain simplicity. In the first place, it is not easy to see how a nation which condoned the slaughter of its own royal family and which has palliated the most monstrous of revolutions can expect to have entrusted to it the task of policing another region and of imparting to it lessons of liberalism and humanity."

The people of Servia have enough to do to attend to the internal upheavals of their country without undertaking to settle revolutionary accounts outside their own frontiers, thinks the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), which sees in the low level of civilization in the Balkans the real source of all the trouble.

Rumania.—"What business the Rumanians really have in Macedonia is a mystery to the uninitiated." Thus *The Edinburgh Review* (London). It adds:

"The geographical position of Rumania precludes the hypothesis that she aspires to territorial expansion in that direction. The only possible explanation of Rumanian activity in Macedonia is that she wants to establish claims on the country, that she may have on the day of the distribution of prizes something to offer in exchange for acquisitions nearer home. But, be the motive what it may, the fact remains that the Rumanians, tho less successful than the other aspirants, are equally energetic in their efforts to create a strong Rumanian interest in Macedonia."

But it is a great pity that the other Balkan nations do not profit by the good example set them by Rumania, thinks the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The state of the country is orderly, and even prosperous, we are assured by this authority. The admission of the little country to a recognized position in the Triple Alliance is adduced as additional evidence of its standing.

MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS ON THE EVE OF AN EXPEDITION.

"The insurgent leaders," says the Paris *Temps*, "urge their followers to outdo the Turk in the ruthlessness of their warfare."

Montenegro.—This tiny principality is falling under the control of Russia, asserts the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). It knows that its true friend is Austria-Hungary, declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). Montenegro, says the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), is "united to Italy by ties of interest which are the better understood because the Queen of Italy is a Montenegrin princess." The Prince of Montenegro, according to the London *News*, regards the Servians as the people who should dominate the Balkans, and the members of his family have certain claims to the throne of Servia which may in time become of the first importance.

Greece.—It is important to heed the attitude of the Greeks in the development of the Balkan crisis, declares the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "They are more and more determined to arrive at an understanding with the Turks in order to make some headway against the pretensions of the Slav element." This view of their policy is confirmed by the utterances of the *Neon Asty* (Athens); but its most radical expression is, perhaps, found in the editorial columns of *Atlantis*, organ of the patriotic Hellene party, published in New York. This vernacular Greek organ of the American metropolis is in close touch with the Hellenic movement in Athens, and follows the Balkan problem from a strictly Hellenic standpoint. It said recently:

"Our respected critics wish us to forget that the Bulgarians have burned and slaughtered Greek citizens in Macedonia, that they have assassinated Greeks, pursued Greeks, buried Greeks alive without a shadow of provocation, without the perpetration of any wrong by our countrymen, but solely to satisfy the virulent hatred the Bulgarians feel for everything Hellene and in order that they may destroy the power of Greece in Macedonia. . . . But neither censures, nor threats, nor insults, nor cajoleries will swerve the Greek Government aside one iota from the policy it has marked out and which is being pursued as the faithful interpretation of national sentiment, and in response to the prayers of twelve million Greeks. The Bulgarians continue their slanders, declaring that the Macedonian Greeks are simply the spies of the Turks. But we have never ceased to declare, and the whole world knows, that the Bulgarians are the most implacable of our foes. We shall repel their attacks with energy and courage. True to this mission we shall remain, having faith in the justice of our cause."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KING OF ITALY'S APPROACHING VISIT TO FRANCE.

VICTOR IMMANUEL III., King of Italy, goes to Paris next Wednesday on his long-heralded visit to the head of the French republic. The young monarch will be accompanied by Queen Helene, a circumstance that must contribute greatly to the brilliance of the occasion, as all French organs gallantly agree. But the political significance of the event is to be brought out clearly by the presence of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Morin. The Mediterranean question will be discussed, thinks the London *Standard*, on the basis of an agreement entered into by France, Italy, and Great Britain. This understanding will have its final seal set upon it when the King of Italy visits Edward VII. in London next month. This is the typical British interpretation of the proceedings. To the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) the chief interest of the visit depends upon the attitude which the new pontiff may be expected to adopt when the French President goes to Rome to return the King's call. Pius X. will accept the situation gracefully, if the organ just mentioned knows what it is talking about. "We shall see," as the *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks. The Paris papers prefer to discuss the relations between France and Italy rather than the other aspects of the occasion. The *Journal des Débats* says, for instance:

"The King and the Queen will be received cordially and with the deference due from us to the representatives of a neighbor nation, bound to ourselves by so many memories, and whose sentiments toward us correspond to those we have for it—sentiments of sincere friendship. Without exaggerating the significance or the importance of the event, it is necessary to take note of some

things. Official visits from foreign sovereigns are no longer exceptional with us. The Czar and Czarina of Russia have twice been our guests, and only recently the King of Great Britain and Ireland showed us the like evidence of his sympathy. Victor Immanuel III. comes to Paris in his turn. It is in conformity with custom that sovereigns who have recently ascended their thrones should pay visits throughout Europe, and it is only a matter of course that the French republic be not forgotten by them. Yet we must admit that not long ago a visit from Victor Immanuel to Paris would have been faced by obstacles. The Triple Alliance, of which Italy was and continues a member, had once a definitely aggressive character where we are concerned. Italy's policy, furthermore, was not of a kind to attenuate the peril. If we now recall the past, it is because it affords such a contrast to the present. It seems already so far back. Without forgetting that Italy remains a member of the Triple Alliance, it is permissible to say that she carries a new spirit into it, a spirit at which we may no longer take umbrage. The times have gone by when Italy was an element of aggression against France. If this is the case, it is because, beyond doubt, a different conception has been formed in Rome of Italian interests. However, as we can not expect any country to sacrifice is own interests, we ought to be grateful to Italy for having at last sought those features of her policy which are most in accord with our own and for having in good faith made an effort to reconcile her interests with ours. The effort has not been long in achieving results. We were drawn apart only by misunderstandings.

"All clouds are now dissipated. Victor Immanuel's visit is the manifest consecration of our relations, so happily improved. On both sides it has been understood that a closer relationship could be established without any essential modification of the previously framed policies of the two governments. Our policy rests upon what it was toward all the Powers, whether those Powers be temporal or spiritual. The peculiarly close understanding that we have with Russia can not be affected by the more cordial relations we are henceforth to enjoy with Great Britain or with Italy. In the same way our sentiments regarding the enormous authoritative force represented by the Holy See are not diminished in the slightest."

It is said that the Italian King himself inspired the policy which is bringing the sister nations together, observes *Italia* (Rome), "but the Queen's smile will forever seal this closer union. A delicate attention has often more influence than diplomatic arrangements." The work of the diplomatists "lacked a consecration," thinks this sagacious commentator, and "the beautiful Queen" has supplied it.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOROCCO.

IT is a bad thing for a Sultan of Morocco to sustain defeat, or so the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks. The opposition organ has been paying much attention recently to the thorns in the side of Abd-el-Aziz, the Prince of True Believers, who regularly sets out from his capital of Fez to make an end of the Pretender. But the Pretender is still in the field, much to the uneasiness of the Mediterranean Powers, whose official organs, the London *Times*, the Madrid *Epoca*, the Paris *Temps*, and the Rome *Tribuna*, agree that something will have to be done, "and that speedily. But no plan of action has yet been agreed upon, because, as the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks, Macedonia and the Far East stand in the way. But the *Petite République* (Paris), organ of the Socialist leader Jean Jaurès, declares that "a grand expedition to Morocco" has been decided upon by France, Great Britain, and Spain. This is unfortunate, we are assured, because it will mean the entanglement of France in a war as desperate as that with the Boers. The *Dépêche de Toulouse* confirms the Socialist organ's news, yet the Paris *Temps*, and even the London *Times*, throw doubts upon it. M. Jaurès writes in his paper:

"Let there be no equivocation. I know that from force of circumstances Europe is expanding over Africa, and that France has the right to participate in this movement. I know that naturally, necessarily, she is called upon to penetrate Morocco with her economic and moral influence. I know what a weight of responsibility has rested upon the parties and the men who had, with reference to Tonkin, Madagascar, and Tunis, only a negative policy which they are not able to maintain to-day. But I believe that time, wisdom, capability, a plan of peaceful penetration perseveringly followed will assure us Morocco, and, under humane conditions, advantages far superior to those that would result from the war now preparing."

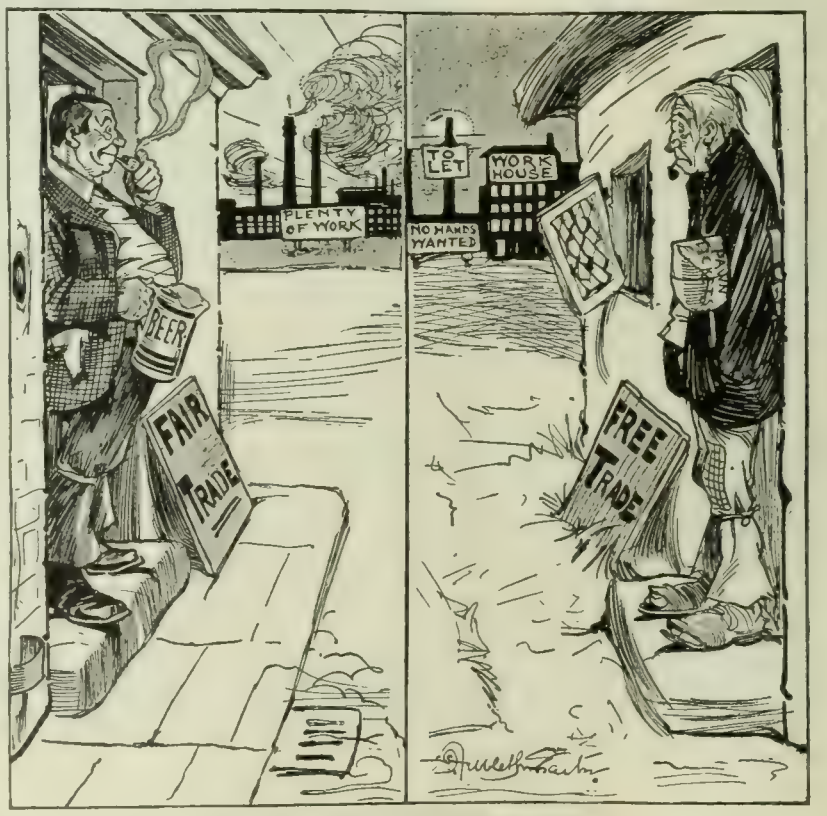
This line of reasoning is combated by the Paris *Temps*, which argues that M. Jaurès is misinformed regarding the facts, and that in any event war in Morocco would not be the costly proposition it appears at first glance. This line of reasoning on the part of the organ which has such close relations with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is supposed to indicate that some plan is under consideration of a nature to bring the question of Morocco to the front. The London *Times* repeatedly points out that the Sultan is not holding his own against the Pretender, that France has had to send troops into his territory to uphold him, and that a financial crisis is imminent in Fez unless money can be borrowed in Europe to pay Abd-el-Aziz's bills, which are large and getting larger. The *Epoca* (Madrid) continues to assert that nothing can be done by the Powers in Morocco without an understanding with Spain, while the *Tribuna* (Rome) asks if the world forgets Italian rights in northern Africa. France and Great Britain will not expect to go to Fez without making some arrangement with Italy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A DANGER POINT.—"Symptoms now manifesting themselves are very alarming for the future of Austria," says the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), "and we are of those who believe this country essential to the equilibrium of Europe and to the maintenance of peace."

EAST AND FAR EAST.—"The East is always with us," says the London *Pilot*. "From the Bosporus to the Gulf of Pechili, from Constantinople to Port Arthur, the coast-line bristles with British interests and is largely dominated by British possessions. At a moment's notice our statesmen are called to change their more particular attention from Manchuria to the Balkans, from the Extreme East to the Near East."

STEAD AND VON PLEHVE.—The noted English journalist, Mr. W. T. Stead, recently wrote an open letter to the Russian Minister of the Interior protesting against the conditions in Finland. M. von Plehve has replied in a communication published by the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris). Finland, according to the Czar's right-hand man, is simply being converted into an integral part of the Russian Empire in order to counteract a separatist movement which has become a menace.



AN APPEAL TO BRITISH WORKMEN.

Think for yourselves. Which is it to be?

—*Judy* (London).

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A LITTLE GIRL APOSTLE.

JEWEL. By Clara Louise Burnham. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 340 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN this latest novel by Clara Louise Burnham, those who are doubtful whether the exploitation of a moral purpose in a work of fiction is helpful or detrimental to its quality as a work of art may be helped to a conclusion. "The Right Princess" was intended to set forth Christian Science. "Jewel," which succeeds it, does the same. It is a tract with the flavor of a Sunday-school story. It is pleasantly entertaining, notwithstanding the little eight-year-old girl's proselytizing penchant and amazing diction. Here is what she says to Eloise, a girl of nineteen: "Then begin right away to know every minute that the real man isn't anybody to be afraid of, for God made him, and God has only loving thoughts; and of course you must be loving all the time. It'll be just as *easy* by the time you come to it, Cousin Eloise."

Cousin Eloise "comes to it" all right, and so do a facetious groom with an unhappy taste for liquor, and the groom's mother, who is a severe and unbending old housekeeper, and also a cut-and-dried old widower who is exceedingly set in his ways. And this is only "A Chapter" in Jewel's life! Her full biography would have a string of conversions likely to endanger the reader's health. There is too much Christian Science in the book; and, after the generous "helping" of the same in "The Right Princess," this second one palls, except for those professing Mrs. Eddy's religion.

CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM

In the former book, a little pet dog was treated for an acute stomach trouble with the happiest result, albeit his leap back to health was slightly untidy in its process. In "Jewel," a beautiful horse with a violent colic is the object lesson, but with no strain on anybody's stomach but the horse's. "Jewel," who loves human beings as well as animals, also "treats" the tippling groom. Altho Jewel is the appalling "good-little-girl," who never does anything naughty, but is flowing over with virtue all the time, Miss Burnham makes the child interesting and lovable by a fresh New England way of keeping her human, after all. Despite a tendency to exaggerate, the author is straightforward and tells her story vividly. Now and again her idiom is a trifle awry, as when she makes a man fear that his course may "*lay* him liable" to an unpleasant consequence. "Vogel als Prophète" is not quite the way to write the title of Shumann's Song.

Miss Burnham should be a writer deeply cherished by the adherents to Mrs. Eddy's doctrine.

"THE COMPLEAT MUSICIAN."

MUSICAL EDUCATION. By Albert Lavignac. Translated from the French by Esther Singleton. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 447 pp. Price, $1.25. D. Appleton & Co.

FROM the days of Jubal, "the father of all such as handle the harp and organ," music-teachers have been noted for paternal interest in their pupils. Albert Lavignac, Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatoire, is no exception to this rule. He has been "married now for forty year" to his profession, and two generations of musical students have risen to call him blessed. He is truly a pedagog, a real "leader" into the paths of knowledge.

His book, while it possesses this charm of personal intimacy, is essentially serious and practical, and as such deserves an expository rather than a critical review. The work comprises nineteen lectures, classified into six divisions, the first of which is principally concerned with the teaching of children. Here the author insists upon the formation of a correct ear, "without which," he tells us, "there can be no musician." Then follows the study of instruments—the mechanism of each, the quality of tone, the requisites for it, and the difficulties in the way of learning it. So well does the author comprehend these vehicles of sound and expression that he almost invests them with a psychic quality, as when he enlarges upon the importance of an understanding between the performer and the instrument.

The art of singing is treated with the same thoroughness. Before man talked he sang, as naturally as the birds sing. But his voice "in its natural state is nearly always rude, uneven, and unwieldy and limited in range." In this most delicate and difficult branch of study, Professor Lavignac deplores the large army of incompetents who undertake to teach singing. He says: "I know violinists and pianists who never had the slightest voice, who boldly dub themselves professors of singing; while others consider it sufficient to have an Italian name, or Italianize their own." While our author is the implacable foe of the humbugs in his profession, he gives much valuable advice to help those teachers who are struggling to become competent, by discussing the requirements of opera singing, the hygiene of the voice, etc.

ALBERT LAVIGNAC.

In the division devoted to musical composition we see even more of the professor's learning. Here he treats music mainly from the scientific point of view. He says: "A musical work can no more do without logical dimension and equilibrium than a speech or a poetical work can. Without form the work lacks homegeneity; genius must learn to submit to it. Form is the skeleton of all musical construction; if we do not see it we must feel it, as we feel the anatomy in painting and sculpture. Those musicians who treat this branch of their studies lightly never produce anything but desultory works, disconnected, vague, forceless, lacking in cohesion and good form." Orchestration, improvisation, and the progress of art conclude this most erudite division of the book.

Part five, on how to remedy a defective musical education, which is supplemented in part six by information as to the leading conservatories of all countries, will appeal to the largest class of readers, certainly to the largest class of sufferers. The professor knows them well, the would-be musicians, and his sympathetic nature is moved by the pangs of those who have to listen to them. He sets a standard for teachers thus:

"The greatest joy of a teacher, when he possesses the real love of teaching, is to see his pupils surpass himself; it is like that of the happy father of a family who has succeeded in creating for his children a position superior to his own. The pupils are the professor's artistic descendants."

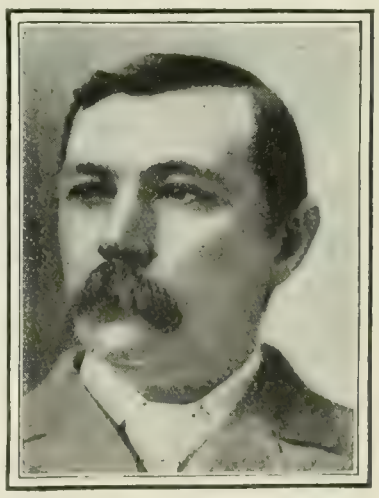
He closes this section with a long list of helpful books and methods, and says naïvely: "No one will be astonished if I have added a few of my own; it would be strange if, after having made them, I should think them bad."

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY RECOUNTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD. By A. Conan Doyle. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 297 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN his preface, Sir Conan Doyle expresses the hope that "some readers of these little tales of Napoleonic soldiers," which he has set forth under the title of "The Adventures of Gerard," may be interested "to the extent of following them up to the springs from which they flow." The hope does not seem to harmonize with the almost reprehensible modesty which makes this clever story-teller speak of his short stories as "little tales!" "The Adventures of Gerard," though inferior to those which reveal Mr. Sherlock Holmes's analytical mind, are brisk, interesting, and artistic. They have color, and altho Sir Conan reveals how many works he has read in preparation, his erudition is no hamper to his invention. He still dares to make Brigadier Gerard do brilliant, audacious, and improbable deeds of valor.

The doughty hero is his own biographer, and surely he could have had none less likely to let any merit go unnoticed. He is full of braggadocio, and his attempts at modest deprecation of his personal charm and distinction are amusing. He has a naïveté at times all his own. When he engages in the fox-hunt and gallantly cuts Monsieur Reynard in two with an awful whack of his saber, he mistakes the yells of execration and dismay from the English huntsmen as the most generous and hearty laudation of his deed. So, too, when he engages in the "box-fight" with an Englishman, he violates every Marquis of Queensbury rule of the game with a joyous conviction that he is the "last word" in fistic encounters, which, indeed, he is.



A. CONAN DOYLE.

It would be incredible if such a rollicking swashbuckler were not a terrible man with the ladies. The Brigadier avows his irresistible way with the fair sex, but only one or two of the adventures are in the domain of Venus. He is a perfect Benvenuto Cellini in deeds and avowal, except that there is no great harm in him, and there was plenty of harm in the Florentine goldsmith.

He captures Saragossa, saves the army, comports himself admirably

at the fatal field of Waterloo, and engages in an expedition looking to Napoleon's rescue from St. Helena. Through them all, thanks to Conan Doyle's fertile invention, he is snatched from situations which spell his end in the largest of letters. The most praiseworthy quality in Brigadier Gerard is his devotion to Napoleon. That small but disturbing Corsican is his guiding star and the object of his adoration.

The Brigadier is not as enthralling a person as Mr. Sherlock Holmes, who was too good to die. But he is an altogether different kind of one, and many will hear the garrulous old man fight his battles over again with attentive delight.

THE RENAISSANCE OF JAPAN.

EVOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE: SOCIAL AND PSYCHIC. By Sidney L. Gulick, M.A. Cloth, 8vo. 6½ x 9½ in., 457 pp. Price, $2 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

MR. GULICK, a missionary of the American Board in Japan, has by long residence among that interesting people, upon whose remarkable self-discovery and development the eyes of the world are turned, acquired an intimate knowledge of them in their intellectual, moral, and social characteristics. In these luminous pages he makes it plain to the reader that he is amply competent to discuss the national outlook with scholarly thoroughness, sane judgment, conscience, and sympathy.

He tells us of an educated and philosophic Englishman, in Oxford, who in conversation with him asked, "Can you explain to me how it is that the Japanese have succeeded in jumping out of their skins?" And of an equally shrewd and intelligent American who challenged him with the question, "How can such a mushroom growth, necessarily without deep roots in the past, be real, and strong, and permanent?" If our author had given a thousand pages to the answering of these questions, we venture to believe that the result would not have been either verbose or tedious.

That was a typical incident, characteristic of the transformation of Japan, when a wealthy family in Kioto, notoriously hostile to the foreign "improvements," passed in one leap from the good old-fashioned lantern to the electric lights brought over by an American company. Why has Japan so easily relinquished the customs of centuries? How is it that she responds—so differently from her neighbor China—to the environment of the twentieth-century civilization? The "situations" seem to be essentially the same.

To explain such differences of attitude we must look for differences of mental and temperamental characteristics, such is the conclusion of the author. Those who seek for the secret of Japan's newly won strength and consideration in her newly acquired forms of government, her recently constructed roads and railroads and telegraphs, and especially in her army and navy organized on European models, "are not unlike those who would discover the secret of human life by the study of anatomy."

There are times when the growth of nations is phenomenally rapid, when their latent qualities are developed, when their expansion can be watched with interest and delight, because it is so rapid. "The Renaissance was such a period in Europe. Modern art, science, and philosophy took their start with the awakening of the mind of Europe at that eventful and epochal period. Such, I take it, is the condition of Japan to-day; she is being 'born again.'" But that the boy is father to the man is true of nations no less than of individuals. The mental and moral history of Japan has so stamped certain characteristics on her language, on her thought, and above all on her temperament and character, that however she may strive to Westernize herself, it is impossible for her to obliterate her Oriental features. "She will inevitably and always remain Japanese." In India, the changes are due to the force and rule of the conquering race; in Japan, they are spontaneous, having their initiative in the sagacity and the choice of the native rulers; the resulting evolution is wholly due to the free act of the people; "it is all perfectly natural, perfectly welcome." Japan has not "jumped out of her skin"; but a new vitality has given that skin a new color.

The Japanese policy and practise, says Mr. Gulick, has been, not so much to assimilate the foreigner as to learn of him, and then *eliminate* him. He is valued, not for what he can do, but what he can teach; he is to be superseded by his clever pupil. When, in 1854, Admiral Perry demanded entrance at the gates of Japan, the people suddenly awoke from their sleep of two and a half centuries to find that new nations had arisen since they closed their eyes—nations with new ideas and new powers. They were confronted with considerations of self-preservation that would not be put off. And so they promptly adopted Western ideas of warfare and weapons, and sent their young men abroad to study Western doctrines and arts of civilization, while the old men stayed at home and asked themselves questions: What is it that makes the Western man live longer than the Japanese? Why is he healthier, why is he a more developed personality? Why are his children more energetic? Or, reversing the questions, Why has the population of Japan increased by leaps and bounds since the introduction of Western civilization and the healing arts? Why is the rising generation so free from pockmarks? Why does the number of the blind so steadily decrease? Whence this amazing multiplication of mechanisms—the jinrikisha, the railroad, the water-works and sewers, the chairs and the tables, the lamps and clocks and glass windows and shoes?

Mr. Gulick, who heartily loves these people, shows us, in the national attitude of the healthy and alert Japanese, a creature of amazing ambition and sensitive conceit. To the Western man, with his machines and his smart furniture, his tools and his canned foods, his telegraph lines, his typewriters, and his watches, his bicycles, his automobiles, and his other wonders "while you wait," he says, "I too can do all that, and do it better." He will not be laughed at—anything but that. The young man who was making a typewritten copy of Mr. Gulick's pages told of an address to children that he once heard from a Japanese teacher and which he had never forgotten: "Children," said the teacher, "what is the most fearful thing in this world?" Some said "snakes," others "gods" or "ghosts"—demons, hell, medicine. But only the teacher could give the appalling answer—"*to be laughed at!*"

A MANUAL OF NEWSPAPER METHODS.

PRACTICAL JOURNALISM. By E. L. Shuman. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 265 pp. Price, $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.

EIGHT years ago Mr. Shuman published a book for beginners in newspaper work, entitled "Steps Into Journalism." He has incorporated the materials of this elementary treatise in the present work, and, by adding chapters on libel, copyright, copy-reading, etc., produced a book of great usefulness to the oldest as well as the youngest man in the newspaper business. It thoroughly deserves the subtitle which the author has given it: "A Complete Manual of the Best Newspaper Methods." The freshman in journalism need not wait for the opening of the Pulitzer School; here is both teacher and text-book. The veteran newspaper man, who has been so long wedded to his profession that a bachelor's degree would be an indignity, can, nevertheless, by reading this digest of the approved practises of his fellows, take a post-graduate course which will key up his work very effectively, as well as inspire him with a sense of the completeness, magnitude, and importance of the great mechanism in which he performs an essential function.

E. L. SHUMAN.

From what small beginnings the mighty organism of the press arose is briefly described in the first chapters. Evidently the first "newspapers" were so called on the principle of *lucus non lucendo.* We quote:

"Most of the early journals were not newspapers so much as they were vehicles for publishing moral or political essays. Editors were in no hurry about printing the news: The Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress at Philadelphia July 4, was not published in the chief paper of the town until the 13th, and did not appear in a Boston paper until the 22d."

With unconscious, or, perhaps, hidden satire upon the conduct of our latest war, Mr. Shuman says: "The revolution was fought and independence won without a single daily newspaper."

In contrast with these primitive conditions, we find in Chapter II., "Positions and Salaries," an array of astounding statistics which are so graphically presented that it is difficult to refrain from extended quotation. We summarize: One million people are supported, directly and indirectly, by the newspaper industry. Every year $80,000,000 are paid in wages; $175,000,000 are received ($95,000,000 from advertisements and $80,000,000 from subscriptions); and 8,000,000,000 copies are circulated, which, if printed in book form, would make a library of 4,000,000,000 12mo volumes.

To present vividly the work of a reporter, the author describes a typical case, based on actual experience, of a country lad who passes through all the phases of a reportorial career. Mr. Shuman makes the account a refreshing contrast to the usual "success stories" by recounting the mistakes as well as the triumphs of his hero. Nor are the ethical lessons which the young reporter learns those usually emphasized in "improving" literature. The only sin in the newspaper world seems to be keeping back the news. And news, according to Mr. Smalley, whom the author quotes, is "what people will want to read to-morrow morning."

On the whole, the reader who draws his deductions for himself will agree with Mr. Shuman's closing opinion of the relatively high character of the American press:

"It has the vivacity of the French journals, without their proneness to financial corruption. It has as full command of official news as the German papers, without being the tool of governmental manipulators. To a large degree it has the dignity and solid worth of the British journals, without their ponderosity. . . . Its faults are those of lusty and honest youth. Its future is unquestionably one of unsurpassed power and prosperity."

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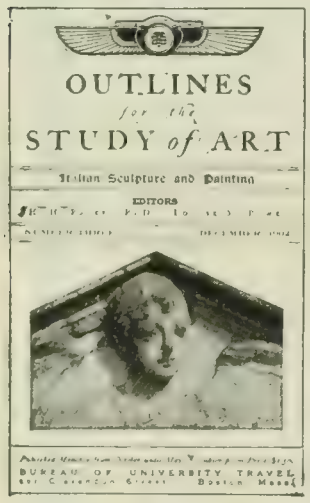

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Rejected of Men."—Howard Pyle. (Harper and Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Maids of Paradise."—Robert W. Chambers. (Harper and Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Rose of Joy."—Mary Findlater. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Heart of Japan."—C. L. Brownell. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Mickey of the Alley."—Kate Dickinson Sweetser. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Weatherby's Inning."—Ralph H. Barbour. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Spy of Yorktown."—William O. Stoddard. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Three Graces."—Gabrielle E. Jackson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Rips and Raps."—L. de V. Matthewman. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Vacation Days in Greece."—Rufus B. Richardson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"Eleanor Lee."—Margaret E. Sangster. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"A Hundred Years of Missions."—D. L. Leonard, D.D. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20 net.)

"Modern Practical Theology."—Prof. Ferdinand S. Shenck. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 net.)

"The Master Rogue."—David Graham Phillips. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Sea Scamps."—Henry C. Rowland. McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Where Love Is."—W. J. Locke. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Brother Jonathan."—Hezekiah Butterworth. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"At Aunt Anna's."—Marion A. Taggart. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Giant of Three Wars."—James Barnes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Wonderful Electric Elephant."—Frances Trego Montgomery. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Beaten Path."—Richard L. Makin. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Silver Linings."—Nina Rhoades. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

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"Love, the Fiddler."—Lloyd Osbourne. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Way of the Sea."—Norman Duncan. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

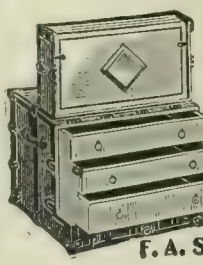
"McClure's Children's Annual for 1904."—Edited by T. W. H. Crosland. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Faith.

By GEORGE CABOT LODGE.

There's a star overseas like a dew-drop new-hung
on a bud that uncloses,
There's a fire in the turrets of heaven, there's a
flush on the breast of the sea,
And the gates of the sunrise are filled with a flame
as of myriad roses
That kindles ineffable vistas, a world recreated
for me.



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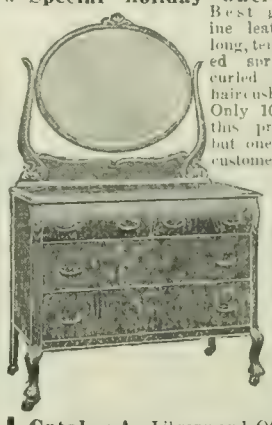

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There's a hill in its vestment of dew-fall that kneels like a priest to the altar,
Low bird-cries resound in the silence, frail tendrils reach forth to the light,
The fields, flower-breasted, are fragrant, and fresh the faint breezes that falter—
Life's faith in the future is perfect, Life's dream of eternity bright!

If ours were the faith of the petals unfolding, the nest and its treasure,
The faith all revealed and illumined, the faith that alone makes us free,
What divine understanding were ours of the sunlight that flows without measure,
Of the silver of moonlight that rings down the resonant floor of the sea!

What divine understanding for life, for the world what ineffable meaning;
What truths by the roadside; in martyrdom, poverty, pain what delight!
What poems in the midnight, what visions revealed that the darkness was screening,
As like fire-tinged incense the dawn-mists flush deep round the knees of the night!

Wake, O Wake! The small safety we cherish is false! We are blind! We are soothless!
Have we learned why the fields are made fruitful? Do we live for life's ultimate goal?—
O for faith to accept for our lives not an ecstasy less, not a truth less
Than the world and the senses afford us, than are sphered in the scope of the soul!

In October *Scribner's Magazine*.

A Rediscovered Poem.

By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[In *The Independent* (Oct. 1) is published the following poem by Whittier, entitled, "The Emerald Isle," which was published in Garrison's paper, *The Free Press*, August 3, 1826, and which has never appeared among any of Whittier's collected poems. He was but eighteen years of age when the verses were published, and it was the third poem of his to be printed.]

Brightly figure thy shores upon history's pages,
Where names dear to fame and to science long known,
Like unsetting stars through the lapse of long ages,
From the sea-girded isle of Hibernia have shone:
Fair island! thy vales are embalmed in the story
Which history telleth of ages gone by,
When Ossian's proud heroes strode onward to glory,
And ocean's wave answered their loud battle-cry.
The wild vine is creeping,—the shamrock is closing
Its foliage o'er many a dimly seen pile,—
Where entombed on the fields of their fame are reposing
The proud, peerless chiefs of the Emerald Isle.

And in far later years, with the purest devotion
To the high cause of freedom, full many a son
Of the green shores of Erin, the Gem of the Ocean,
Fair evergreen laurels of glory has won.
The martyred O'Neal and the gallant Fitzgerald
On the bright list of glory forever shall stand
And fame circle Emmet, the eloquent herald
Who wakened the spirit and pride of his land.

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Horlick's Malted Milk contains, in the form of a tempting food-drink, pure, rich milk, from our own dairies, combined with an extract of the choicest grains. It is very nourishing, delicious, and easily digested. Put up in powder form, instantly prepared by stirring in hot or cold water, without further cooking or addition of milk.

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They are gone! they are gone! but their memories that linger
On the shores where they perish no wretch shall revile,
No slave of a tyrant shall dare point the finger
Of scorn at those sons of the Emerald Isle.

Hibernia! tho tyrants may seek to degrade thee,
Yet proud sons of science acknowledge their birth
On thy sea-girded shores, whose high genius has made thee
The Gem of the Ocean, the wonder of earth,
Long, long, has the halo of glory surrounded
The memory of Brian, the pride of thy shore;
And o'er thy dim lakes and wide valleys have sounded
The heart-touching strains of Corolan and Moore:
O soon may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee,
Green island of Erin! may Liberty's smile
To the luster of primitive ages restore thee,
The Gem of the Ocean,—the Emerald Isle!

The Threadbare Theme.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

'Tis Love they've fluted, luted, sung;
'Tis unto Love they've crept and clung;
And e'er round Love new garlands hung.

'Tis Love, Love, Love, the livelong day,
Until it seems quite thumbed away,
The old, worn string whereon they play.

Some long ago are dead and cold,
Earth, sun, and stars are growing old,
But still the tale is far from told.

Nor shall it e'er be told, in truth,
While April knows not Autumn's ruth,
While Youth looks in the eyes of Youth.

Nor shall the string once hang outworn,
Since Life itself of Love is born,
And as Life wanes, must sing its morn.

—In October *Bookman*.

PERSONALS.

The "Death-Dice."—The German Emperor has just made an interesting presentation to the Hohenzollern Museum. It consists of the "death-dice," by the help of which one of the Emperor's ancestors decided a difficult case in the seventeenth century. How they came to be known as the "death-dice" is thus related by the London *Tatler*:

A beautiful young girl had been murdered, and suspicion fell on two soldiers, Ralph and Alfred, who were rival suitors for her hand. As both prisoners denied their guilt, and even torture failed to extract a confession from either, Prince Frederick William, the Kaiser's ancestor, decided to cut the Gordian knot with the dice-box. The two soldiers should throw for their lives, the loser to be executed as the murderer. The event was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity, and the Prince himself assisted at this appeal to divine intervention, as it was considered by everybody, including the accused themselves.

Ralph was given the first throw, and he threw sixes, the highest possible number, and no doubt felt jubilant. The dice-box was then given to Alfred, who fell on his knees and prayed aloud: "Almighty God, Thou knowest I am innocent. Protect me I beseech Thee!" Rising to his feet, he threw the dice with such force that one of them broke in two. The unbroken one showed six, the

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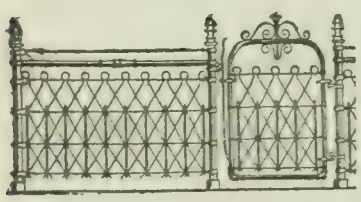
Stewart Hartshorn



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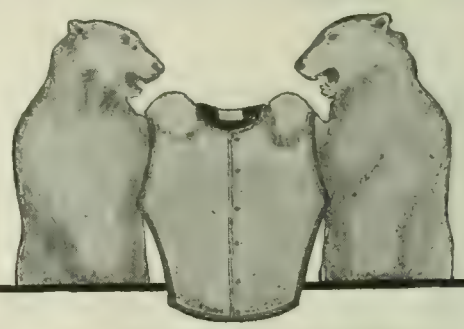

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broken one also showed six on the larger portion, and the bit that had been split off showed one, giving a total of thirteen, or one more than the throw of Ralph. The whole audience thrilled with astonishment, while the Prince exclaimed, "God has spoken!" Ralph, regarding the miracle as a sign from heaven, confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to death. It is probable that Alfred ever after did not number himself among those who look upon thirteen as an unlucky number.

Secretary Root and the Interviewers.—Secretary of War Root, who is soon to leave the Cabinet, is said to be the most difficult man in official life to interview. Thus *The Saturday Evening Post* remarks:

No amount of adroit questioning could induce him to say more than he thought the public should know of the affairs of his department. Some of his replies to the newspaper fraternity were most amusing.

During the "Boxer" troubles in 1900, when all the world was anxiously awaiting news from the besieged legationers at Peking, a correspondent asked Mr. Root whether Minister Conger had been directed to demand the execution of certain leading Chinese implicated in the murder of foreigners. "As to that, I can not say," responded the War Secretary, "this department having no authority to instruct Mr. Conger. But I may say confidentially," he added with a grim smile, "that General Chaffee has been directed to send the 'poison-cup' to the Empress-Dowager."

At another time a vast amount of speculation was rife as to the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the so-called "insular cases." The Secretary was waited upon by a large throng of newspaper men, eager to learn his opinion of the decision of the court. Mr. Root politely intimated to his callers that it was impracticable for him to give an expression of his ideas upon the subject, he having read the opinions of the court but once. The journalists did not, however, desist from their questioning; but to all their ingenious interrogatories Mr. Root gave the same answer. Finally, one bright young man said:

"Now, Mr. Secretary, you may at least tell us this: Under the decisions of the Supreme Court does the Constitution follow the flag?"

With just the slightest twinkle in his eye the Secretary of War replied: "As near as I can gather from the opinions rendered, the Constitution *does* follow the flag—but does not quite catch up with it!"

A Chance Remark That Made a Millionaire.—The New York *Sun* publishes some new anecdotes of Andrew Carnegie. One of them tells how the steel king made a millionaire of a man who happened to be born in the same town. It runs as follows:

Mr. Carnegie once made a millionaire of a man, who, all unconscious of the fact that his visitor was born in the same town, happened to say, "I am from Dunfermline."

The story goes back to the time when Mr. Carnegie's *fiancée* was purchasing her trousseau. After she had been shopping for several days the clerk who had been waiting on her told her in a sudden burst of confidence that she, too, was soon to be married.

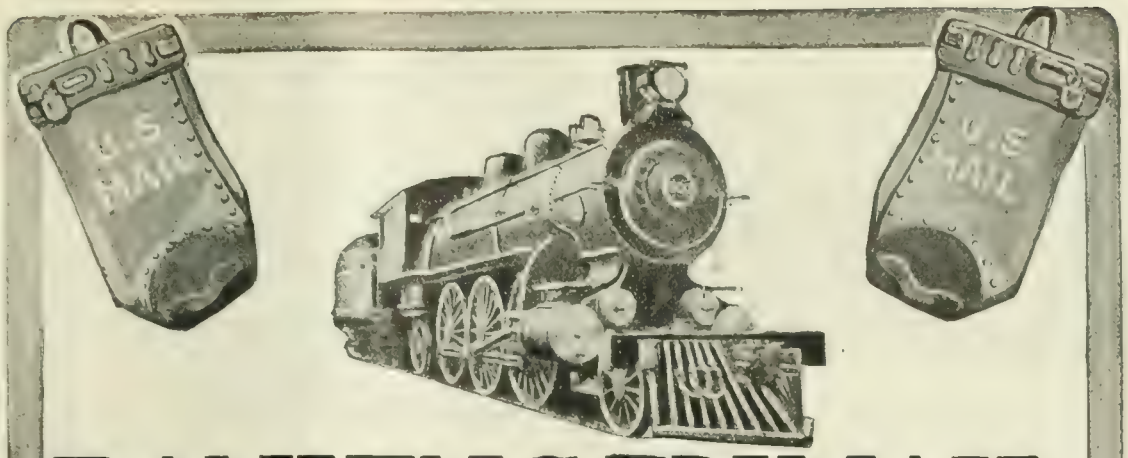
"But I'll not have such nice things," she added, as she fingered the delicate fabrics laid out before the customer.

The clerk's confession struck a sympathetic note in Mr. Carnegie's *fiancée*. She in turn told who was to be her husband and when, and then asked:

"And will you tell me whom you are going to marry?"

"Mr. Peacock," was the reply. "He's the floor manager here; and when we are married, I'm not going to be here any more."

A few weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie went abroad on their wedding-trip and were gone several months. When they returned, Mrs. Carnegie went to the store where she had bought her trous-



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.50	FOUR Per Cent. per annum,	146	324	806	2,588
1.00	compounding twice a year,	293	650	1,614	5,177
2.00	1st May and 1st November.	585	1,301	3,228	10,355
5.00		1,462	3,252	8,070	25,888

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I want a number of people who have five hundred dollars and some courage to ask for full particulars of a plan that ought to pay more than six per cent.; certainly that.

References and all that when I hear from you.

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seau to do some shopping, and all unexpectedly she ran across the clerk who had helped her to select her wedding finery.

"Why," she exclaimed, "how is that you are still here! I thought you were not going to stay after your marriage. Didn't you tell me you were to be married a few weeks after my wedding?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but Mr. Peacock became ill shortly after our wedding, and I've taken my old position again and will keep it till he is able to get back to work."

That evening, when she went home, Mrs. Carnegie told her husband the story of the clerk, and ended by asking him to call with her at the Peacock home.

A few days later, when the Carnegies made the call, they found Mr. Peacock in bed, and while the two ladies chatted together in an adjoining room Mr. Carnegie seated himself by the bedside. He had been there a short time when he asked:

"Mr. Peacock, from your pronunciation, I'd say you are from Scotland. Are you?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I was born in Dunfermline."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Mr. Carnegie. "Why, that was my birthplace, also."

That settled it. Before he left the house Mr. Carnegie had made it plain to his fellow townsman that he was to be associated with him in future. A. G. Peacock did as he was told, and to-day he is one of the millionaires of the steel industry, and a leading citizen of Pittsburg.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Encouraging.—SHE: "I am afraid we shall have trouble with servants after we are married."

HE: "I won't mind that, dear, as long as I have you."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Anything to Oblige.—HOUSE-AGENT (at last coming to an end of his inquiries): "Ah, now, there is only one other thing, Mr. Brown. Have you any children?"

PROSPECTIVE TENANT (at the end of his patience): "Yes, I have four or five; still, I could drown one or two if you object to children in the house."—*Judy* (London).

Wandering Thoughts.—SHE: "Do you notice the soft, warm scent of these flowers you brought me?"

HE: "No—er—I was thinking of the cold hard dollars they cost me."—*Chicago News.*

The Sin of It.—FOOZLE: "Do you think it wrong to play golf on Sunday?"

NIBLICK: "I think it wrong to play such a game as you do on any day of the week."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Harrowing Memory.—It was at a funeral, and a somewhat lachrymose old minister was officiating. Referring to his long acquaintance with the deceased, he said: "Ah, brothers and sisters, many a time have I dandled this corpse on my knee." *Lippincott's Magazine.*

From the Diary of a Litterateur.—"It is three weeks since a work of mine made a hit. There is

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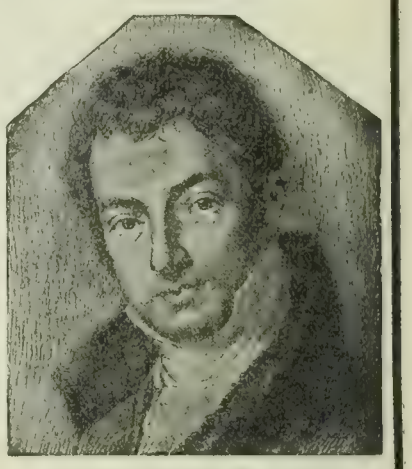

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no rest for genius. To-morrow I shall take my stenographer into the garden and have him write down exactly what the trees say, and the sky and the green grass. Day after to-morrow I shall print a nature book and have the world at my feet again."—*Life.*

A Remarkable Disease. Visitor at army stables in Arlington to old colored veterinarian: "Well, Pompey, what diseases are your horses troubled with most frequently?"

"Well, sah, dee mostly I hab ter tek ulsters out ob deh feet, sah."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Welcome News to Him.—MAMMA: "Just look at your clothes! Oh! you careless boy! There's no use talking to you."

TOMMY: "Now that's real sensible, ma. Why didn't you think o' that long ago?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Coming Events.

October 16.—Convention of the American Asiatic Association, at New York.

October 19-25.—Polish National Convention, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

October 20. Convention of the United Textile Workers of America, at Philadelphia.

October 20-23.—National Spiritualists' Convention, at Washington.

Convention of the American Bankers' Association, at San Francisco.

October 21-23.—Convention of the Army and Navy Union, National Corps, at Pittsfield, Mass.

October 27.—Levee convention, at New Orleans.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS

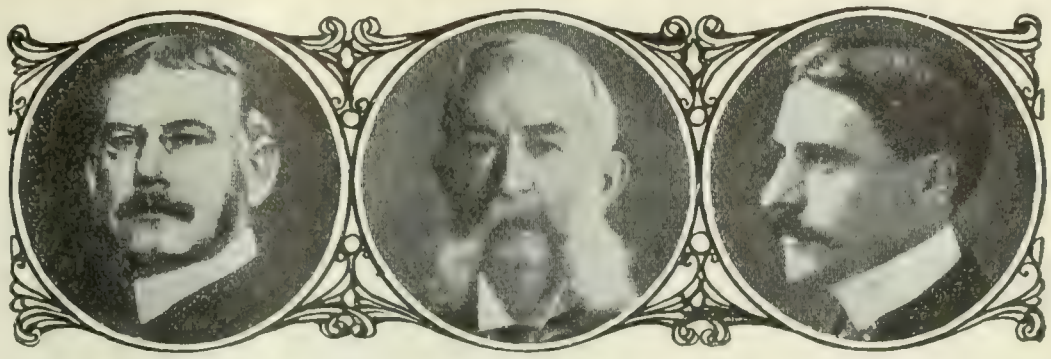
September 28.—The Porte's assurance meant that the thirty-two battalions recently ordered to succeed from Monastir to Adrianople will not be moved has lessened the apprehensions of the Bulgarian Government.

September 29.—It is reported that a general rising in Eastern Macedonia was proclaimed on the 27th, and severe fighting is reported at Razlog, Batchevo, and Perim. Turkish troops are withdrawn from three points on the Bulgarian frontier.

October 1.—Turks burn the towns of Batchevo and Belitintza.

October 2.—It is reported that the entire population of Mehomia, numbering 3,200, was massacred on September 28. The backbone of the Macedonian revolution is broken; the Turks are gaining the upper hand everywhere.

October 3.—Conferences between the ministers of the Czar and Francis Joseph result in an agreement to put in operation in Macedonia an amplified program of reforms. American missions in Macedonia issue an appeal for Red Cross help.



Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D. Professor in Columbia University

Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D. Pres't of Johns Hopkins University (1876-1902), Pres't of Carnegie Institution

Frank Moore Colby, M.A. Late Professor in New York University

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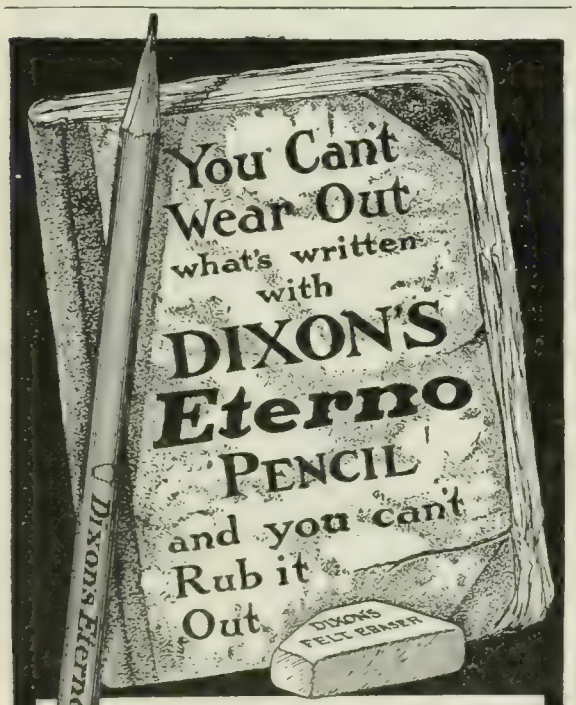

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October 4.—Austria and Russia demand the introduction of a system of foreign control in Macedonia for the purpose of insuring the realization of the reform program. A fight is reported between Bulgarians and Turks at Demiro Kapia. The Bulgarian villages of Obiditt and Kremen are reported pillaged and burned.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 28.—Mr. Watson closes his presentation of the United States' side of the argument before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

Discharged employees of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company attack the offices at the Canadian Soo and do considerable damage before they are driven off by the militia.

September 29.—Servian officers who conspired to punish the regicides are sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

A meeting in London urges the British Government to take action toward putting an end to Turkish rule in Macedonia.

Mr. Robinson closes Canada's argument before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and Hannis Taylor begins his speech for the United States.

September 30.—Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, dies at Davos-Platz, Switzerland.

The Czar arrives in Vienna, and is warmly welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Count Hedervary, Prime Minister of Hungary, resigns.

October 1.—Premier Balfour delivers an address at Sheffield on his fiscal policy, declaring that England must have a tariff to protect her against the competition of other nations as well as of her own colonies.

Eberlein's statue of Wagner is unveiled at Berlin.

English railroad builders sail for America to learn our methods in working coal and iron fields and in harnessing waterfalls.

It is said that China refuses to consent to any terms proposed by Russia that will postpone the evacuation of Manchuria.

Japan sends troops into Korea and may refuse to evacuate until Russia leaves Manchuria.

October 2.—Lord Milner declines the Colonial Secretaryship.

Japan declares that the movement of troops to Korea has no connection with any trouble with Russia.

October 3.—Wayne MacVeagh begins his argument for Venezuela before The Hague Tribunal.

Pius X. issues his first encyclical commemorating Leo XIII.

October 4.—A new cabinet with General Gruics at its head is formed in Servia.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AND INDIAN LANDS SCANDALS.

September 28.—Delaware Indians file a claim against the United States, preferring charges of fraud against the Dawes Commission and Secretary Hitchcock and asking $1,000,000 damages on account of the expense to which they were put in defending the titles to their lands.

September 29.—Postmaster-General Payne informs the President that his report on the postal investigation would be submitted by October 20.

October 1.—The Federal Grand Jury in Washington returns three more indictments in the postal cases, one against George W. Beavers and State Senator George E. Green, of New York, and two against W. Scott Towers.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 28.—President Roosevelt and family return to Washington from Oyster Bay.

The number of immigrants in August were 64,977, as against 45,549 in August, 1902.

The trial of J. H. Tillman for the murder of

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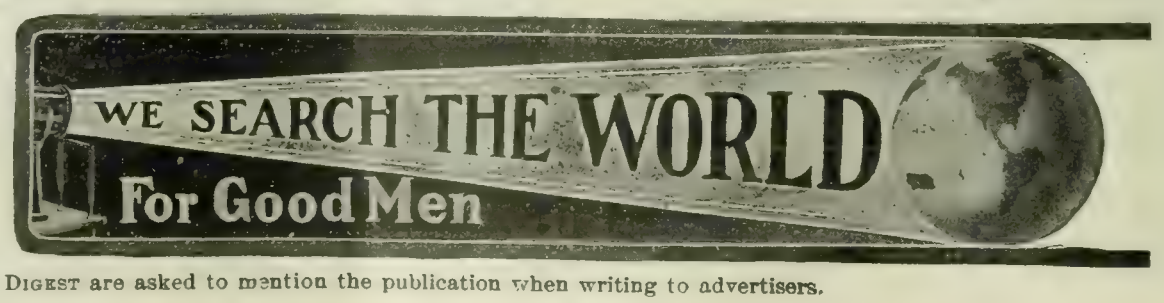


N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia *State*, begins at Lexington, S. C.

A receiver is appointed in Connecticut for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and an injunction is issued restraining a forced sale of the property.

September 29.—President Roosevelt confers with labor leaders on the Miller case and announces that his decision not to dismiss Miller because he was not a member of a union was final.

Ex-Senator Wolcott wins in the Republican fight in Colorado.

September 30.—The President disapproves the applications for increased rank for the civil engineers in the navy.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, issues a circular letter giving a report of the conference with the President.

Rev. Dr. David H. Greer is elected Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of New York.

October 1.—The Massachusetts Democratic state convention renominates W. A. Gaston for governor.

George B. McClellan is nominated for mayor by the New York Democrats.

October 2.—General Corbin is ordered to command the Department of the East, relieving General Chaffee, who is assigned to general staff duty in Washington.

The Massachusetts Republican state convention renominates the state officers and indorses President Roosevelt.

October 3.—President Buchanan overcomes the opposition of "Sam" Parks and is reelected by the convention of the American Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Kansas City.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company starts a legal fight to prevent the Canadian receiver taking possession of its Canadian property.

October 4.—Cardinal Gibbons addresses a vast throng in Baltimore on the new Pope and his election.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

September 28.—*Porto Rico:* Sixty thousand children begin school attendance.

September 29.—*Philippines:* Dominador Gomez is sentenced to prison in Manila for sedition.

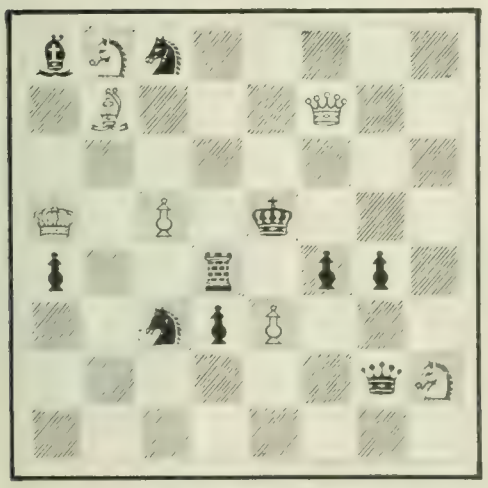
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 869.

By E. ORSINI.

Black Ten Pieces.



White Seven Pieces.

b S s s; 1 B 3 Q 2; 3: K 1 P 1 k 3; p 2 1 1 p p 1; 2 s p P 3; 5 q S; 8.

White mates in two moves.

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In July,	1900, they sold for	450
In Jan'ry,	1901, they sold for	500
In July,	1901, they sold for	550
In Jan'ry,	1902, they sold for	600
In July,	1902, they sold for	625
In Jan'ry,	1903, they sold for	700
In July,	1903, they sold for	750

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Problem 870.

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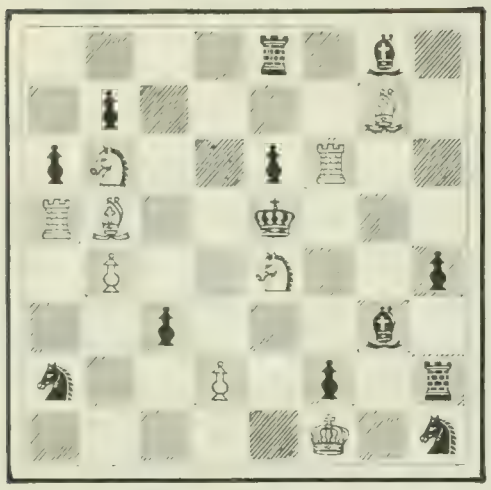

White—Nine Pieces.

4 r 1 b 1 ; 1 p 4 B 1 ; p S 2 p r 2 ; R B 2 k 3 ; 1 P 2 S 2 p ; 2 p 3 b 1 ; s 2 P 1 p 1 r ; 5 K 1 s.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 863. Key-move : B—B 5.

No. 864.

1. Q—Kt 6 / B—Kt 5	2. Q R 6 / P—B 4	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—K 3, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. Q—Kt sq, ch / B—Q 5 (must)	3. Q x B, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. A. Seller, Denver; H. Anderson, Laurel, Miss.

863: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Cardoza, Brooklyn; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Almy, Chicago; J. G. Overholser and C. Achamire, Anamoose, N. D.; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; Z. G., Detroit; C. H. S., St. Louis; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; C. Lusher, Brooklyn.

Comments (863): "Novel"—G. D.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Fine"—J. G. L.; "Very good"—J. H. S.; "A little beauty"—J. E. W.

864: "Quite foxy"—G. D.; "White's second move in main variation is very clever"—F. S. F.; "Lacking in variety"—J. G. L.; "A clever but easily discovered device"—J. H. S.

Problem 866 (Weinheimer) was taken from an authoritative publication. and the editor believed that he had found the solution. He is now of the opinion that the problem can not be solved.

In addition to those reported, Miss Agnes O'Brien, San Francisco, got 859; J. G. O. and C. A., 861; A. H., and "Veritas," Nelson's 2-er.

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Mr. Pillsbury, on September 23, played fifteen games simultaneously in the Brooklyn Chess-club, winning ten and drawing two.

The Evans Gambit.

The "Evans" is not played often in these days by the Masters. Several experts think that, with an equal player, White can not afford to give the Pawn for the attack; while others decline the Gambit, fearful that White would get the better game. This Gambit was one of Morphy's favorites, and he played it with consummate skill. Here are two games showing the possibilities and beauties of the Gambit. The first game was played recently in Vienna.

KALDEGG. *White.*	ZEISSL. *Black.*	KALDEGG. *White.*	ZEISSL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 P—K 5	Kt x P (b)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	9 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt ch
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	10 K—Q sq	Q—R 4 ch
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	11 B—K 2	Q—Kt 3 (c)
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	12 R—K sq	K—Q sq (d)
6 P—Q 4	P x P	13 B—R 3	P—Q 3 (e)
7 Q—Kt 3 (a)	Q—B 3	14 Q—Kt 5	Q—B 4 (f)

And White mates in three moves.

Notes from Wiener Schachzeitung.

(a) This move used to be played by Morphy. Castles is usual.

(b) The natural move was 8.., Q—K Kt 3. As White had not Castled, Black thought that he had no reason to be afraid of the open King's file.

(c) Q—B 4 was worth examination.

(d) Forced. If 12.., Kt—K 2, then 13 B—R 3; and White speedily gains a winning advantage. Black can not play 13.., P—Q 3, because of 14 Q—R 4 ch.

(e) Evidently, 13.., Kt—B 3 would be bad because of 14 B—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 15 B—B 4. Also, 13.., Kt—R 3 would be ruinous, because of 14 B—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 15 Q—Kt 5, threatening Q x B and B—R 5. Hence, Black selected the plausible 13.., P—Q 3. Subsequent examination showed that 13.., B—Kt 3 was best.

(f) To Black's amazement White announced mate in three moves.

The second game was played at the odds of Qneen's Knight, Mr. G. Reichhelm, the well-known Philadelphia expert, handling the White pieces.

REICHHELM. *White.*	A— H—. *Black.*	REICHHELM. *White.*	A— H—. *Black.*
1 P-K 4 (a)	P—K 4	12 B—B 4 ch	K x P
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	13 K R-K sq ch	K—Q 4
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	14 Q R-Q sq ch	K—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	15 B—K 3 ch	K—Kt 4
5 P—B 3	B—B 4	16 Q—K 2 ch	K—R 4
6 Castles	P—Q 3	17 R x Q	Kt x R
7 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3 (b)	18 Q—B 4	Kt—B 3
8 P x P	P x P	19 Mate in four.	
9 B x P ch (c)	K x B		
10 Kt x P ch	K—K 3 (d)		
11 Q-Kt 4 ch	K x Kt		

(a) Remove White's Queen's Knight.

(b) A fault. P x P is best.

(c) This instructive sacrifice should be well noted.

(d) If Kt x Kt, than Q x Q. If King goes to Bishop's square, then B—R 3 ch.

A Flat Refusal.—WILLIE: "Let's play we are married.

LITTLE BESSIE: "Have you ever played it with any other girl?"

WILLIE: "No."

LITTLE BESSIE: "Then you can't practise on me."—*Smart Set.*

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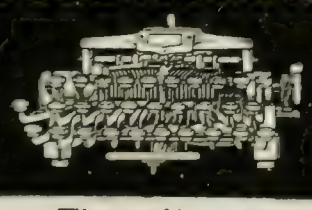

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OUR INTEREST IN THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

MANY of our newspapers seem to look at the Russo-Japanese dispute as a matter of small interest to the United States. The principal themes of editorial remark are the prospect of war, the comparison of the naval and military strength of Russia and Japan, Russia's failure to evacuate Manchuria, and the general character of Russian diplomacy. The relation of our own country to the crisis has been almost entirely unconsidered. One of the few papers to call attention to our part in the matter is the New York *Journal of Commerce*. This paper says:

"It is not alone Japan that is confronted with the necessity of choosing between resistance to the aggression of Russia in Eastern Asia and a relegation to the rank of a minor power, carrying no further weight nor influence in the councils of nations. The United States is face to face with a situation which calls for some emphatic statement of how much longer she proposes to accept Russian promises, which are made only to be broken, and to tolerate the development of Russian policy, which is cynically contemptuous of her position as one of the great Powers of the Pacific. The world is to day seeing the fulfilment of Seward's prophecy that 'the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter.' Our coast-line half encloses the Pacific, and fronting that great ocean may be counted more than half the population of the globe. Their trade, rudimentary as yet, is capable of being developed to enormous proportions. We have acquired the Philippine Islands avowedly to facilitate the acquisition of our proper share of that trade, and we are prepared to spend $200,000,000 in cutting the isthmus that separates the Gulf from the Pacific, mainly for the same purpose. The 800,000 square miles of our territory which Secretary Blaine estimated as dependent for a commercial outlet on the Pacific will be only a part of the country having an outlook on Asia when the Gulf States find the great ocean at their door by way of Panama.

"In view of this position, these expectations, and all the responsibilities they involve, what does our Government propose doing about a policy which not only means, but necessarily involves, the partition of the greatest of Asiastic empires among the chief Powers of Europe; the strangling of the nascent progress of Japan, and the dominance in Asia of a Power whose primacy means death to our trade, perpetual barrenness for all our hopes of greatness on the Pacific, and paralysis to the growth in wealth and the arts of civilization of half the human race?"

America would lose more than any other great Power, says the same paper in another editorial, by the break-up of China. To quote:

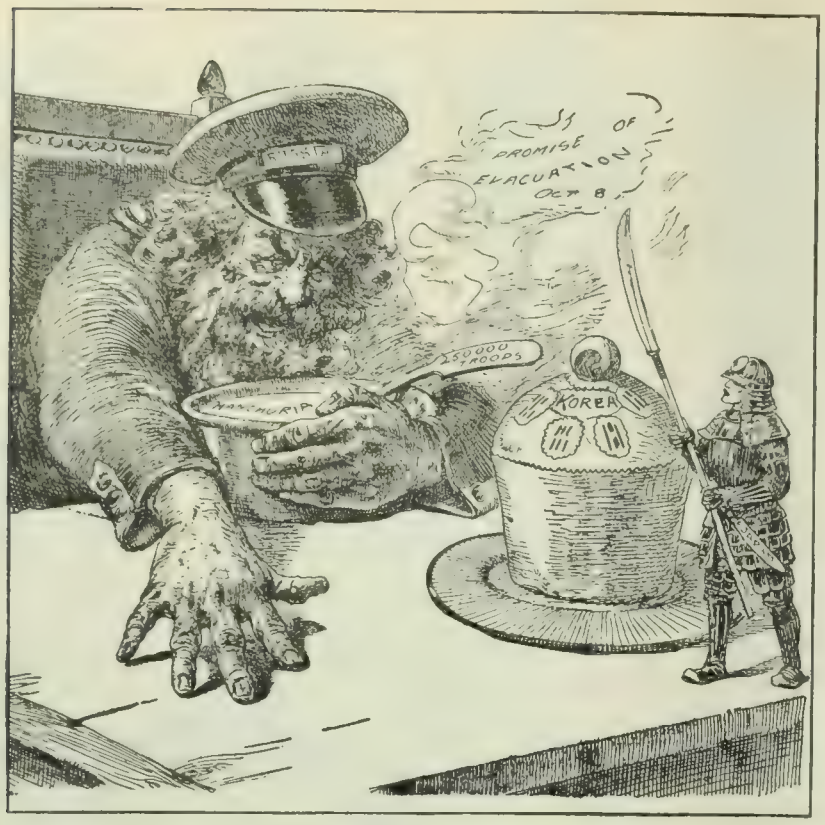
"It is customary to assume that this country has very little at stake in the future of the Chinese Empire, but as a matter of fact it is we who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the disintegration of China. If China breaks up, the countries which have a preemptive right to territory will be Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and France. In practically every case where a sphere of influence or sovereignty is established there is a likelihood that preferential tariffs would be introduced, to the obvious loss of no nation so much as our own. To the commercial argument should be added the constant menace to the peace of the world involved in the maintenance of Chinese armies trained and officered under the direction of the great military Powers of Europe. The danger of provoking war by insisting on a maintenance of the existing situation is but a trifling one compared with the struggle which would precede and follow a break-up of the Chinese Empire."

VISCOUNT KATSURA,
Premier of Japan. "One man in this world," said a partisan Japanese organ some months ago, "stands between vice and virtue, honor and dishonor, in perfect neutrality, inclining impartially neither to one side nor to the other—this marvelous man is Katsura."

The likelihood of war between Russia and Japan over Korea is discussed in our department of Foreign Topics. The New York *Sun*, which is uncommonly well informed in matters of foreign politics, recalls the fact that war has long been considered inevitable, and argues that if it must come, this is the time for it. Says *The Sun*:

"From the viewpoints of both countries, there are reasons for doubting the expediency of postponing the conflict any longer. It might have been better for Japan could the trial of strength have taken place immediately after the conclusion of the treaty by which Great Britain bound herself to assist the Mikado in case he should be attacked by more than one Power. It might have been better for Russia also, for at that time it would have been relatively easy to secure the cooperation of France, in spite of the knowledge that such cooperation would bring England into the field. Now, on the other hand, the relations of France and England have been so signally improved that only with the utmost reluctance would the former country enter on a course certain to provoke British hostility. The friendliness, however, with which the French people are beginning to regard Great Britain is increasing, and, unless checked, may not only weaken, but eventually disrupt, the alliance with Russia.

"It may, therefore, be plausibly argued at St. Petersburg that it is no longer for the Czar's interest to defer the inevitable conflict with Japan. According to reports which have been telegraphed to



JAP THE GIANT KILLER,
Who is preparing to kill the Russian giant all by himself.
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

RUSSIA TEARS A LEAF OFF THE CALENDAR, AND FINDS A FORGOTTEN MEMORANDUM.
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

RUSSIA IN CARTOON.

Europe, and which seem to be credited at Tokyo, Russia has managed to collect, in the region stretching from the Amur River to the Yellow Sea, no fewer than 250,000 soldiers. Her naval force has also been increased, tho, as we have formerly pointed out, its comparative efficiency will be impaired by the fact that it is divided into two squadrons, one stationed at Vladivostok, and the other at Port Arthur, whereas the Japanese fleet occupies a midway position."

"CRANKS" AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE arrest in Washington within four days of three lunatics, supposedly bent on mischief to President Roosevelt, following so closely on the similar episode at Oyster Bay, has revived the agitation for Congressional legislation regarding attempts on the life of the President or of any one who is in line of succession for the Presidency. "It is true that the squadrons and battalions of military guards which hedge about a king are not to be appointed to surround a President of this republic," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*; "but none the less the most rigorous measures should be taken to insure the safety of the President's person corresponding with the imminent risks to which his conspicuous position necessarily gives exposure." These latest incidents at the White House, says the Washington *Star*, have "aroused afresh the feeling that Congress has been grossly negligent of a vitally important duty," and "it is not to be doubted that the clamor for this measure of precaution and prevention will swell in volume as the weeks pass before the meeting of the houses."

Since the President has returned to Washington from Oyster Bay no less than six "cranks" have been arrested. One of these, Peter Elliott, tried to see the President on Monday of last week, but was overpowered and arrested. A revolver, a long knife, and a pair of scissors were found on his person. The physicians pronounced him insane. It developed later that Elliott had sent his photograph in a letter to the President, and had approached him in church, the day before he was arrested, and had spoken to him. Another "crank" armed with two knives was arrested on Wednesday of last week; and on Thursday a William Doherty was arrested. Both these men carried letters addressed to the President, which showed in their tone and wording that the writers were unbalanced mentally. The newspapers can not understand why a man, who advertised himself as Elliott did, should be allowed to approach the President, and they do not like to contemplate what might have happened had Elliott's insanity taken a homicidal turn.

The New York *Tribune* calls for a bodyguard to protect the President. It says:

"Ultra-democratic prejudices have been invoked, both in and out of Congress, to defeat the passage of any measure assuring the President special and openly admitted means of personal protection. Tho the Senate two years ago voted for a bill creating a military guard for the Chief Executive, the more rampant democracy of the House balked at the Presidential guard as savoring too strongly of the traditions of monarchy.

"This tendency to ridicule as imitation of Old-World models the simplest provision for the President's safety is to be seriously regretted. Times have changed since the earlier days of Presidential simplicity. The dangers from indiscriminate contact with crowds, of free and easy access to the White House, of handshaking with every importunate tourist or sightseer, have vastly increased with the growth of the country and the spread of anarchistic and socialistic doctrine. The man who shot McKinley was a foreigner and an anarchist. The man arrested in the White House on Monday was a foreigner and an anarchist. Democracy has as much to fear from such foes as monarchy, and it is surely a sham assertion of democratic equality which hesitates at singling out the President for military protection against assassins whose brains are full of plots for the destruction of all rulers and all government.

"It is time for us as a nation to admit and face the dangers which threaten the personal safety of our Presidents. Three national tragedies within fifty years should enforce the lesson which Congress has so far refused to heed. We owe it to the President to give him a reasonable assurance of protection from the bullet of the anarchist conspirator or the dangerous lunatic; and we should give him the protection frankly and openly—not by such backdoor methods as detailing to his service Treasury detectives taken from their proper and legitimate work."

It is reported from Berlin that the German department of political police, reading of the arrests of "cranks" in Washington, expresses only surprise that the reports have been so full. In Germany there is an average of one arrest each day of persons suspected of designs against members of the imperial family, but the police refuse to report such cases to the public, believing that the report would influence other ill-balanced minds and increase the danger. Mr. Loeb, Secretary to the President, announces that in the future he shall, as far as he can, suppress all mention in the newspapers

of the "crank" visits to the White House. This plan is favored by our newspapers.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks that the revival of the practise of cartooning the President (noticed in these columns September 26, page 380) has much to do with producing these "cranks." It says:

"These frequent attempts by cranks to approach the President of the United States are matters of no little seriousness, and we can not tell how far the crime may be due to an American trait characteristic of high and low, a habit of tolerating, if not openly encouraging, free speech and free movement to all. We have made the President less easily approached, but the President is still quite as much a target for the cartoonists and the critics. How to lessen such publicity and familiarity, which unquestionably have their influence upon affected minds, is, of course, a question. But it is only a straw, showing the way of the wind, that the pockets of the latest assailant of the President were filled with printed comments upon the official head of the nation. It is, of course, true that 'Teddy' and the display of teeth in the cartoon may be published signs of good-will, but we can not doubt that they have a decided influence in producing that familiarity that in diseased minds may be succeeded by a murderous attempt. By so much as we as a people treat the President's personality in undignified fashion, by so much are we in danger of personal violence to him."

AMERICA AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

AFTER discussing for five months the effect that Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme is likely to have on Great Britain, the American newspapers are just beginning to consider what effect it is likely to have upon America. According to the Chamberlain program, foreign grain and flour, except maize (corn), and foreign meat and dairy produce, except bacon, are to be taxed, and a duty is to be placed on manufactured goods. Special tariff favors and reciprocity arrangements are then to be given to the colonies, and the tariff can be used in various ways to threaten or conciliate other countries. America has a large and growing trade with Great Britain and the British colonies, and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that the success of the Chamberlain program "will be a serious blow to the agriculture and manufactures of the United States." It will "strike our farmers a heavy blow and derange our international exchanges," thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.).

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, argues that our own tariff will protect us from the British attack. It says:

"In this gigantic war of tariffs the United States would have an advantage. Thanks to the Republican party, we are forty years ahead in seeing the advantages of protection. Our ring-fence is up and it is John Bull tight. We have in Cuba and the Philippines —to say nothing of other lands to come—our tropical markets and products. Thanks to the high wages of protection, we produce cheaper per unit. Our wheat, meat, and manufactures can pass any tariff, as Germany has discovered.

"But with all our advantages, the fight will be bitter. England is our big market. One-third of our exports go there and half of those exports will be taxed under Mr. Chamberlain's plan. Whether he carries the British electorate or not is another question. He has a fighting chance. If protection does not win in England at first, it will in the end, because it is sound in principle and practise. But it is as plain as day that when England is turning toward protection is no time for us to drop a high tariff. Instead, it must be retained and used under reciprocity treaties to extort concessions. . . . . .

"All this country needs to do is to keep on in the way it has been going. Build up its industries by protection, seek markets in South America, China, and other such countries, and nothing that European nations can do in the way of tariff barriers will check or stop our growth. What they buy of the United States they take because they need it and can not get it elsewhere as good as low-priced. The people of the United States wish Great Britain well, but they have not much faith in protection helping her to any great extent."

An Independent Democratic view may be seen in the following comment by the New York *World:*

"What would be the effect of a British protective policy upon the trade of the United States with that country? This is the question of practical interest to our people in the revolutionary proposals of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour.

"Mr. Chamberlain most explicitly excluded, in his Glasgow speech, all raw materials of manufacture. Our enormous cotton exports will not be touched. He would put a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on our meat and dairy exports, of 2 shillings (50 cents) per quarter on our wheat, and of 10 per cent. ad valorem on our manufactured goods. These are all very small duties compared with our own tariff rates on British exports to this country, which, as a British Blue Book states, average 73 per cent. ad valorem. The proposed grain and food duties are so small that their effect

THE WILLIAM TELL OF BRITISH POLITICS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

as a stimulus on the grain and food-producing power of Canada and Australia would necessarily be many years in making itself felt, and no immediate or sudden reduction of the British demand for our wheat and meat could possibly occur.

"As to our manufactured exports to markets under the British flag, that is another story. A 10-per-cent. duty on the $100,000,000 worth a year of manufactures we sell to Britain, and duties favoring British manufactures in her colonies, to which we send another $100,000,000 annually, would bear some fruit. Mr. Chamberlain thinks it would lead to a reciprocity treaty moderating our present Dingley duties on some British products. So that what he is really aiming at is, as *The World* anticipated last June, to give British manufactures a lift in the world's markets, and especially in the United States. The interest of this country in such a policy will be great in proportion as it affects our enormous exports to Great Britain. Protection turned against us by our best customer abroad may take on a different complexion."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) thinks that the American voter may learn something useful about the workings of the Dingley tariff from one of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks. Says this Chicago paper:

"Joseph Chamberlain has called attention to the fact that products of countries ruled by 'protection' are sold in foreign lands more cheaply than at home. He specifies metallic wares manufactured in the United States and sold at less in Sheffield than in the towns where they are produced.

"This fact, which 'nobody can deny,' ought to cure Americans of the illusion that under 'protection' it is 'the foreigner who pays the tax,' as is so positively claimed by advocates of special industrial privilege.

"Mr. Chamberlain's perverse and self-contradictory political

course is not calculated to win admiration on this side of the sea. But as one holding up the mirror to a spurious economic theory Mr. Chamberlain is going to achieve the unintended.

"He will contribute materially to the economic education of the American people and especially of the American consumer."

AN ATTEMPT AT AN AMERICAN "PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL."

IF we pay $40,000,000 to the French Panama Canal Company for their rights, tools, work, etc., on the isthmus, is it to be divided between two gangs of thieves, "$20,000,000 to the thieves in France and $20,000,000 to the thieves in America?" That is the charge made by Col. Henry Watterson in a striking editorial quoted in these columns from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* two weeks ago (p. 416). The editorial was telegraphed all over the country, and its remarkable charges of corruption and jobbery in connection with the adoption of the Panama route immediately became a subject of discussion. The newspapers at once began to demand the proof of these charges; but the replies of *The Courier-Journal* have been so vague and unsatisfactory to the inquiring newspapers that most of the press seem inclined to take a humorous view of the "scandal," at Colonel Watterson's expense. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

COL. HENRY WATTERSON,

Editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who makes charges of wholesale corruption and jobbery in connection with the Panama canal treaty.

"Our old friend Colonel Watterson has had another financial nightmare. In his mind's eye, in the visions of his head upon his troubled bed, he has seen twenty millons of dollars, of the forty which we are to pay to the French Panama Canal Company, divided up between Senators and members of the lobby. He raves at the suggestion that these things never occurred. He revolts at the notion that his imagination is responsible for the carnival of corruption which he has described in that lurid language for which he is so justly eminent.

"These things could not have happened without our special knowledge. If Colonel Watterson is overcome by a summer's cloud, he must not blame others with a clearer vision who have looked with intent eyes and have not seen the things which he has seen or thinks he has. In continually returning to his description of the saturnalia of financial debauches at Washington the fiery editor has not advanced the proof or suggestion thereof which normal minds require before they are convinced.

"Colonel Watterson once saw one hundred thousand armed Kentuckians marching on the capital to seat Mr. Tilden, but they vanished in thin air before the crucial day arrived. He saw in 1892 the Democracy 'marching through the slaughter-house to the grave' when it renominated Cleveland, and the rest of us saw that gentleman seated in the Presidential chair. In 1896 he saw in Mr. Bryan the arch-enemy of national prosperity and in 1900 supported him as the savior of the country.

"These things are said more in sorrow than in anger. If there is a scheme whereby the French people owning the canal are to give up one-half to the lobby, it is high time we know about it. Just why such a bargain should have been struck does not appear. The first offer of one hundred millions was refused, and it was only when the Nicaragua route was on the point of being adopted that the offer was dropped to forty millions, the exact figure at which the Canal Commission had valued the plant and the work accomplished. Colonel Watterson may be a greater engineer than any of those who have examined the subject, but doubt is cast on his statement when he claims that the work already done is not worth a sixpence. Sixteen miles are practically completed and require only dredging. The great Culebra cut has been under way for years, and no change of route is possible. If the men on the Canal Commission who for years investigated the subject are not entitled to belief, it is hard to find those who are.

"It is distinctly the duty of Colonel Watterson to cease from his wild statements and descend from the circumambient ether where he now resides into the arena of cold facts and tell us about this deal, which, if true, ought to drive many of the most prominent Senators from public life. If the Senate chamber is an Augean stable, Colonel Watterson must assume the rôle of Hercules and quit that of Thersites, which he has assumed so long and to so little advantage."

A more serious view of the Watterson allegations is taken by the New York *Sun*, which says:

"No more stupendous accusation of criminality was ever brought by any American in his senses. However lightly the charge may have been advanced by Colonel Watterson in the first place, the mere fact of its publication and the immediate public appreciation of its magnitude ought to have exercised a sobering effect upon the accuser as soon as he perceived his position. That position is no fit subject for humorous treatment by him or by anybody else. His responsibility is an extremely serious matter. It can not be avoided by swagger or disposed of by journalistic buffoonery. In order to preserve the esteem of his friends and fellow citizens Colonel Watterson must either prove his charges or confess himself mistaken and withdraw the same. If he is unable to do the one thing and persists in refusing to do the other, he will suffer in public estimation to an extent which it would be unpleasant for us to describe."

The Courier-Journal, however, does not retreat from its position. Replying to a request by the Boston *Herald* for proofs, it says: "If *The Herald* wants specifications, we have them in plenty. If it wants statistical information, we are prepared to furnish it." Up to the time of our going to press, however, the specifications and statistics have not appeared. The nearest approach to them that we have seen is contained in the following paragraphs, written in reply to a similar request by the Philadelphia *Press*. Says *The Courier-Journal*:

"Premising that, tho blindfold, we know plowed ground when we pass over it, that first and last we have passed over a good deal of plowed ground in and about the national capital, and that, ten days after the arrival of Lampre, the Panama agent in this country, it was in the very atmosphere of Washington that the ground had been plowed and the seed sown, we proceed at once to say that, in direct, personal terms we arraign no man's integrity unless we are prepared to submit a bill of particulars. Truth to say, in this matter, we venture to arraign the rather a condition, if not a system, than undertake to play detective on any man or set of men.

"*The Press* names Senator Hanna and Senator Spooner. Senator Hanna is a rich man. It has never been charged that he gained his wealth by dishonest means. Having made a fortune, he concluded to go into politics. As a public man he is accused of employing all those political agencies which lie at the foundation of what is called practical politics. He is the organizer and disburser of the Republican campaign fund. It will hardly be pretended that either in taking this in or putting it out the process will bear scrutiny. He is the author of a Ship Subsidy Bill, notoriously designed to discharge certain campaign obligations. We are not his conscience-keeper; neither are we his accuser. What his motive may have been as to Panama, we know not; possibly delay in the interest of the transcontinental railways. What else?

"How rich or poor Senator Spooner may be we know not. He is an able, and, as far as we have had the means of judging, a high-minded man. The incorporation in his bill of the alternative Nicaragua clause may indicate the one or other of two conjectures, that of a man inclining to Nicaragua and doing the best he could with the existing situation, or of one in sympathy with the transcontinental railway scheme of obstruction; for Senator Spooner is recognized as an eminent corporation counsel, not insensible, perhaps, to the argument—whimsical, but not necessarily insincere—which opposes outright the whole canal project.

"*The Courier-Journal* is not engaged in a crusade, personal or partisan. If one wants to know who the 'gray wolves' of Congress are, let him spend a winter in Washington. If he has a job, or even an honest claim, he will soon find out 'who' are to be 'seen.' The assumption that the Government is a Sunday-school class, made up in all its branches of cherub candidates for Paradise, may suit the jim-jam newspapers; but it will hardly pass with anybody who has a knowledge of how they do it and how they don't in the halls of legislation and in the departments.

"The pleading of *The Press* is at its best sophistical. When Lampre arrived, and the scene suddenly shifted from Nicaragua to Panama, there had been no other 'seismic disturbances' than the proposed $40,000,000. A majority of the Isthmian Canal Commission was first with Nicaragua. The reduction of their figures by the Panama people was concurrent upon the return of Hutin and coincident with the arrival of Lampre—that is to say, Hutin came over to spy out the lay of the land and size up its possibilities, and, this accomplished, he went back, and Lampre was dispatched with the new measurements properly adjusted. The thieves in Colombia got wind of it; they demanded twenty millions additional for themselves; they may have been assisted by a transcontinental railway lobby temporarily set up in Bogota; they certainly succeeded in killing the treaty, and hence we declare that it is up to the President to rescue the whole business alike from railway temporizing and Panama speculating by at once carrying out the mandatory conditions of the Spooner Act.

"All that *The Courier-Journal* has recently said, it said over and over again during the process of setting aside the Morgan-Hepburn Bill and substituting in room of it this Panama job; but newspapers now assailing us were then too intent upon the work in hand to take much or any notice of us."

THE MORSE IRON-WORKS AND UNION LABOR.

AN instance of "trades-unionism gone mad," so the New York *Mail and Express* says, is afforded by the shut-down of the Morse Iron-Works and Dry Dock Company in Brooklyn, last week, on account of labor troubles. Last year the firm employed 2,200 men, and had a pay-roll of $23,000 a week; now the business is in the hands of a receiver. What makes the case noteworthy is the allegation that the shut-down was not due to a dispute over wages, but to the disinclination of the men to work. Mr. E. P. Morse, president of the concern, says in a newspaper interview that "if the working man would do a fair day's work for the money he gets, and the employer could depend on the day's work being done, contracts could be taken and a basis arrived at upon which the employer could pay the increased and often exorbitant scale of wages demanded and all make a living; but when a hundred men are put to work on a vessel and half of them are found asleep, while the other half declare they have worked only as they felt inclined, why it is time to close up."

The right to sleep during working hours will be noticed as something new in the labor situation. Mr. Morse says further:

"We set a number of boiler-makers to work in the hold of an oil-tank. No sooner do they go to work than they post a 'shop steward' on guard. He takes his stand so that he can see everybody who approaches the ship. When one of our foremen would come along, the 'shop steward' would warn the men below and they would work like all possessed. After the foreman had made his inspection the man on guard would inform the men that he had passed on, and they would at once knock off and not do any more work until the foreman came around again. . . . . .

"We found the men loafing—even asleep—on the steamship *Styria* about a year ago. They openly boasted that they had not lifted a hammer during the day, and their organization was so strong that they did not have to work unless they so desired. We removed the foreman and got a trusted man to look after our interests.

"A strike was ordered, not only on that ship, but in all our works. Forced to give in because of the millions of capital at stake, we replaced the foreman and all the men discharged from the *Styria*. It was just there that we made our mistake. From that time on the unions have owned the works—we were simply putting up the money to run it.

"Strikes have followed one another in quick succession, each being more bitter than its predecessor, until all our work has been driven away. We are unable to guarantee when work will be turned out, and it is, therefore, impossible to hold our patronage.

"The port of New York is losing all its ship-building trade through unionism. Owners are taking their vessels to Philadelphia and other places, where the cost of labor is 20 per cent. less, the hours are longer, and the men work instead of going to sleep on the job. Trade-unionism will eventually close up every ship-building concern in New York if it is allowed to go on as it has been doing for the last two years."

The newspapers that comment on this shut-down remark that the unionists who brought about this result have hurt themselves worse than they have hurt anybody else. "It is a desperate situation for the capitalists who have invested their all in important enterprises," says *The Mail and Express*, but "it is still more desperate for the wives and children of misguided and misled working men who are deprived of the support to which they have a right—such wives and children, for instance, as those who to-day are watching the smokeless works of the Morse Company from the slopes of Bay Ridge, and wondering where their rent, their coal, and their bread are to come from in the winter now approaching."

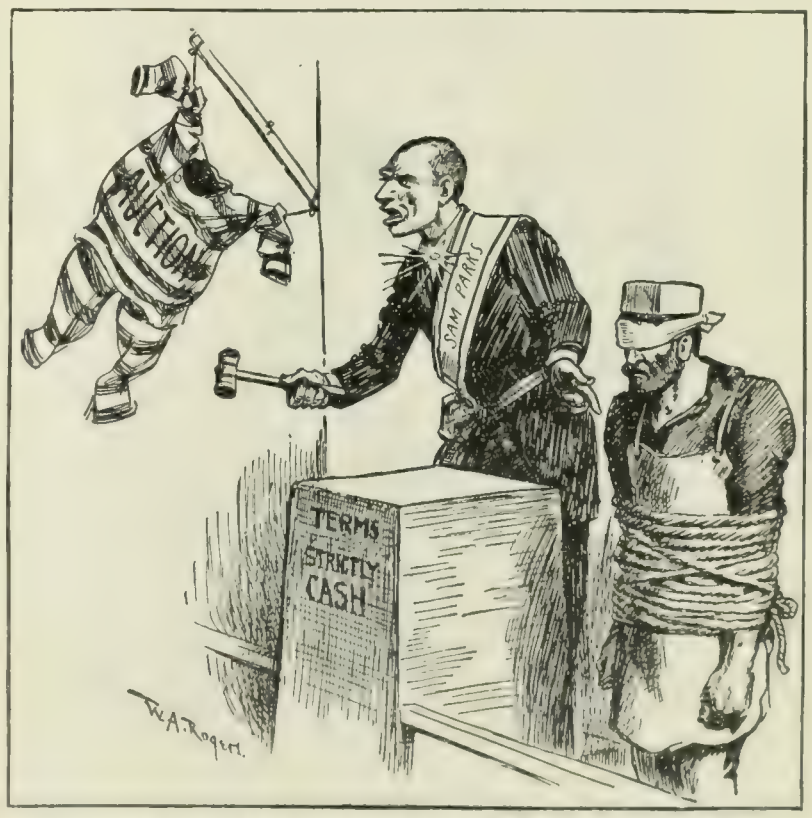
On the other side of the question *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis) figures that if the Morse works employed 2,200 men and had a payroll of $23,000 a week, the average wage must have been about $10 a week, which is not munificent. And at a meeting of the Central Federated Union in New York last Sunday George H. Warner, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, said he was glad that the union had put the Morse works out of business. He said:

"When we demanded the $3 minimum rate, it was refused us by Mr. Morse. We said that we would get it or the Morse Ship-building Company would go out of business. We have got this wage scale in the Morse yards, but Mr. Morse is not now in charge. Some one else is.

"If there is any disgrace attached to this matter, we are willing and anxious to assume it.

"The Morse Ship-building Company was the first to take shelter under the injunction law and tried to put the unions out of business. I understand that the Morse people say we are responsible for the ship-building trust. In that case, we should send a committee to Mr. Morgan to get some of the milk."

The chairman of the meeting is reported as saying that the shut-



"HOW MUCH AM I OFFERED FOR MY BLIND BROTHER?"
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

ting down of the Morse works "was a noble accomplishment for the cause of organized labor," and as declaring further that "such men and such firms ought to be put out of business by the unions."

CHILD-LABOR AND TRAMPS.

WE have often heard of the criminality of child-labor, how it stunts the growth of the children mentally and physically, and brings on premature old age; but the fact that it also brings about pauperism is brought out by Jane Addams, of Hull House, in Chicago. Writing in *Charities*, a New York weekly review of general philanthropy, she says that it has been discovered that child-labor has a debilitating effect upon the mental and physical systems that drives men to tramp-life. To quote:

"We have a municipal lodging-house in Chicago largely filled with tramps. In addition to housing them, an intelligent effort is

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MISS JANE ADDAMS,

Head worker of Hull House, Chicago, who finds that child workers become tramps.

made to get them into regular industry. A physician in attendance makes a careful examination of each man who comes to the lodging-house, and last winter we tried to see what connection could be genuinely established between premature labor and worn-out men. It is surprising to find how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labor and begin to tramp in order to get away from it, as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business life. This inordinate desire to get away from work seems to be connected with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with which to overcome its difficulties, or the moral stamina which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not. But we can not demand any of these things from a growing boy. They are all traits of the adult. A boy is naturally restless, his determination easily breaks down, and he runs away. At least this seems to be true of many of the men who come to the lodging-house. I recall a man who had begun to work in a textile-mill quite below the present legal age in New England, and who had worked hard for sixteen years. He told his tale with all simplicity, and as he made a motion with his hand he said, 'I done that for sixteen years.' I give the words as he gave them. 'At last I was sick in bed for two or three days with a fever, and when I crawled out, I made up my mind that I would rather go to hell than to go back to that mill.' Whether he considered Chicago an equivalent for that I do not know, but he certainly tramped to Chicago, and has been tramping for four years. He does not steal. He works in the summer and wanders about the rest of the year getting something to do when he can; but the suggestion of a factory throws him into a panic and quickly causes him to disappear from the lodging-house. The physician has made a diagnosis of general debility. The man is not fit for steady work. He has been whipped in the battle of life, and is spent prematurely because he began prematurely.

"What does this mean? That the young can not stand up to the grind of factory life; that they break down under it, and that we have no right to increase the list of paupers—of those who must be cared for by the municipal and by state agencies because when they are still immature and undeveloped they are subjected to a tremendous pressure."

Child-labor also tends to pauperize the parents, says Miss Addams, tho this phase of the subject is generally found only among the European immigrants. The parents, getting tired of work, become more or less dependent on the earnings of the child. For instance, Italian men who work on the railroads in summer find it a great temptation to settle down in winter upon the earnings of their children. An instance is cited of an Italian who was mourning the death of his twelve-year-old daughter, and who is quoted as saying: "She was my oldest kid. In two years she could have supported me, and now I shall have to work five or six years longer until the next one can do it."

THE SHIP-BUILDING TRUST SCANDAL.

SOME pretty caustic criticism follows the testimony of Mr. Daniel Leroy Dresser before the special examiner in New York city in connection with the affairs of the United States Ship-building Company. It appears from this testimony, says the New York *Evening Post*, that the methods practised in launching this concern "were no more reputable than those of the common sharper," and that "nearly every element of indecent cheating appears to have been present." "Public confidence and public morals have been severely shocked" by these developments, remarks *The Journal of Commerce*, "for character still stands for something in high finance, as the absence of it in some quarters plainly illustrates."

The Dresser testimony is summarized and commented upon as follows by the Baltimore *American*:

"Mr. Schwab, it appears, had purchased the Bethlehem Steel Works for $7,000,000 and conceived the idea of unloading it on the shipyard trust. It was a going concern, whereas the shipyard trust was in the formative stages. Step by step the steel king led the lambs on until they were induced to buy this steel plant, giving in payment for it bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, backed by a bonus of $10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the shipyard trust and $10,000,000 of the common stock of that concern. As tho they had not been sheared closely enough, these lambs entered into a second agreement, under the terms of which the stock (bonus) held by Schwab—one-fourth of which he had turned over to J. Pierpont Morgan—should be thrown upon the market and sold in advance of any other of the shipyard trust's securities.

"The scheme, as it worked out, was the most perfect game of fleecing ever known. Here is the way it worked out:

Schwab bought the steel plant for		$7,000,000
Schwab sold the plant to the shipyard trust for:		
Bonds	$10,000,000	
Preferred stock	10,000,000	
Common stock	10,000,000	
		30,000,000
First paper profit		$23,000,000
Schwab pocketed the bonds		$10,000 000
Schwab sold 75,000 shares preferred stock at 65		$4,875,000
Schwab sold 75,000 shares common stock at 25		1,875,000
Schwab's cash profit		$6.750,000
And he still held the bonds, giving him a total profit on the deal, in cash and bonds, of		$9,750,000

"Morgan's share in this carefully played game of mulcting the

public was equal to one-fourth of the cash profit realized by Schwab, or $2,250,000. Now comes the pretty part of the story. Schwab, after getting his $6,750,000 in cash, and while still holding his $10,000,000 in bonds, and Morgan, after having picked up $2,250,000 in cash, set out to wreck the shipyard trust. The latter concern was pressed for cash; but, altho it owned the Bethlehem steel-works, it was not permitted by Schwab and his agents to use the enormous profits of that plant to relieve its own difficulties, and was soon forced upon the rocks of bankruptcy.

"At that moment Schwab and Morgan, using the $10,000,000 of bonds they held against the steel-works as a lever, stepped in and tried to possess themselves of all of the assets of the shipyard trust, which would have included not only the Bethlehem plant, but all of the shipyards, contracts, etc. Luckily these despoilers were stopped in their scheme by the prompt appointment of a receiver for the shipyard trust. Now that the truth of their connection with the scandal is coming to light they should certainly be compelled to disgorge and make restitution, or there should be a way of reaching them through the law."

What astonishes the newspapers that comment on the case is the fact that the names of Charles M. Schwab and J. P. Morgan & Co. have figured in the testimony as parties to the financial methods referred to in the comments quoted above. J. P. Morgan & Co., however, have issued a sweeping denial of the charges, and "the choice is now," says the Baltimore *News*, "between the statements made by Mr. Dresser and Mr. J. P. Morgan." The hearing is still in progress, and it is expected that further testimony will clear away the doubts that now surround the case.

The Morgan statement is as follows:

"Neither the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. nor any partner had any connection with the inception or organization or financing of the United States Shipbuilding Company, nor have they ever received or owned any of its securities.

"As managers of the United States Steel Corporation Syndicate, we held the Bethlehem Steel Company's stock until a purchaser was found. It was transferred to the United States Shipbuilding Company at exact cost, and the preferred and common stock, which were received in lieu of interest and earnings of the company, were sold at private sale for $75,000, and the proceeds were distributed as part of profits of the United States Steel syndicate. Any statement that we were parties to any agreement for selling the stock is wholly untrue."

DESPITE reports of prosperity many persons throughout the country are so poor they still play the piano by hand.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

FINANCIAL JOURNALS ON FINANCIAL TROUBLES HERE AND ABROAD.

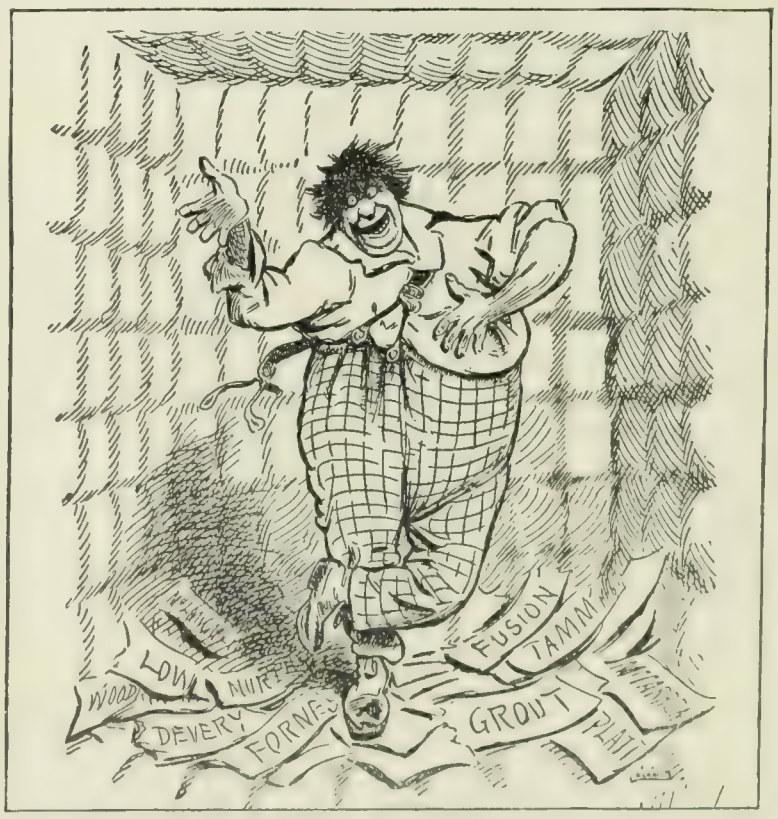
THE decline of British consols to 87, a low level not reached even during the Franco-Prussian war, and exceeded only in the panic of 1866; the decline in other values on the London market, and the persistent depreciation in security values on the New York market, combine to form a situation that arrests attention. "At no time in the history of speculation in this country," says the New York *Financial Age*, "has there been such a persistent depreciation of values as has been going on for the past year." This decline in prices in Wall Street is described in the daily papers of the county as a "rich men's panic." *The Financial Age* says corroboratively:

"The great bulk of this selling represents the holdings of wealthy men who have been compelled to dispose of thousands of shares of valuable securities in order to protect others which they value more, or which must be kept in order to maintain control of certain monopolies. Of course a large number of small holders have been forced to throw stocks overboard, but, contrary to the history of similar movements, the general public have not been the chief sufferers, and as factors in causing the decline their influence has been merely contributory. During the recent period of liquidation, over-extended capitalists have occupied the same relative position that has usually been held by small investors. When the selling has been the heaviest the offerings have been in 1,000 to 5,000 share lots, instead of the 100 and 200 shares that usually make up the bulk of the trading. For once the small investor has occupied the rôle of onlooker, while the great crash of values has been going on. The most tempting bargains have failed to induce them to enter the market, which has sorely felt the need of such support. It is this unexpected absence of public buying which has done more to depress speculative sentiment than any other cause, and it is small wonder that brokers are at a loss to understand it. It may be that the digestive ability of the American public has been overtaxed, or that it has merely been their patience which has been strained; but, at all events, they are 'out of the market,' which can not be expected to materially improve until the outsiders conclude that the time is ripe to pick up the bargains, which at present they are inclined to ignore."

"The cause of the embarrassment of most of these millionaires," says the New York *Commercial*, "is that they have allowed their resources to become tangled up in underwriting syndicates and unsalable securities." And it gives a number of instances:

"Hardly a week has passed during the last three months in

THE NEW YORK POLITICAL SITUATION.
—Leppert in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



THE MAN WHO TRIED TO FOLLOW THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.
—Barritt in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

CARTOON VIEWS OF NEW YORK POLITICS.

which the story has not been heard in Wall Street of some prominent capitalist who has been forced to dump on the market, or transfer at private sale, large blocks of standard stocks. Only a few days ago 70,000 shares, principally Steel Preferred, which had been carried for a year by a prominent capitalist, were thrown on the market. A year ago this capitalist was worth $6,000,000, but last week he was unable to put up an additional $700,000 as a margin to protect his holdings.

"A few days ago mention was made of a well-known capitalist who was forced to transfer at private sale 10,000 shares of Metropolitan and a block of Standard Oil stock. On the same day another capitalist was forced to sell 10,000 shares of an investment stock, at first reported to be Delaware & Hudson, but now understood to be General Electric, at 25 points below the market price. These are only a few instances of capitalists who a year ago were worth from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, but who have been forced to sell out their holdings to meet their obligations during the last two or three months."

The depression in London, however, appears to be more than a rich men's panic. The falls in values there, says *Bradstreet's*, "are facts of the highest consequence, indicating as they do that the British money market is under severe pressure and that political and other causes have combined to bring about what amounts to a crisis in the monetary situation at London." And the New York *Financier* believes that the British investors are expecting "a grave crisis." It says:

"In addition to the unfavorable influence which has been exerted upon the situation by the local political derangement and the rupture of the cabinet, there appear to be apprehensions of a grave crisis, resulting from the serious loss of credit and a possible shock to the banking system of Great Britain, which threatened crisis is chargeable to the enormous expansion of the national debt, as the outcome of the South African war and of the unsatisfactory settlement which was made with the people of the Transvaal after the close of that conflict. If these apprehensions are felt also at continental centers, they seem to explain why European investors are apparently standing aloof and refraining from giving support to the London market for consols. The prospect of tariff changes in Great Britain as the result of the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would naturally tend to deter purchases by Europeans of British funds which would be likely to be further affected by the trade depression caused by the adoption of such a protective tariff as would result to the disadvantage of neighboring nations and especially Germany. If the apprehensions regarding Great Britain's credit and her banking system are considered well founded, this possible financial crisis would necessarily have such an effect upon banking sentiment in Europe as to lead to the adoption of measures to counteract the effect of the crisis, and as part of those measures Europeans would freely sell all British securities which they now appear to be doing.

"That the Bank of England is actively preparing for financial disturbance appears to be shown by the change which the bank has made in the policy of controlling the London bullion market, this institution—instead of, as formerly, raising the selling price for gold, in lieu of advancing the rate of discount, when the bank desired to take effective measures for protecting its stock of bullion—having arbitrarily established a price which it will pay for all bullion coming upon the market. The effect of this procedure will probably be to attract to the bank all floating supplies of gold and compel continental banks either to outbid the bank or to adopt other measures for augmenting their reserves of bullion.

"An acute political crisis in Great Britain may be averted by the formation of a temporary cabinet pending a dissolution of the Parliament and a new election. Unless, however, this election should result in the abandonment of the tariff proposition or in the adoption of such a modified form of protection as would not be injurious to neighboring nations, the attitude of these nations, as regards British securities, would not be changed and retaliatory measures would most likely follow, possibly precipitating the threatened financial crisis. Until the fiscal policy of Great Britain shall be definitely settled, therefore, there will probably be a maintenance of a defensive attitude by continental countries resulting in such conditions as will affect not only Great Britain, but indirectly this country, by deterring financial negotiations which may be sought to be made by our bankers with those of Europe. That this view of the effect of the situation abroad upon this country is reasonable seems to be shown by the sensitiveness of our exchange and security markets since beginning of the crisis in London."

A Negro Street-Railway Company.—A new phase of the race question has developed in Jacksonville, Fla., out of the attempt to separate the races in the street-cars there. When the attempt at discrimination was made, the colored citizens refused to ride in the cars, with the result that the restrictions were withdrawn. Even then the negroes did not patronize the cars, but instead they raised the capital and organized a car line of their own. *The Christian Recorder* (Philadelphia, negro), which supplies the above information, declares that to-day the negroes "are operating the finest and best patronized car lines in the city of Jacksonville, the line on its business thoroughfare alone possibly excepted." The company is made up entirely of negroes, even to the motormen and conductors, and the line is patronized by the whites as well as by the colored. *The Recorder* continues:

"The courage and self-sacrifice shown by these people as a whole during the contention for their rights was really remarkable. Women and children would walk miles day and night rather than submit to the outrage which was ratified by the city council. They were so wrought up over the indignity that they ceased to patronize the cars even after the offensive restrictions were withdrawn. . .

"The success of this instance of overthrowing the 'Jim Crow' infamy in the South will be hailed with pleasure by friends of the race and lovers of fair-play everywhere. To the race in New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, and elsewhere, the actions of the Jacksonville people are commended as an object-lesson. In their case the discrimination was turned into a fortune, and the same use can and should be made of every phase of adversity suffered by us anywhere."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE concert of Europe sounds as if the late Richard Wagner were conducting the performance.—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

MR. BRYAN may try his best, but he will not be able to goad Grover Cleveland into starting a paper.—*The Chicago News.*

IT must be said of England in this Alaska boundary business that she is ready to take an advanced ground.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IF Moses could have foreseen all the political cartoonery that his little basket-in-the-bulrushes incident would be made to stand for, he might have hesitated.

FULLY COMPETENT.—One Indian at Muscogee leased his land six times to the Standard Oil Company. It might be well to call the investigation off and let the Indians work out their own salvation.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. KNOX'S long preparation for fighting the trusts reminds one of the man who backed off three miles to get a running start for a jump over a fence. When he reached the fence he was too exhausted to jump.—*The Commoner.*

JOHN WANAMAKER says Roosevelt is the best friend the laboring man ever had. The best friend gag is the same one Teacher uses when she appeals to Little Willie's nobler nature with a hickory sprout.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SENATOR STONE says that Gray will never be the Democratic nominee for President. Judging from the wool-pulling going on, it is safe to say that the nominee, whoever he may be, will be gray enough before he is elected.—*The Dallas News.*

MACEDONIAN insurgents report that eighty of their number routed 2,000 Turks. Every day they remain in insurrection the Macedonians lose money. Chicago would pay well for their services as census takers.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE Auburn editress says: "There would be less need of prisons if more girls and boys stayed on the farm." That's right; for putting stones in fleeces of wool, the small apples in the middle of the barrel, selling limed eggs for fresh ones, and the lies of a horse-trade are not, like stealing a door mat, prison offenses.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

TURN which way he would, the trillionaire met with rebuffs. All the universities were burning money in their heating plants and courteously, yet firmly, declined this proffered gifts. The poor would go two blocks out of their way rather than meet him. Farmers were ugly about the numbers of fresh-air funds and were threatening to shoot. The trillionaire became desperate. "I'll pay my taxes," said he. Of course, he was shunned by those of his own class henceforth. But, on the other hand, the happiness that flows from free-will offering was his.—*Puck.*

LETTERS AND ART.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF KIPLING'S NEW POEMS.

THE dominant note in the press criticism evoked by the publication of Rudyard Kipling's new book of poems, "The Five Nations," is one of disappointment. "He seems to have got the dreariness of the Transvaal landscape into the movement of his verse," observes the Springfield *Republican;* and the New York *Evening Post* says:

"It was good to be young in the early nineties and to read Mr. Kipling's poetry. It seemed the challenge of a new romance to youth, and youth responded in generous fashion. Pirated editions of 'Barrack Room Ballads' sold like the latest novel. Brokers quoted Kipling, janitors sang 'Danny Deever' and 'Mandalay.' Since Byron's Corsairs and Giaours ran their proud course the English-speaking world had not known so prompt and universal enthusiasm for any poet. . . . The new poems are very much less a wildling product. Were it not for Mr. Kipling's name on the title-page we should call them Kiplingesque, for, with a few exceptions, they illustrate rather the poet's mannerisms than his elemental force. The superb grotesqueness of the earlier poems in slang is wanting, vulgarity tends to replace it; the echoing refrains of the Barrack Room Ballads have given place to empty forms of words which lack resonance even. The manner has distinctly cheapened. The matter is the same with which Mr. Kipling formerly thrilled us, the sweep of the sea, the pride of empire, the longing of the exile for home. All of these are themes as old and as valid as poetry itself. Only the tone has changed. The fine irony of the early tirades about those 'who only England know,' has changed to something very like scolding, the rattle of the earlier meters has passed into a disconcerting clatter, the whole volume—excepting only a few spirited poems like 'The Bell Buoy'—has a professional flavor. It seems no longer the young Mr. Kipling who wrote to please himself and in the teeth of the Philistines; it seems a matured Mr. Kipling, very conscious of an audience, anxious about the effect he is producing, and nervously desirous of having the hearer with him. Instead of the impatient exuberance of a young man, we observe the dogmatism of an old man. Mr. Kipling speaks with authority, tho the form in which he asserts it might well scandalize the scribes. He tells us:

> In extended observations of the ways and works of man,
>
> . . . . . .
>
> I have drunk with mixed assemblies, seen the racial ruction rise,
> And the men of half creation damning half creation's eyes.

And from such an Odyssey he returns with the sole conviction that there's no *sang-froid* like the English, and warns the pro-Boer nations:

> Cock the gun that is not loaded, cook the frozen dynamite—
> But oh, beware, my country, when my country grows polite—

"Looking at such a production cursorily, it is balderdash; examining it more nearly, it is a rimed Unionist editorial; considering it profoundly, it is a doggerel state paper. And this analysis inexorably points the fact that Mr. Kipling's decadence as a poet has very exactly followed his rise as a metrical pamphleteer. The British public have taken as authoritative that imperialistic petulance which was merely incidental in his best work. His false friends have encouraged him to assume the task of the journalist. They have gravely summoned him to council on the German alliance, on imperial reciprocity, on a dozen matters that were fitter for prose. No saving sense of humor has prevented Mr. Kipling from playing the part of Sir Oracle, in exercising which he has acquired the professional unction of the exhorter. If the present volume were to be his last gift of poetry, one might safely write his epitaph: 'Born a great poet, died a gospeller of the imperial idea.'"

The Nashville *Banner* also thinks that the new poems have "the ruggedness without the virility of Kipling's style"; and the Chicago *Chronicle* says: "Kipling's latest verse is honest good verse made out of bad grammar and cockney slang. It bears convincing traces of the midnight lamp. It is patiently, even tediously, wrought, and the jingle in it is its best quality, the jingle suggestive of the guinea, but remote from Parnassus." The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, however, attempts to stem this current of derogatory criticism. It comments:

"Say what you will of Kipling, he has won the attention of the five nations for whom he writes as no other poet ever won it in his own lifetime; and that is an impressive fact which even his most carping critics can not gainsay.

"This new volume contains some of the best and some of the worst of all his work, and whether it be the worst or the best, it is always strikingly characteristic of the man himself—from the stately and solemn music of 'The Recessional' down to the utterly devil-may-care, slangy doggerel of 'The Lesson.' The hitherto unpublished poems nearly all relate to South Africa, but they abound in lines that have the snap and swing and crackle which make you remember them forever. To read them is, therefore, to make them a part of yourself, and to impress you with the fact that Kipling, in his own way and after his own extraordinary fashion, had never any predecessor and can have no peer."

Similarly, the Baltimore *American* says:

"In his new volume, the first that has appeared for some time, Kipling has shown that nothing of his old virility is lost. Every line is pregnant with thought or description. Every syllable adds a bit of color or appeals anew and more effectively to the emotions. Not a word is put in to make the rime or to complete the measure. Each phrase is used because it is necessary, and when the story has told itself its amanuensis lets it alone. In his sentiment regarding South Africa and her people—the prime inspiration of the volume—he voices the best feelings of the best English people. Fair play and an honest admiration for the men England could not vanquish shine out through it all. There is a sermon to every people in his 'The Dykes,' with its effective shaming of those who permit the work of their fathers in the interest of the general welfare to lapse. In his poem on the army nurses he pays a beautiful tribute to womankind in general, and in his 'The Palace' he carries the Kipling music and thrill to the depths of Browning. In his description of the feelings of the man who has returned from the world-without-end freedom and bigness of things in South Africa to little, restricted England he strikes millions more responsive chords than he has dreamed. His humor is fine, his music is grand, his philosophy is sound and wide and high and deep, and his patriotism so beautifully mingled with common sense that a thorough absorption of it would make an ideal citizen."

ADVERTISEMENT AS A FACTOR IN LITERARY SUCCESS.

HAVE we arrived at a stage of literary development in which up-to-date advertising counts for more than sound workmanship? Mr. Andrew Lang, the well-known English writer, seems inclined to answer this question in the affirmative. He tells of the case of a young man who came to him recently with a volume of manuscript verse of a high order of merit. "If a self-respecting publisher brings out the book," says Mr. Lang, "nobody will hear of it. Office-boys, or editors' nieces, will do the reviewing of it in a couple of inches of commonplace insolence. No boomster will roar aloud over the poems, which will never come to his notice. . . . I am rather sorry for the poet, and would recommend him to abandon his tuneful labors." Mr. Lang gives other instances (in *The Independent*, September 3) to illustrate the degeneration of our literary standards:

"Two or three years ago an English novel was published, which appeared to me, as a reviewer, to be a tediously conscientious imitation of a celebrated author. It was fantastic without brilliance; its epigrams were like damp squibs; it was odd, but not original; silly where it aimed at being subtle, and, in plot and conception, as impossible as 'She,' without providing the faintest excitement. But somebody arose and (I am sure quite conscientiously) boomed this insipidity. Other reviewers followed suit, anxious to be '*dans le mouvement*.' So, I suppose, in a mild way, the book was a success in commerce. Of course, I may be wrong in my verdict on the book. The thing is not precisely unthinkable. But if 'Old Mortality,' 'Vanity Fair,' 'Richard Feverel,' 'The Scarlet Letter,' 'Adam Bede,' 'Tom Jones,' 'Anna Karénina,' and 'Huckleberry Finn,' are good novels, *that* much-bepraised book was not a good novel—certainly it had none of the qualities of any one of these. To-day, in an advertisement, I read about the innocent author of this thing (*he* did none of the advertising); that he has written a

new book, and that 'in the publisher's opinion Mr. Blank will, with this book, attain to the high rank predicted for him by the principal critics,' and so on, and so on.

"What do I care for the publisher's disinterested opinion of his own wares? No more than for the soap man's, and the mustard man's, and the cocoa man's opinions of *their* wares; no more than for '"The MS. in a Brass Bottle," the authorship of which is still a mystery.' The publisher picked up the Brass Bottle, I dare say, by the shores of the Caspian, where he has a desirable villa residence, and he has been advertising, always advertising, for the author of the 'MS. in the Brass Bottle' ever since. The public, therefore, can not but hear of the Bottle and the MS., and, hearing about it, the world talks about it, till curiosity urges some to buy, and many to borrow, the precious work when it is printed. You can scarce be too childishly obvious in your methods of appeal to the public, which, in its commercial transactions, is guided by advertisements. Nobody boomed 'Richard Feverel' in this way, and I wonder when it reached its second edition? Perhaps authors ought to resist these modes of claiming attention for their works. I do not suppose that the methods always pay, by any means; still, if there were not a margin of profit, the practises would not be continued.

"The philosophy of the matter is probably capable of being stated thus: The public takes very little interest in literature, and, left to itself, would just accept any rubbish that the boys or girls at the circulating libraries choose to send. When the gaudy volumes have lain about the drawing-room for a few days, mainly unread, they are sent back, and others arrive by an automatic process. Thus from 250 to 500 new novels pass through an English home during the course of a year. There is no selection—at least there would be none worth mentioning if the public were left to itself. In the same way, persons desiring soap, or mustard, or pills, or cocoa, or beer, would naturally accept such commodities as are set before them by the shopkeepers. To stir up this indifference into Unnatural Selection advertisement exists. The pretty fields along the railway lines are crowded with huge wooden, painted placards, clamorous of the merits of this or that patent pill, till the name of it penetrates the consciousness of the amateur, and he buys that pill rather than another. The same process can be, and is, applied to the sale of books."

Another writer, Mr. Michael White, discusses the subject in humorous vein in the pages of *The Reader* (October). "It is in the author himself," he thinks, "that one must look for the best advertising medium of the future." He says:

"In this respect of personal advertising it is true that some praiseworthy efforts are being made in certain directions. One or two American authors have entered the state legislatures, and a few English novelists have been elected to seats in Parliament. But both have made the mistake of joining the government forces instead of the opposition, among whom greater opportunities are to be found for 'catching the speaker's eye,' attracting the attention of reporters and thence the notice of the general public. Young authors, in particular, incidentally entering the field of politics should for this reason invariably choose the side of the opposition. Had Sir Gilbert Parker only managed to secure a seat among the always-interesting Home Rulers, at some such effective crisis as when they were being carried out of the House 'neck and crop' by stalwart policemen, he could scarcely have failed to attract attention to himself. As it is, he sits high and dry among the Tories, with never a word of his reported. The most unsophisticated press-agent could not fail to perceive the advertising value of a distinguished author shaking his fist at the nose of a prime minister, or hanging on 'tooth and nail' to a bench while the sergeant-at-arms was hauling at his feet. Such are the personal items which we should like to read about.

"Looking further into this matter, one is bound to confess that many excellent opportunities are not taken advantage of. There are the great political parades, for instance. If the bankers and brokers and the legal profession can march behind brass bands with banners held stoutly aloft, why not the authors and editors? In a sedentary occupation the mere exercise would be beneficial, and the cheers of the crowd most exhilarating as they recognized their favorites. If in their abstraction from worldly affairs the poets should doubt their ability to 'keep in line,' they might be provided with carriages. But what an opportunity for the more strenuous among writers! Who would conduct himself with more fitness to the whole situation than Mr. Richard Harding Davis, riding behind the band and supported by the mounted editors of *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and *The Century?* Needless to say, considerable further interest would be added to the spectacle if for a mascot Mr. Thom—Ernest Thompson Seton would lead one of the wild animals he has met. And how the crowd would cheer as they recognized the veterans marching in the front rank—Mr. Howells, 'Mark Twain,' and others. It would be a triumph of the old Roman kind for literature."

MARGARET FULLER'S LOVE-LETTERS.

THE ethical question involved in the exposure of intimately personal relationships is raised anew by the publication of the "Love-Letters of Margaret Fuller." That she herself would never have permitted the letters to be given to the public is evident from the text. "Let them perish! Let me burn them," she exclaims in one passage; and again: "I want the mysterious tie that binds us to remain unprofaned forever, and that if, in this cruel fatal sphere we are in, we have to bury the sweet form of the Past, that we should do it quite alone, we the only ones that could appreciate its budding charms, how lovely it was, and of capacity how glorious!" The letters were preserved, however, by their recipient, Mr. James Nathan. "I would not part with this motherless offspring of our spiritual intercourse," he wrote, in 1873; "and . . . now when more than a generation has passed and no earthly interest or feeling can possibly be injured, I can not suffer their exquisite naturalness and sweetness to sink into the grave." Mr. Nathan, who afterward changed his name to Gotendorf, died in Hamburg in 1888, but the letters were not published until the present year. They are not intended "for profane eyes," says Julia Ward Howe, in her Introduction to the book; "they show the immense craving for sympathy of one who was herself most sympathetic. She who had given so freely of her own inspiration, who had aided so many of her own generation to aspire nobly and to live truly, sought with passionate longing one who should be to her what she had been to others."

MARGARET FULLER.
(Marchioness Ossoli.)
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

Margaret Fuller's untimely death occurred in 1850, three years after her marriage with the Marquis of Ossoli. The majority of the letters now printed were written in the spring of 1845. She was living at the time in the Greeley household, and was engaged in literary work on the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Nathan was a Jewish merchant doing business in the same city. "I have long had a presentiment," she says to him in her first letter, "that I should meet—nearly—one of your race, who would show me how the sun of to-day shines upon the ancient Temple—but I did not expect so gentle and civilized an apparition and with blue eyes!" A few pages farther on we read:

"I have felt a strong attraction to you, almost ever since we first met, the attraction of a wandering spirit toward a breast, broad enough and strong enough for a rest, when it wants to furl the wings. You have also been to me as sunshine and green woods. I have wanted you more and more, and became uneasy when too long away. My thoughts were interested in all you told me, so different from what I knew myself. The native poetry of your

soul, its boldness, simplicity and fervor charmed mine, of kindred frame."

The tone of the letters continually implies a mystical bond. "You have claimed me on the score of spiritual affinity," she writes, "and I have yielded to this claim." She will not admit that their love is quite as other loves:

"To-day my thoughts have been concentrated on our relation as never before. It seems to me not only peculiar, but original. I have never had one at all like it, and I do not read things, in the poets or anywhere, that more than glance at it; they do not touch that which is especially its life. Your thoughts are growing in my mind, the influence of your stronger organization has at times almost transfused mine, and has effected some permanent changes there; there have been moments when our minds were blended in one, yet what I mean is the inner fact, the kernel, of whose existence these are only the tokens. It has never made me so deeply sensible of its presence as to-day, beating like a heart within me, a heart that seems strong enough to cast aside this weed of flesh and clothe itself anew. If others enjoy the same, they nowhere speak of it. And is it not only by living such relations that we bring a new religion, establishing nobler freedom for all? For that which takes place in us must, by spiritual law, widen its circles till it embraces all."

It may be some spiritual pride that inspired the following:

"The Vita Nuova has been one of the most cherished companions of my life. Dante has made a record which corresponds in some degree with my intuitions, as to the new life of love; altho I have an idea of much besides what he mentions, for he loved from afar, and never entered into the most intimate relations. But both Dante and Petrarch, tho they truly loved, did not keep themselves sacred to the celestial Venus, but turned aside in hours of weakness to a lower love. Michelangelo alone was true to his idea of love, even when he could not hope the possession of its object. But all three of these great Italians seem to me to have discerned the true nature of love, enough to have received some of its almighty revelations."

In the autumn of 1845 Mr. Nathan left America on an extended tour of Europe, and his departure practically terminated a relation which from the first seems to have rested upon a greater intensity of feeling on the woman's side. His letters becoming fewer and fewer, she wrote him at last:

"I have paid dear for your love. Let it be immortal, and if we meet no more, let it shine on me from the distance with a steady and cheering ray. It was pure and fresh as the blossoms amid which it grew, and if it never comes to fruit, let it, at least, forever bloom as they in memory."

Following almost immediately on the delicate spirituality of the letters, we get the following note from Margaret Fuller's diary, written in England in 1846:

"From 1st of June, 1845, to 1st of September, 1846, a mighty change has taken place I ween. I understand more and more the character of the *tribes*. I shall write a sketch of it and turn the whole to account in a literary way, since the affections and ideal hopes are so unprofitable."

To read the letters and then this little comment by the writer of them, observes *The Academy and Literature* (London), is "to gasp for a moment or two." And yet, "the combination reveals the woman":

"Margaret Fuller was never quite as good as she would have liked to have been, nor as she believed herself to be. For humility was certainly not one of her many characteristics. She says in one of the letters, 'there are also in every age a few in whose lot the meaning of that age is concentrated. I feel that I am one of those persons in my age and sex. I feel chosen among women.'

"This is fairly high self-appreciation. But in this immoderate self-belief lay a good deal of Margaret Fuller's power of fascination. She was loved by the contagion of her own self-love, believed in through the impregnable security of her own self-belief. She pleased because she could not bear to displease. Vanity was the key-note to her disposition, but it was a vanity anxious, if one may use such an expression, for a noble inflation, and the result was a life of fine and helpful achievement. . . . . .

JAMES NATHAN,
The recipient of Margaret Fuller's love-letters
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

"But behind the seeming simplicity of heroic and sympathetic conduct there remained always something incomprehensible—an element held back and conveying an impression of subtlety behind the outspoken surface. Therefore Emerson wrote of her: 'I think, in her case, there was something abnormal in those obscure habits and necessities which we denote by the word temperament. In the first day of our acquaintance I felt her to be a foreigner, that, with her, one would always be sensible of some barrier, as if in making up a friendship with a cultivated Spaniard or Turk.'

"Through this barrier, to a great extent, Margaret Fuller achieved the reputation which has outlived her."

MRS. FISKE IN "HEDDA GABLER."

MRS. FISKE'S appearance in "Hedda Gabler," following closely upon her recent presentation of "A Doll's House," is very generally regarded as an indication that Ibsen's influence is in the ascendant in this country. The New York *Times* thinks that Mrs. Fiske's latest performance "has again manifested her admirable independence, and her no less admirable genius." It continues:

"The general *mise en scène* was far above what New Yorkers

MRS. FISKE AS "HEDDA GABLER."

have been accustomed to in Ibsen, and the performance, as a whole, was on the highest level of intelligence and ability. Altogether it was one of the rare and precious occasions on which the right ambition of an American actor supplies the place of the repertory theater of the Continent by doing an admirable thing admirably for its own sake. The play is one that lends itself to striking dramatic effect, gaining much more than most of the Ibsen plays in the actual representation, admirably adapted as they all are to the theater."

The same paper says further:

"It is true that among the works of the great Norwegian master it would be hard to pick out one that is not more sympathetic—or shall we not rather say less unsympathetic? . . . The play has been dubbed 'The Case of Neurotic Hedda.' That it certainly is, if indeed one is not forced to go a step farther and call Hedda a paranœac. A beautiful and clever girl doomed to live in humble circumstances in a suburb, all natural instincts—if she ever had any, which one doubts—have been extinguished by the unsatisfied longing for a vague something beyond her reach—beauty and power, she would call it; but as she conceives these things they are too black and too diabolical for such names. In every normal relation of life she shows herself coldly, viciously selfish—ruinously extravagant and heartlessly mocking toward her patient and devoted little husband; cruelly insolent toward his adored and adoring old aunt; void of the instinct of maternity; seeking friendship with women only to cheat and ruin the friend, and with men only for the sinister power it gives her over a human soul.

"For one man, the drunkard, Lövborg, she seems to have had something like a physical passion; but her soul is too small even for human sin. Dreading scandal and loss of her position in society, she has driven Lövborg away from her and married a good man she despises for keep and clothes. When Lövborg is reclaimed by the sympathy of a good woman, Hedda, in the hope of reestablishing her power over him, coldly tempts him to drink again, and when he has fallen and is driven in despair to suicide, she triumphantly gives him a pistol and advises him as to the manner in which she prefers him to kill himself. Surely this is a monster of unsexed depravity, beside whom Lady Macbeth overflows with the milk of human kindness.

"The catchword of the play is 'vine leaves in his hair,' which symbolizes Hedda's idea of beauty and dignity, as poor little Nora's maccaroons symbolize the doll child, and old Alving's 'joy of life' symbolized the vital instincts which ruined him. Hedda tempts Lövborg to drink in the hope that he may ennoble the carouse 'with vine leaves in his hair.' She counsels him to array himself with vine leaves in order to make suicide beautiful, and to send the ball through his temple as the most dignified spot. His drinking turns to debauch and a brothel row, in which he is vulgarly jailed by the police. His death with her pistol happens in the company of a woman of evil life, and the bullet penetrates not his forehead, but his bowels. 'Oh, what curse is it,' Hedda exclaims, 'that makes everything I touch turn ludicrous and mean!' To the infinite relief of all who have made her acquaintance, she kills herself at last with a bullet in the forehead.

"If Hedda stands for anything, she stands for the modern, the ultra-modern type of woman who, in the aspiration for a larger life, denies the beauty and the nobility of the normal human relationships; who is forever looking toward an ideal which is contrary to the facts of life as life is constituted. It is as if Ibsen said: 'In Nora and in Mrs. Alving I have given you women who revolt legitimately against the false ideals of society. But don't think I am on the side of revolt against everything! Here is what happens when you women try to find a beauty and a freedom apart from the normal womanly instincts. Everything you touch turns to the ludicrous and the mean!'"

The Sun suggests that Mrs. Fiske failed to grasp in its entirety the complex character of "Hedda Gabler." "Nor is this to be wondered at," it adds; "a woman like Duse has given ten years to a study of the rôle, and this was the first attempt of our genial American actress." We quote further:

"If there is any lesson in her [Hedda's] evasive existence, it is that she feared to put life to the test, and for her spiritual cowardice she lost all. Browning enforces the same moral in his 'Statue and the Bust.'

"But Hedda fascinates. She is beautiful as a diamond, as cold and as hard. She irradiates her commonplace surroundings. Her selfishness is murderous. Even the pathologic excuse, because of her physical condition, is not forthcoming in her case. We are made to realize in a few masterly strokes that her 'foreground' has been a long career of consuming egotism, that antecedent events push her to the commission of petty villainies.

"Never have Ibsen's logic and scenic sense worked in such harmony or with such appalling results."

The Evening Post, while conceding that the play possesses a high quality of literary workmanship, finds it difficult to discern "what good purpose can be served by offering to the general inexpert public, heedless alike of mere technical skill or satirical intent, a piece so coarse in suggestion, so pessimistic in its view of human nature, so crammed with violent and calculated coincidence." It exclaims:

"Of what a crew is the cast composed! First, Hedda, a young tigress in her school-days; a wanton, but for her cowardice (witness her confession to Lövborg) in early womanhood; a monster of meanness, perfidy, and malignity as a wife. Not a trait of decent womanhood does she exhibit. In her treatment of her husband and his aunt, in her dalliance with the assessor, in her beguilement and destruction of her former lover, in the burning of his manuscript, and in her own sensational suicide she stands confessed an abominable degenerate. Lövborg is a base and cowardly debauchee; Brack, a profligate satyr; Tesman, a contemptible fool with inclinations toward rascality; Mrs. Elvsted, a false wife. The sole representative of virtue is the old Aunt, and she takes no part in the actual drama. A bad woman, wrecking every life which she touches, finds herself at bay, and blows her brains out—beautifully. What moral can such a story enforce? What entertainment does it provide? What philosophy does it expound or illustrate? To what appetites does it appeal? This last question at least is easy to answer."

Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, sums up his opinion by saying: "The play is a long-winded colloquial exposition of disease, and its heroine is an insane cat. No other phrase can as well describe such a monstrous union of vanity and depravity."

NOTES.

MR. W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet, is to visit America this winter.

G. A. REDFORD, the "Examiner of Plays" in London, has forbidden Eleanora Duse's Italian production of D'Annunzio's tragedy, "La Citta Morta," at the Adelphi Theater.

THE birthplace of Charles Dickens in Landport, near the Portsmouth dockyard, was sold at auction on September 29. The mayor of Portsmouth, representing the people of his city, bought the house for £1,125, and announces that it will probably be converted into a Dickens museum.

The Bookman's October list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Mettle of the Pasture.—Allen.
2. Gordon Keith.—Page.
3. The One Woman.—Dixon.
4. The Call of the Wild.—London.
5. The Gray Cloak.—MacGrath.
6. The Lightning Conductor.—Williamson.

THOSE who wondered at the frequent postponements of the publication of Mr. John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," says the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, will cease to wonder now, in view of the author's "tremendous labor" on his three-volume work. "To begin with," we are told "Mr. Morley had about fifty thousand documents, more or less, of historic value in Mr. Gladstone's collection, at Hawarden, to draw upon. Then in addition to these, people sent from all parts of the world a mass of correspondence in answer to the advertisements asking for assistance from those who, at one time or another, had received letters from the great statesman. These amounted to something like one hundred and fifty thousand, every one of which had to be examined by Mr. Morley himself." In order to carry out the work under the most favorable conditions, Mr. Morley rented the "Red House," at Hawarden, on several occasions.

A RUSSIAN bibliographer, P. Draganow, has prepared a list of the languages and dialects into which Tolstoy's works have been translated, and the results of his research are furnished by the *Gartenlaube* (Leipsic). There is not one of the Slavonic languages of any importance into which such translations have not been made. The number of Czech translations is reported at 130, the Bulgarian at 80, and the Servian at about 100. A number of Tolstoy's books have been published in the new-world language, 'Esperanto,' the work being done by the inventor of this tongue, the Vienna physician Samenhof. In 1900 the first Persian versions of Tolstoy appeared, and in 1901 the first in the Siamese tongue. Portuguese and Rumanian translations appeared in 1894. It goes without saying that Tolstoy's writings have been published in all the languages of Western Europe.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PASSING OF THE SAIL.

AS a long-distance means of commercial transportation, the sailing-vessel is doomed—so we are assured by M. Daniel Bellet, who furnishes, in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique*, facts and figures to support his assertions. The substitution of the motor for the sail is going forward, he says, more and more rapidly, and except for pleasure and for certain special purposes the latter is fast going out of use. The day will come, perhaps, when as a means of propulsion for any but the smallest craft the sail will be as obsolete as the oar. Says M. Bellet:

"Everywhere, in all the commercial marines of the world, we see this disappearance of sails before steam. Thus, in the largest fleet of all, the English, we now find only one ton of sailing-vessels to nearly five of steamers; and, moreover, in the sailing-fleet is included a host of secondary boats built for the short-distance coasting trade, where speed is less important than in international commerce, and where the freights might not be sufficient to pay the cost of construction and maintenance of a steam-vessel. In Germany we have one ton of sails to four of steam, and the situation is constantly changing in favor of the latter. There are, nevertheless, two countries where this phenomenon is not taking place—Norway, where the existence of great numbers of sailing-vessels is due to the fact that they are largely wooden boats that carry the lumber of the country . . . and France, where the multiplication of sailing-vessels has been artificially favored by absurd legislation. . . . . .

"The Germans and the Americans have recently built gigantic sailing-vessels, for instance, the *Preussen*, of 12,000 tons. . . . The Americans have built ships of 10,000 tons, with no less than seven masts. But we may consider that the limit of the modernized sailing-vessel has here been reached . . . Doubtless we hear of extraordinarily quick transatlantic passages by these boats . . . but these are due to fortunate combinations of circumstances. And, in fact, the giant sailing-vessels are far from being completely safe; some of them have been mysteriously lost, like the famous *Maria Rickmers*, of the German firm of the same name, which was probably broken in two by the strain to which such a long vessel must be exposed. In fact the law of progress has decreed that the sail should be gradually abandoned in favor of steam transportation, and the English merchant marine has come to a realization of this."

But the ordinary passenger-steamer, we are told further, is not fitted for freight business, and in place of the division between steamers and sailing-vessels, we are going to have two kinds of steamers: first, those intended exclusively for passengers, which will move more and more rapidly and so demand higher and higher prices; secondly, freight- or cargo-boats, with two subdivisions—those of considerable dimensions, with powerful engines, constituting express-boats, which will also carry passengers who do not care for the highest speeds; and slower boats that will take nothing but freight.

The evolution of this state of things is already in progress, according to the author, and great strides have been made toward it in the past decade. In 1891 the *Tokomaru*, of 6,200 tons, was considered a huge cargo-boat; but in 1899 we had reached the *Ivernia*, of 13,200 tons. The latest, the *Cedric*, will reach 37,870. A recent special investigator, Mr. McKerchnie, is quoted as saying that as we build more of the larger and slower steamers we are finding that the necessary power does not increase proportionally to the capacity. These huge cargo-boats are, therefore, proportionately cheaper than the small ones, and can thus compete more successfully with sail-power. A curious development is that of large sailing-vessels with auxiliary steam-power, which have come into use at the same time that the large steamers are more and more abandoning their auxiliary sails, which were once so common. The author believes that these are uneconomical, on account of the expense and the drag of the unused propeller; and he points out that their use originated through a desire to utilize for occasional motive-power the steam-engines already installed for the manipulation of the huge sails.

The abandonment of sails, the writer notes, is even to be seen now in the fishing-fleets, where mechanical propulsion is found to be peculiarly valuable. It is believed that the petroleum motor has a future here on the smaller fishing-boats, where cheap power is necessary. These motors are now used in Denmark both to drive the boat and to operate its nets. The naphtha dory, a still smaller form, is employed more and more frequently by fishermen on our Northern coasts from Maine to Newfoundland. Finally, the writer calls our attention to the displacement of the old familiar pilot-boat by the larger steam-vessels—an entire transformation of the pilot's trade—which has now taken place in New York, and will shortly have been accomplished in all the great ports of the world. M. Bellet concludes:

"We thus see that the disappearance of the sail is spreading more and more widely, and altho it may be desirable to make use of the wind's free power on land, especially for the production of the electric current, mechanical propulsion is becoming more and more the rule at sea, and sail-navigation is doomed to disappear, except where it is only a sport and not a means of commercial transportation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW THEORIES AND OLD FALLACIES.

ON minds of a certain class each new discovery in physics or chemistry seems to act only by serving to revive the forgotten aims of the dawn of science—the transmutation of metals, the elixir of youth, or the perpetual motion. In particular, the discoveries in connection with radioactivity and the newly suggested changes in our ideas of the constitution of matter seem to have aroused the transmutationists to renewed activity. Of the purposes and promises of one of these *Cassier's Magazine* speaks as follows:

"The electric theory of matter has received a strong impetus at the hands of Lodge, Thomson, Crookes, and others, especially since the discovery of the radioactive substances such as thorium, radium, and others. This theory assumes that the material atom is made up of a large number of so-called electrons, the number depending on the density of the substance. Thus, for instance, it is assumed that an atom of hydrogen is made up of about 700 electrons, a mercury atom of about 140,000 electrons, and a gold atom of about 137,200. The different known elements, therefore, are made up of different groupings of electrons. The theory further assumes that these electrons are in stable orbital rotation around one another, the whole being held together by mutual attraction, their orbits being as large relative to the size of the electrons as the orbits of the planets of the solar system.

"With such a theory as this it was to be expected that modern alchemists would promptly seize the opportunity of bringing about a rearrangement of the electrons so as to produce from one element a more valuable one. This expectation has been realized in the person of a Philadelphian inventor or experimentalist, who claims to have already brought about a transmutation of silver into gold. He selects silver for the transmutation because of the approximate similarity of these two elements chemically considered. The process by which the transmutation is accomplished is chemical and electrical, of course. The inventor admits that the elementary forces of nature in combination and decomposition are well-nigh irresistible, and, therefore, to transform one atom into another it is necessary to destroy the inductional capacity of the electrons by bringing them to a condition of temporary inactivity or torpor. The electrons can then be segregated, he claims, and forced out of their previous correlation, and then be reassembled in any desired grouping. The inventor has no difficulty in showing prospective investors in the stock of the company which will probably be organized that the net profits in transforming one million ounces of silver into a similar amount of gold will be over sixteen millions of dollars, the cost of transformation being only seventeen per cent. of the value of the product. This scheme, it will be seen, is quite as reasonable as and far outstrips in calculable profits the Keeley motor enterprise, the home of which, by the way, was also in Philadelphia."

A FAVORITE AMERICAN STUDY.

IT is a little surprising to see our country mentioned as one in which the study of psychology is especially popular, yet this is done by Dr. C. S. Myers in a paper read before the Cambridge (England) Psychological Society and printed in *Nature* (London, September 3). Owing to the spread of the electric system, together with the requirement of some study in the department of philosophy, history, and sociology, considerable numbers of American students in the larger universities take up psychology, especially that form of it involving laboratory experiment. At Harvard it is elected by 250 students and at Yale by 225, while at Princeton it is compulsory; and it is even taught in some of the preparatory schools. The facilities for work are thus reported:

"The laboratory in Harvard University has eleven rooms, in Yale it has seven, in Columbia nineteen, in Princeton five, in Cornell ten, and in Clark ten; these numbers generally include all public and private rooms of the department. Cornell has undoubtedly the best-equipped laboratory, so far as human psychology is concerned. Two rooms here are devoted to vision, one to acoustics, one to touch, one to taste and smell, one to chronometric apparatus, one is a special research-room, and there is a lecture-room and a workshop. . . . Most laboratories have a departmental library, or at least a seminary, in which the students can read or meet for discussion. Practically all the laboratories have a workshop, and employ a trained mechanician, who is able to turn out even complicated and expensive apparatus."

It is not to be supposed, of course, that all these students make psychology a life-study, tho their knowledge of it must affect their future work, no matter in what sphere of life. Some of them become professors or teachers, tho not necessarily of this special subject. Says Dr. Myers:

"Mainly through lack of leisure, the majority put forth little in the way of further and mature research. There is a strong tendency, too, for psychologists in America to turn to editorial or literary work, to become busy with the organization of science, or to deal with purely philosophical, ethical, or religious problems.

"But apart from such drawbacks, which are the result rather of American ways of life and character than of deficient interest or training, I have said enough, I hope, to show what a living subject of education psychology is in the United States. It is becoming recognized there that a man of culture should know something, not only of the works, but also of the working, of the human mind. Psychology in the United States is not a subject of the philosophical few, as it is in our country. If it pays the penalty for, it also reaps the advantage of, its position. Numbers of undergraduate students acquire a notion, however dim and imperfect, of the range and importance of psychology, so that, if ever they become successful business men, as many of them do, they are prepared to lend it financial assistance in later life. Future medical students take up psychology during their academic career, and turn their knowledge of it to account when they come to deal with the problems of insanity. Zoologists pass from their museums to study it, and return to work out the psychology of animal life. Teachers obtain a useful smattering of it, sufficient to interest and improve them in their arduous career. . . . . .

"From these facts it will be seen that America provides us with a lesson in the organized teaching of a subject the success of which we have so much at heart, and with an example which we should do well to follow."

Life and the Laws of Nature.—In a new book on the origin and nature of life, M. Felix Le Dantec, a French biologist, makes the assertion, which he is by no means the first to maintain, that a living being is nothing but a machine. "In that which strikes the senses in the course of observation of living creatures," he says, "there is nothing beyond the natural laws established for dead matter." That all scientific men do not accept this view is evident from the remarks of a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 12), who notes in the first place that altho life is the product of a great number of activities comparable to the parts of a machine, it is the work of nature, while a machine is a human invention. "Can we accept unrestrictedly," he asks, "the author's conclusion?" His answer is as follows:

"Doubtless chemistry can obtain from non-living matter all the elements that make up their heterogeneousness; but since, while believing that we know the elements necessary to the synthesis of life, we nevertheless can not effect the synthesis of protoplasm, perhaps we had better wait for further progress in the sciences before expressing ourselves so definitely, we might even say so rashly. What are these laws that we attribute to nature? And, altho nature manifests herself in nearly the same fashion during the few thousands of years that we are able to observe her (few relatively to eternity), may she not change in the course of future ages? Has eternal nature unalterable laws? If so, is science today in a position to state them? We think not; and M. Le Dantec has gone further than science will strictly permit him to go."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS "HEAT-LIGHTNING"?

THE nature of so-called "heat-lightning," or "summer lightning," has long been a matter of controversy. The phenomenon in question is the appearance of lightning without thunder on pleasant summer evenings, which was formerly asserted by almost all authorities to be the reflection of lightning due to some very distant storm, but is now quite generally regarded as analogous to the brush or glow discharge of an electrical machine. The probability seems to be that these explanations will both hold in different cases. Professor Geikie, the noted geologist, writing to *Nature* (August 20) from Mürren, Switzerland, describes an Alpine lightning display which he thinks shows conclusively that the distant-storm theory is inapplicable. He says:

"Late in the afternoon wisps of white mist began to gather round the summit of the Jungfrau, and streaks of this cloud took shape in the higher air above the great mountain ridge that extends from the Silberhorn to the Breithorn. About 8 P.M. I noticed a faint quivering light overhead, supplemented by occasional flashes of greater brilliance and different color. These manifestations rapidly increased in distinctness, and continued to play only along the opposite mountain-ridge, not extending into the regions beyond, so far as these could be seen from here, tho I have since learned that an independent series of flashes was seen around the Schilthorn on this side of the valley. Not a single peal of thunder was at any time audible. A long bank of cloud formed at a higher level than the summits of the mountain-ridge, and at some distance on the farther side of it, so that the stars, elsewhere brilliant, were hidden along the strip of sky above the crest.

"As one watched the display, it was easy to distinguish more definitely the two kinds of discharge. One of them took the form of a faintly luminous reddish or pink light, which shot with a tremulous streamer-like motion in horizontal beams that proceeded apparently from left to right, as if their starting-point lay somewhere about the back of the Jungfrau. These streamers so closely resembled the *aurora borealis* that, had they appeared alone, one would have been inclined to wonder whether the 'northern lights' had not here made an incursion into more southern latitudes. . . .

"The brighter discharges were not only far more brilliant, but much more momentary. They had a pale bluish-white color, and came and went with the rapidity of ordinary lightning. But they were clearly connected with the mountains, and not reflections from a series of distant flashes. Sometimes they arose on the other side of the great ridge, allowing its jagged crest to be seen against the illuminated surface of the cloud beyond, but leaving all the precipices and slopes on this side in shade. In other cases they clearly showed themselves on this side of the mountains, lighting up especially the snow-basins and glaciers with the dark crags around them. Nothing of the nature of forked lightning was observed among them. In one instance the flash or horizontal band of vivid light, a mile or two in length, seemed to shoot upward from the slope at the base of the precipices of the Silberhorn, as if it sprang out of the ground, having a sharply defined and brilliant base, rapidly diminishing in intensity upward, and vanishing before reaching half-way up to the crest.

"But the most singular feature of the more brilliant white dis-

charges was to be seen when one of the great couloirs of snow or a portion of a glacier remained for a minute or two continuously luminous with a faint bluish-white light. After an interval the same or another portion, perhaps several miles distant, would gleam out in the same way. My first impression was that this radiance could only be a reflection from some illuminated part of the cloud. But I could not satisfy myself of the existence of any continuously bright portions of the cloud. Moreover, the luminosity of the snow and ice remained local and sporadic, as if the beam of a searchlight had been directed to one special part of the mountain declivity, and then after a while to another. . . . The whole display afforded an admirably complete demonstration of the erroneousness of the notion formerly prevalent that summer lightning is only the reflection of distant ordinary lightning, and of the truth of the more recent views as to the nature of the phenomenon."

ARE FIRE-ENGINE STREAMS DANGEROUS ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS?

IS it possible for a dangerous current of electricity to pass down a stream of water accidentally directed by a fireman upon a live wire? Some recent German experiments on this subject, described in *The Engineering Magazine*, indicate that the danger is not great, altho it certainly exists, especially when the nozzle of the hose is within a few feet of the wire. Says the writer, describing these experiments:

"The first set of experiments was made with a Y-connected polyphase circuit, having a voltage of 6,000 between two conductors, and with a grounded neutral. The three bare copper wires had each a section of 95 square millimeters (.15 square inch) and were well polished. Only one of them was struck by the stream of water. The first reading was taken with the nozzle 10 centimeters distant from the wire, and at this point the potential between the stream of water and the earth was found to be 130 volts, from which it was calculated that the current passing through a man holding the nozzle would have been 0.0637 ampere. The distance was increased and at 30 centimeters (1 foot) the current through the nozzle-holder would have been only 0.0174 ampere, which could be stood with safety, tho perhaps with some inconvenience. At one meter, the current would be only 0.00314 ampere, and at 125 centimeters (49 inches), no current at all would pass through the man at the nozzle. These figures were determined with the water from the regular supply mains; but when the water with 0.5 per cent. soda was used, it was found that the length of the stream had to be increased to 1 meter before a dangerous current was avoided.

"A second series of experiments was made on a polyphase system with a voltage of 125, in which one phase was directly grounded. With either kind of water it was not possible to get a dangerous current, even when the distance between nozzle and conductor was reduced to 3 centimeters (1.2 inches).

"Experiments were then carried out with continuous current at 550 volts. It was only for distances of less than 8 centimeters (3.2 inches) and with the 0.5-per-cent. soda-water, that a dangerous current was found. In the fourth set of experiments, with 240-volt continuous current, the distance between nozzle and wire was reduced to 5 centimeters (2 inches) without getting a current which would have endangered the man at the hose."

More About the n-Rays.—If future investigators of new forms of variation continue to utilize letters of the alphabet to distinguish the objects of their study, the nomenclature of this branch of physics is likely to become confusingly algebraic. The *n*-rays, found with Röntgen rays by M. Blondlot, have already been described in these pages. As will be remembered, they have the power of penetrating black paper and many metals, and are reflected and refracted by quartz lenses, but are without photographic action, altho they can be detected by their power of increasing the luminosity of small electric sparks or of a colorless "blue" flame. The rays have been shown by M. Blondlot to be produced by a Welsbach burner. Additional properties of the newly discovered rays have recently been communicated by Blondlot to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and are thus described in a note in *Nature* (London, August 27):

"It seems that the rays are capable of increasing the illumination given by an incandescent surface on which they fall, and this without any increase of temperature. An experiment which seems conclusive is quoted; a platinum wire, which was heated to a dull red, was subjected to the action of the rays, and whenever these were allowed to fall on it the incandescence was visibly increased. An auxiliary electrical circuit afforded a means of measuring the resistance, and hence the temperature of the wire, and this showed that the rays produced no increase in temperature. . . . This result is particularly interesting, not only in reference to the *n*-rays of M. Blondlot, but in reference to theories of incandescence and light emission generally, as it seems possible that these rays may be able to throw some light on the many difficult problems that beset this subject. The remarkable properties that this radiation seems to possess promise to make it of unusual interest, and possibly also of great utility."

SOME DRAWBACKS OF HIGH SPEED.

IT seems to be generally assumed both by engineers and the public that very high speed in passenger transportation is desirable. To that end investigations are constantly in progress looking toward a great increase in railway speeds. In Germany a large amount of time and money is being spent on experiments whose aim is the production of an electric or steam locomotive which can run 100 miles an hour, and press despatches announce that an actual speed of $125\frac{4}{5}$ miles has been obtained on the experimental electric road from Berlin to Zossen. In an editorial, in its issue for September 24, *Engineering News* ventures to question the practicality of such high speeds and to note some difficulties in the way of carrying them out. Speaking of the German trials it says:

"The question which naturally suggests itself to railway engineers in the United States is, Who wants to travel at such speeds? Side by side with the speed-records of this German experiment, we would set the discussion which took place on the location of distant signals at the recent meeting of the Railway Signaling Club, reported in our last issue. The signal engineer of a leading railroad there stated that he had not been able to work satisfactorily a mechanical signal with a greater length of wire than 2,000 feet.

"It is well known that if trains are to be run with safety under the block-signal system, the spacing of the distant-signal from the home must be proportioned to the speed of the fastest trains. The distant-signal tells the engine-runner that the home-signal stands at danger and that he must stop his train before reaching it, and the faster the train is running the farther back must this information be given him. With present train-speeds it is not uncommon to place the distant-signal 2,500 feet back of the home; and if this is a proper distance for 60-mile-an-hour trains, then for 100 miles an hour the distant-signal ought to be placed at least 7,500 feet back. It must be remembered that the power stored in a railway train varies as the square of its speed, and all this power must be absorbed by the brakes to stop the train. We need not stop to discuss the difficulties in installing distant-signals nearly a mile and a half away from the home-signal, which controls them, nor the dangers which would be inseparable from the use of such distant-signals. Instead, let us give a thought to the task set for the engineer who reads such signals. A hundred miles an hour is 147 feet per second. Grant that an engineer can read the signal all right in clear weather when he is within 1,000 feet of it. Then he has $1{,}000 \div 147 =$ less than seven seconds in which to verify the reading of the signal. But trains are run a large share of the time when the signal can not be made out at 1,000 feet, or anything like that distance. They are often run when a semaphore can not be clearly seen till one is within, say, 200 feet. Under such conditions the engine-runner would have just $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds to decide whether his train were dashing on to safety or destruction.

"Numerous other considerations might be cited to show that whether it be practicable or not to attain 100 miles an hour in a burst of speed, it is not practicable on railways carrying a general traffic to run trains at speeds very much in excess of the highest now attained. If trains are to be run at 100 miles per hour, then,

it must be on a road built for them alone, from which all other traffic is excluded. Numerous attempts have been made to show that such a railway would be a paying enterprise, but the capitalists have never been convinced. The mere fact that the Germans have attained over 100 miles an hour on their experimental road, therefore, proves nothing as to the practicability of adopting such speeds."

AVAILABLE SOURCES OF POWER.

AN interesting and suggestive view of this subject is given in *Cassier's Magazine* by Dr. Louis Bell, who lays special stress upon the wasteful use of coal which is now going on. To quote an abstract made for *The Electrical Review:*

"The practical problem that presents itself to the student in economics is, first, how to make the most of the fuel that remains, and, second, how to supplement it so as to increase the area of the earth's surface which will remain tenable when the fuel supply fails. The first end is to be reached by deliberate and persistent efforts to increase the efficiency with which fuel is utilized. In spite of every effort of this sort, we are consuming much coal at a rate which will steadily increase, in spite of every effort and improvement. Hence, it is necessary to seek out other means for obtaining power and heat. The first recourse is to water-power. Falls like Niagara are quite insignificant features of the world's total power, the bulk of which is in small falls. Every one of these, properly utilized, stops a call for fuel. All the electrical transmission yet accomplished is but a drop in the bucket. Nothing but the dire stress of rising prices of fuel will force enough capital into hydraulic plants to produce a perceptible effect. The difficulty in the use of tides is that the total rise and fall is comparatively small. In very few places would it be possible to rely on more than six feet mean working head. This means that if a storage pond were six feet deep and one mile square it would store water to about 5,000 horse-power for a five-hour run. In special cases where the rising is higher the output would be greater,—thus, in the Bay of Fundy more than 200,000,000 horse-power-hours run daily to waste; but to utilize it would require an engineering feat more tremendous than anything yet attempted. The utilization of wind-power is less attractive than that of tidal-power, since the supply is erratic and variable. A possible remaining source is the heat from the sun. This is reckoned at about 10,000 horse-power per acre. From practical results it has been possible to obtain one horse-power for every 100 feet of reflector used in these solar engines; but these are only valuable where there is reasonable steady sunshine. The cost of power so obtained is estimated at about $75 per horse-power per year, including everything. There are large tracts of territory where sun-power would be available, notably in northern Africa. The author thinks eventually, when the coal supply has been exhausted, migration will take place toward warmer regions lying principally between altitudes thirty degrees north and south. Here all ordinary domestic needs are satisfied, where sunshine is available; and the demands of power-using industries can be readily met where hydraulic power is available or by solar power in the sunshine."

Moving Microscopic Pictures.—An interesting application of the cinematograph in the exhibition of microphotographs has been made in France, where magnified moving pictures of microscopically small insects and other objects are now being shown at some of the vaudeville theaters. Such an exhibition has been going on, says *La Nature*, at the Moulin Rouge, Paris, since September 4, and it merits notice on account of its scientific interest. Says this paper:

"There passes before the eyes of the spectators a series of cinematographic microscopic studies—that is to say, we may follow on an illuminated screen the movements of microscopic creatures enlarged ten to ten thousand times. These views are particularly remarkable for their clearness and the great quantity of detail that can be distinguished. Among the pictures that we have seen are a series of views following the phases of life of bees in a hive; the cinematograph of a drop of river-water with its fauna and flora; another series representing a piece of cheese on which can be clearly seen the movements of the mites that live in it; a picture of the circulation of blood in a frog's foot; and other views reproducing the movement of different creatures. It is, we believe, the first time that the movements of such small things have been photographed for the cinematograph with such enlargement. This new application of the instrument will probably be of great use. It will be easy now to show in public by its aid numerous details that have been seen hitherto only in the field of the microscope."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Deadly Celluloid Comb.—Attention to the dangers attending the use of celluloid toilet articles is again called by a contributor to *The Medical Press and Circular.* He writes as follows:

"It has long been known that dressing-combs and other articles of like nature have been manufactured from a modification of guncotton. From time to time we have pointed out the possibility of accident from the use of an article containing such an ingredient, but comparatively few cases of accident have hitherto been recorded. Now it appears that, the original patent having expired, a vast number of imitation processes have sprung up and the public are flooded with combs made from guncotton compounds by methods which render them more dangerous than those prepared under the original patent. That some restriction should be placed on its indiscriminate use was proved by the recent case of a girl, twenty-two years of age, who was suffering from cellulitis of the scalp, accompanied by a marked degree of nervous shock. It appeared that her head had been set on fire by the sudden combustion of a comb which she wore in her hair. Cooking her father's dinner one Sunday, she happened to bend down before the fire, when the comb suddenly ignited, and she became enveloped in flames. Her life was only spared through the presence of mind of her father, who immediately enveloped her with the hearth rug, and so extinguished the conflagration. Obviously, seeing that the mere storage of guncotton is restricted by heavy penalties, it is not fair or safe that makers should be permitted to place a slightly modified but actively dangerous modification on the market, to be used by a section of the public who have not the slightest notion of its composition and dangers."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT is not generally known that natural gas is found and utilized in England. *Cosmos* gives the following facts: "In Sussex natural gas was found some time ago, and in 1896 in digging a well near Heathfield there took place at a depth of 95 meters [312 feet] a flow sufficient to give a flame 4 to 5 meters [about 16 feet] high. It was resolved to utilize this gas, and it has served since 1898 to light the Heathfield station. . . . The gas has a pressure of as much as 9 kilograms [20 pounds]; it also runs a small motor The south of England seems to offer serious possibilities in this regard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN effort to awaken mothers to the fact that a fat child is not necessarily healthy is made by *The Lancet* (London), which says, in the course of its remarks: "It is a matter of clinical experience that a fat baby is unhealthy, with little resistance to disease, and likely to succumb on the least provocation to any of the so-called minor ailments of infancy. It is very greatly to be regretted that baby-shows, if they are to be held at all, can not be utilized for educating the laity to admire in babies those 'points' which are genuinely deserving of admiration and expressive of a physiological condition, instead of acting, as they do, as direct inducements to overfeeding with foods which fatten, but do not produce sound, healthy tissues."

"THE general public, we fear, is not acquainted with the dangers arising from arsenic coloring matter in wall-paper," says *The Scientific American.* "A recent death in Palmer, Mass., is directly attributed, by the medical authorities, to this cause. The trouble which resulted so disastrously made its appearance a year and a half ago in what seemed to be nervous dyspepsia. Two months of travel abroad seemed to greatly improve the patient, but on returning home he soon grew worse again. On account of certain conflicting symptoms which could not be readily accounted for, a specialist was called in and gave it as his opinion that there was arsenic poisoning in the system. An investigation was then made which resulted in the discovery of arsenic colors in the wall-paper of the sitting-room."

THAT an ordinary tuning-fork may be valuable in the diagnosis of fractures, especially of the long bones, has been discovered by a Chicago surgeon, Dr. Andrews, according to *The Medical Recorder* of that city. "The test is made by placing the bell of a stethoscope over the bone near the supposed fracture, where the soft tissues are as thin as possible, and the handle of a tuning-fork as close to the bone as possible beyond the supposed seat of fracture. The sound will be transmitted through the shaft of the bone to the stethoscope and through the stethoscope to the ears of the examiner. When the bone is intact, if the test is properly made, the sound of the fork will be heard with great distinctness; but if there is a lack of continuity, the sound will either not be heard at all or will be heard very faintly."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PLAGIARISM IN THE PULPIT.

A CASE of conscious or unconscious plagiarism in a Brooklyn pulpit has aroused widespread interest, and is the subject of some moralizing in the religious press. It appears that passages from one of Dr. Hillis's sermons, published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, were borrowed by one of his neighbors and reproduced in what was represented as an original sermon, printed in the same paper six months later. When confronted with the proofs of his plagiarism, the Brooklyn minister admitted that he had read Dr. Hillis's sermon, but said that he "did not think of it consciously" in writing his own, and "must have carried passages of it" in his mind.

The Christian Advocate (New York) deals with the incident in a satirical editorial entitled "Sermon Stealing versus Thought Transference," and produces evidence showing that the plagiarist is by no means a new offender. It says, in part:

"What a marvelous mixture of strength and weakness must the memory be to be profoundly impressed with the excellence of a piece of literary work, to note who wrote it, and then to have the whole passage, with another man's rhythm, another man's characteristic vocabulary, another man's method of punctuation, another man's method of emphasizing, sink into the vaults of subconsciousness; and to do this without leaving a trace upon the brain-cells as to the source of the production; and then when the appropriator supposes he is reflecting, analyzing, and constructing a new discourse, to have this fine creation of another come up bodily out of his subconsciousness! What a transcendent gift it is to be able to have this occur in his study, and to feel the joyful thrill and surprise of originality, while at the same time his powers of recollection are so weak as to suggest nothing by which he can discern that these striking words are not the product of his own mind! With such a gift as this, accompanied by a pleasant delivery, the most superficial character in the world might pass for a poet, a scholar, or a logician.

"It is impossible to believe such things. A few scattered phrases may now and then, after the lapse of years since they were learned, deceive; but wholesale transactions like those of Waters —never."

The New York *Independent* comments:

"In the case of any minister who has such an extraordinary memory for language and thoughts, and such an unfortunate forgettery as to where he found them, or whether they were his own or somebody's else, this experience ought to teach him not to be a student of other men's sermons. A habit of unconscious pilfering is very unfortunate, and may involve the 'appearance of evil,' and should be strictly guarded against.

"Such a minister had better read books rather than sermons. Yet even then he may be in danger of appropriating the language as well as the succession of thought. We can see no wrong in gathering ideas wherever one can, but they should not be so conveyed as to carry with them the signet of the first author's language and style. Ideas become common property, for which, when first fresh, suitable acknowledgment should be given. But the day has passed when a writer could, as in the days of manuscript books, and when the law and right of literary property were not fully recognized, incorporate long passages from earlier authors into his work without credit.

"Yet even now men may differ as to what makes plagiarism. One of the ablest missionary scholars that this country has ever sent abroad was Dr. Van Dyck, of Beirut, the translator of the Arabic Bible. He was once charged with plagiarism in the pulpit, and the report of it came to this country, and occasioned great surprise among those who knew his ability, and that he had no occasion to steal other people's matter. He was said to have preached as a sermon of his own a chapter of 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,' which was then appearing serially. It turned out on inquiry that he had made use of the facts and arguments in that chapter, but it was not a written but an extempore sermon, and it was preached to the students in the Syrian Protestant College, not in English, but in Arabic. This quite materially reduced the turpitude, if there were any, of the offense.

"This we may say, that a man ought not to allow himself to be betrayed twice into the blunder of supposing another man's writing to be his own. This kind of unconscious plagiarism is one into which those are apt to fall who have so fatally cultivated the gift of memory that once reading their own or any other man's composition will fix it in the memory. Really such people ought to be careful what they read, and ought to try to perfect their memory so far that it will retain the source as well as the substance of what they read."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND RELIGION.

AS a result of the many attacks that have recently been made upon the American public-school system by prominent religious teachers, the whole subject of religious education is just now attracting unusual attention. The sentiments of Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., expressed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the occasion of the consecration of the new bishop of Buffalo, have been widely quoted:

"The public schools, as at present constituted, are detrimental to church and state. Eminent non-Catholic educators are gradually perceiving that 'intellectual cultivation has no effect in arresting the sources of evil in the human heart; that it alters the direction of crime, but not its amount.' Teaching religion in the church and the home is not sufficient; the absence of such teaching in the school is rapidly leading youth into indifference and thus dechristianizing America."

In even more emphatic language, Cardinal Gibbons stated his views, a few days ago, to a correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *News*:

"The system of public education in this country is imperfect and vicious, and undermines the religion of our youth. We want our children to receive an education that will not only make them learned but pious men and women.

"We want them to be not only polished members of society, but also conscientious Christians. We desire for them a training that will form their hearts as well as their minds. We wish them to be not only men of the world, but, above all, men of God.

"The religious and secular education of our children can not be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul. The usual consequence of such a separation is to paralyze the moral faculty and to foment a spirit of indifference in matters of faith.

"Education is to the soul what food is to the body. The milk with which the infant is nourished at its mother's breast, not only feeds its head, but permeates at the same time its heart and other organs of the body. In like manner, the intellectual and moral growth of our children should go hand-in-hand; otherwise their education is shallow and fragmentary, and often proves a curse instead of a blessing. . . . . .

"I am not unmindful of the blessed influence of a home education, and especially of a mother's tutelage. But of what avail is a mother's toil if the seeds of faith which she has planted attain a sickly growth in the cheerless atmosphere of a schoolroom from which the sun of religion is rigidly excluded?

"The remedy for these defects would be supplied if the denominational system which now obtains in Canada were applied in our public schools."

The New York *Sun*, which has been devoting a considerable amount of space to this subject for several months past, prints in its issue of October 1 a striking letter from the Rev. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, New York. Mr. Geer's position is practically that of the Roman Catholic dignitaries quoted above. He says, in part:

"Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Hebrews have struck a compromise by which God and Christ—yes, and with them pagan ethics at their best—are eliminated from the education of the child life of the nation. What is the result? Why, surely, the virtual enthronement of forces that disbelieve in God and Christ and are antagonistic to them. How can those who know what Christianity is and what the nature and needs of children are believe otherwise? There can be no education in these days without religion, or its negation or opposite. What an atmosphere to bring up our children in! Small wonder that atheists and agnostics love to

have it so, because in a most pitiful sense of the word the lamb is inside the lion. . . . . .

"What, then, is the right, the duty, and the policy of the state in this vitally important matter? The situation calls loudly for an answer, which is easily given, hard, indeed, tho it be to put it into practise. The state, for its own protection, is to see that the children are educated, and only to take action where it is necessary to do so, by providing the simplest, most elementary kind of an education for those children who would otherwise be neglected. If private enterprise carries education further than this, it will be on so small a scale, comparatively, that no serious harm is likely to be done.

"In this way an open field and no favor would be given to every religious body to provide proper education for its own children or take the consequences of its neglect of duty. Private schools, large and small, differing widely in dogmatic teaching, but identical in ethics and patriotism, would again spring up and multiply all over the land, and education would again be on a proper and safe basis. The children, or most of them, would be Christianized as well as Americanized. Pagans might be instructed in pagan ethics; Jews would be instructed in Jewish ethics; Protestants and Roman Catholics in Christian ethics. Every religious body would provide for the education of its own children; and the exceptions to this salutary rule would see their children state educated and made thereby the easy prey of some stronger form of religion, or the victim of agnosticism, indifferentism, or atheism and consequent immorality."

Mr. Geer's letter has evoked what *The Sun* terms a truly "amazing" amount of correspondence. One of the ablest replies is that of Dr. Isidor Singer, the editor of the new Jewish Encyclopedia. We quote from his letter:

"Does Mr. Geer know that men of science simply smile at the pretension of our theologians to teach 'religion' in the schoolroom as geography, arithmetic, and zoology are taught? . . . He certainly knows from his study of the history of philosophy that mankind has not yet produced the genius who could lift the veil from the mystery of life, grant us a glimpse into the beyond. Neither Moses nor Plato, neither Confucius nor St. Paul, neither Baruch Spinoza nor Herbert Spencer has succeeded in building up a philosophic system offering a satisfactory answer to the three riddles of man's existence: Whence, whither, why?

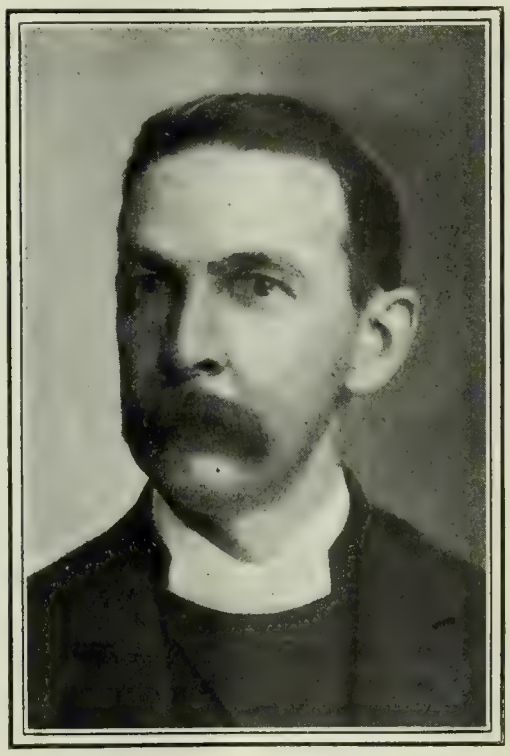
"You can teach 'theology,' *i.e.*, the history of the religious evolution of a certain section of mankind during a given period or, in a wider sense, the general history of religion; but you can't teach religion itself. Are our Catholic priests, Protestant pastors, and Jewish rabbis being trained for their vocation in schools of religion? No; their special colleges are justly called 'Theological Seminaries,' whose curricula contain dogmatics, church history, canonical law, Bible exegesis, Hebrew, and Syriac. I was unable to find, throughout the 1,332 pages of *Minerva*, the year-book of the universities and colleges of the entire civilized world, one single course of lectures on religion itself. Since our American children, native or foreign-born, are not trained in our public schools for the theological *métier*, the less we tell them of the contradictions between our numberless philosophic and theological systems, and of the millions of victims of religious intolerance in past and present, the better for the children now and the welfare of the American republic in the future.

"He who dares, with a rough hand, to disturb the sanctuary of the public school, where millions of children, without distinction of race or nationality, indiscriminately of social standing or the fortuitous church associations of their parents, are not only prepared for their individual lifework, but are welded together into the great American commonwealth, destined to lead on humanity to the heights of civilization—such a man is guilty of national *lèse majesté*. Ye scholarly rabbis, priests, and persons whose brains are filled with confused notions about angelology, transubstantiation, redemption, the decision of rabbinical conferences, church councils and church synods, leave the little ones, whose intimate soul-life most of you are unable to fathom, to the modern priests and priestesses of popular science—the school-teachers.

"These modest men and women not only impart useful knowledge to our children, but educate them also in the noblest sense of the word. You with your diluted moral philosophy confuse only the minds and disturb the hearts of these innocent boys and girls, who do not care a farthing's worth for our stupid, yea, criminal confessional divisions, which to eliminate from their and our own life should be, in this great and free republic of ours, the highest ambition of statesman, educator, philanthropist, and communal worker. For the teacher of our public schools there are no Catholics, no Baptists, no Episcopalians, no Jews, but God-given souls implanted in human bodies which they try to prepare for their high destinies."

PROBLEMS AND PERILS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN JAPAN.

MISGIVINGS exist in certain religious circles in this country with reference to the theological soundness of the native Christian church in Japan. That there is some ground for this distrust is widely admitted. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, who recently visited India and Japan in the interests of the Christian religion, admits that "there is a tendency toward radicalism in some sections of the Japanese Christian church"; but with that statement, he says, must be coupled the compensating fact that "the native leaders are aware of that tendency, are regarding it with intelligent solicitude, are seeking to win it over to the basis of an evangelical theology." He continues (in the Boston *Congregationalist*, September 12):



CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D.,
President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

"It must be remembered that Japan has just come out from an age of bitterness toward the person and the cross of Christ. She has come out into a new age of tolerance and constitutional government; an age which she describes proudly as 'Meiji'—*Enlightenment!* In this new age of Meiji she has attained openness of mind, zeal for education, measurable religious liberty. She has placed her imperial university upon the modern educational basis, with a curriculum formed upon Western lines. She has created splendid government schools of science and the liberal arts. She has welcomed Western thought, and has granted hospitality to the representatives of the long-prohibited 'religion of Jesus.' The Roman Church, the Greek Church, the churches of Protestantism are maintained in open and dignified security.

"And out of the soil of Japan, once red with the blood of martyrs, is springing an indigenous church, representing the effort of cultured and devout citizens of the empire to express Christianity in the terms of Japanese thought and experience. This movement is still in its youth, and this period of its youth is surrounded by problems and by perils for which the West is so largely responsible that the very last thing a Westerner should do is to pass a hasty and harsh judgment upon any section of the native church of Japan."

Two dangers, we are told, threaten the integrity of the Christian church in Japan. The first is that occasioned by the attitude of the Government toward religious education:

"The Government, presumably anxious to maintain religious equality and to avert the suspicion of favoritism, has excluded all religious instruction from licensed schools. This action has borne heavily on the schools of evangelical missions, which have been forced to the alternative of abolishing Christian instruction from the curriculum, or of throwing up the government licenses and thus placing their graduates at a disadvantage as applicants for admission to the university. Most of the Christian schools have, at

great cost of prestige, adopted the latter procedure, surrendering the government license.

"It is not difficult to see how this state of things reacts, for the time being, in the line of the old discrimination against the 'cross of Christ,' and encourages young men of culture and moral earnestness who wish to be Christian teachers to incline toward the merely ethical portions of Scripture, which are more in line with the modern Japanese university ideal of a purely ethical life, untrammeled by the bonds of religious faith."

In the second place, the "rationalistic" thought of Germany is exerting a potent influence upon Japanese religious life:

"Disciples of Ritschl have come into Japan, bringing with them the favorable distinction of the German university; and have disseminated opinions concerning the person of Christ which . . . have played into the hands of that element in young Japan which advocates a non-religious ethics as the basis of social life in the new era of Meiji. The winsome words and deeds, the heroic manliness of the human Jesus, have, through Ritschlian influence, prevailed to obscure (for some Japanese minds) the Incarnation of the Son of God. I am not here discussing Ritschlianism (which, in its influence upon Western minds, is a subject for separate consideration), I am merely pointing out what, in fact, is the nature of its effect upon the present stage of Christian development in Japan.

"So also the disciples of Pfleiderer have appeared in Japan, attacking the supernatural, and using the advantage of German popularity to belittle the significance of the death of Christ. To any one who understands the tremendous influence of Western scientific opinion upon sensitive and brilliant Japanese minds, who knows how a critical opinion that stirs but a ripple in the West, breaks in a tidal wave on the intellectual coasts of Japan, it is obvious that if there be in any part of the Japanese church a tendency toward radicalism, the religious philosophers of the West are in part responsible for that tendency. Granting its existence, how shall it be dealt with? Not by an unsympathetic criticism that creates the public impression of a decadent church, relapsing into apostasy."

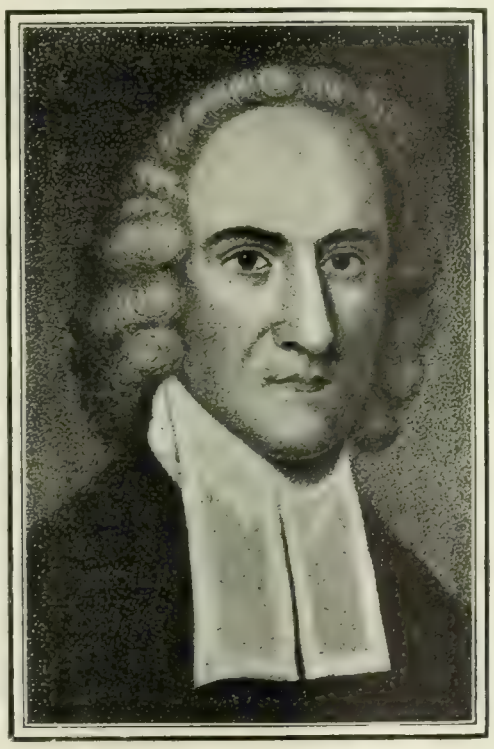
The strongest men of the Japanese church, says Dr. Hall, in conclusion, "are unshaken in their allegiance to the divine person of the eternal Christ and the sacrificial value of his death"; but they feel the need of additional aid, especially from Germany, Scotland, and America:

"They feel that what the young and sensitive church of Japan deserves at the hand of the West is not scathing criticism, but strong help along the very lines that have weakened under Western influence. They feel that Germany owes it to Japan to send out thither *now*, while Germany still is a word to conjure with, a few of her most distinguished evangelical scholars, men of university prestige, men of fidelity to New-Testament positions, who shall lecture and preach with authority in the chief thought-centers of Japan. It is believed that two or three such men, of the first rank, would suffice to turn, in a single year, the current of Japanese religious thought away from the present peril and into the channel of the catholic faith.

"So, too, these Japanese Christian leaders look back to Scotland to help them. They feel that the United Free Church of Scotland could at this juncture render a priceless service to her younger sister in the Far East. The fine scholarship and the stalwart evangelical conviction that mark the best men in the United Free Church, if contributed now through two or three exceptionally gifted representatives, will, under God, save the situation in Japan and create a positive movement toward evangelical teaching and belief that shall tones the twentieth century. And also, these Japanese Christian leaders look to America; not so much (it must frankly be said) for a great enlargement of the missionary force, as for the sending out of a choice succession of competent witnesses, cooperating with the noble missionaries already there, in testimony to the eternal validity of the gospel of the New Testament."

BICENTENNIAL OF JONATHAN EDWARDS.

DURING recent months the religious world has been called upon to celebrate two notable anniversaries,—the centenary of Emerson's birth, and the bicentennial of Wesley's. A third figure—that of Jonathan Edwards—now claims recognition. Edwards was born at East Windsor, Conn., on October 5, 1703, and several of the American religious papers honor the date by issuing special numbers devoted to a consideration of his life and work. "Superlatives are always dangerous," remarks the New York *Outlook*, "but it is safe to say that New England has produced no greater preacher and no greater theologian than he." And yet, adds the same paper, he "was less an originator than an interpreter and a defender. He borrowed the essential features of his theology from Calvin, as Calvin had borrowed them from Augustine, and Augustine had borrowed them from the Roman law. . . . His system of theology has now only a historical existence. No minister preaches it; no church believes it; no theological seminary teaches it, except with modifications which Edwards would have rejected with indignant disdain." *The Outlook* summarizes Edwards's theology as follows:



JONATHAN EDWARDS.
Born, October 5, 1703; died March 22, 1758.

"God is the only true existence. He is not so much sovereign *over* all life as the only efficient agent *in* all life. All material forces emanate from Him; all life has its source and fountain in Him. It is in no metaphorical, but in a very real and literal, sense that 'in Him we live and move and have our being.' We think that we are independent and that we are free. This is an illusion; we are neither independent nor free. We have some freedom of action, but no freedom of choice. We can sometimes do what we fancy that we choose, but in truth we never really choose anything. Our will is always and necessarily determined by the strongest motive, as the balance is always determined by the heaviest weight. Otherwise there would be a motive stronger than the strongest. The end of life is not the greatest happiness of the greatest number; it is not happiness at all. It is the glory of God. His glory is magnified by sin and punishment no less than by virtue and reward. Virtue rewarded glorifies His grace and mercy; sin punished glorifies His power and justice. It is to the manifestation of His glory that some, whom He selects for that purpose, should have lives and characters conformable to His own; that they should be admitted to a conscious share in His life; that they should have the beatification of knowing Him and loving Him, and being loved by Him, and being at one with Him. No merit attaches to them for this, and no glory is to be given to them. He chooses them for this destiny, and this destiny will glorify Him. And it is no less to the manifestation of His glory that others should have lives and characters hostile to Him; that they should be hateful to Him; that they should hate Him; and that they should suffer eternally the consequences of His wrath. . . . By not recognizing their dependence upon God, by not being consciously at one with Him, by futilely resisting Him and sinning against Him, and by receiving the punishment of their sins in eternal torment, the sinners will be useful, for so they will glorify God's justice. Nothing that any man can do can have any influence in determining in which of these two ways he is destined to glorify God. 'If you stop sinning and sit still, you surely die; if you go forward, you *may* live'; but until and unless God has mercy on the sinner, and, of his own free will, by an arbitrary act, selects him for life and imparts to him power to live, the sinner must abide a sinner. He *is* a sinner, and all that he does is sinful—that is, full of sin. 'Sinful men are totally corrupt, in every part, in all their faculties, and all the principles of their nature, their understanding, and their wills; and in all their dispositions and affections, their heads, their hearts, are totally depraved.' Even the little children are full of enmity against God. That sinners are not conscious of this enmity does not argue that it is not real; it only shows how deep and hopeless it is. They are temporarily restrained from full indulgence in evil by the com-

mon operation of God's grace; but by and by that grace will be withdrawn and the full fruitage of the evil heart will manifest itself in an eternal life of open enmity and indescribable torment in hell."

Zion's Herald (Boston, Meth. Episc.) comments:

"It may perhaps be justly said that the time is not yet fully ripe for a final estimate of Edwards. Certain it is that he is difficult to appreciate and easy to misunderstand; that his faults lie on the surface, while his merits are to be discovered only by prolonged and sympathetic study. Certain, also, is it that there has been a great change within a few score years in the degree of appreciation accorded him. His earliest biographer, Dr. S. E. Dwight, and his latest, Dr. A. V. G. Allen, of Cambridge, do not at all coincide in their conclusions. The old attitude of indiscriminate eulogy and unstinted admiration is totally out of the question at present. Great praise can still be given him for some things—indeed, for many things; but it has to be mingled now with a degree of condemnation that would petrify his worshipers of yore. . . . He set out to reassert with utmost vigor the doctrine of divine sovereignty, at a period when this conviction was becoming a subordinate one in the religious mind; he attempted to lay a deeper emphasis upon the absolute, arbitrary, unconditioned will of God, and utterly to demolish and annihilate Arminianism, which he deemed a most pestilential evil wholly abhorrent to all lovers of 'the doctrines of grace,' and likely to ruin the churches. His intention was admirable, and his success for the time seemed all that could be desired. But the ages were against him, and in the long run he proved powerless to stem the tide of Arminian aggression. That which he accounted fatal error has, in its fundamental contention, received the stamp of almost universal approval and been conclusively shown to be the truth of God. His treatise on the Will—his most elaborate and most immediately influential work, that by which he became mainly known—held in its day and long afterward as absolutely unanswerable, has few now to do it reverence, and very few who would wish to be regarded as giving it full acceptance."

The World's Work (October) prints an interesting article on "The Human Legacy of Jonathan Edwards," by Edith A. Winship. This writer shows that, leaving aside his theological influence, Edwards was the progenitor of a long and distinguished line of descendants. We quote:

"The remarkable record of this family is shown by a study of the descendants of Jonathan Edwards to the number of 1,400, down to the present generation. Whatever the family has done it has done ably and nobly. As public officials, business men, writers and preachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, college professors, and presidents, these descendants have been men of mark.

"The famous Dwight family of Yale is in direct line from Edwards's daughter Mary. Timothy Dwight was president of Yale from 1794 to 1817; Theodore Dwight Woolsey held that office 1846-71, and Timothy Dwight 1886-97. Dr. Theodore W. Dwight organized the Columbia Law School and was its head for thirty-three years. Other educational institutions which have taken their presidents from the Edwards family are Princeton, Hamilton, Union, Amherst, Johns Hopkins, the Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School, Andover Theological Seminary, the University of Tennessee, and the University of California; and one could count a hundred and more college professors who trace their ancestry to Jonathan Edwards. Amherst has had its full share of this family in President Merrill E. Gates and Professors Mather, Todd, W. S. Tyler, and John M. Tyler. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, the distinguished president of the Carnegie Institution, also is a descendant of Edwards. It happens naturally that a large number of the family have had college training, and their names are listed among the alumni of forty-five American and foreign colleges.

"The clergymen who are descended from Jonathan Edwards have made prominent many churches in Portland, Boston, New Haven, and other New England cities, and in the Middle and Western States. They have been missionaries in Asia Minor, Africa, India, China, Hawaii, and the South Sea islands. Edwards A. Park, identified with Andover Theological Seminary during forty-six years, reproduced noticeably some of the characteristics of the great theologian. And so we might continue through a hundred names in this line of work. . . . . .

"Out of all the multitude of descendants the solitary 'black sheep' of the Edwards family is Aaron Burr, grandson of Jonathan Edwards."

OLD VERSUS NEW METHODS OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

THAT the changing temper of thought revealed by the "higher criticism" and the modern religious spirit should be reflected in the college as well as in the church, was only to be expected; and Dr. George F. Moore, Professor of Theology in Harvard University, bears witness to the fact that the changes in the subjects and methods of theological education during recent years have been of a very thoroughgoing kind. Writing in the New York *Independent* (September 17), he says:

"The study of the Bible in the old curriculum was mainly exegetical. History, as well as law and prophecy, gospel and epistle, was inspired, infallible, authoritative. The task of the scholar could only be to ascertain, by philological methods, its meaning. Other Biblical disciplines occupied an entirely subordinate place. The canonicity, authenticity, and integrity of the books were treated as a branch of apologetics, rather than of criticism; history was only a harmonistic retelling of the Biblical narrative; antiquities were largely learned curiosities. To modern scholars the books of the Bible are sources for the history of Israel or of New-Testament times. The establishment of the text, the philological exegesis, the critical investigation of the age, origin, and historical value of the writings, are the methods by which the student prepares for historical interpretation and construction. His end is not the meaning of a passage or of a book, but a comprehensive understanding of the history."

The heart of the old curriculum was dogmatics, the exposition and demonstration of a system of "Revealed Theology." But now, "the philosophy which underlies and pervades the traditional dogmatics is dead; the universe, as science reveals it, can not be construed on its premises or in its terms."

"The task of the constructive theologian to-day is to put in the place of the old dogmatics and apologetics a philosophy of the Christian religion in which the facts of Scripture, history, and Christian experience are interpreted in conformity with modern conceptions of the universe and God's relation to it, and of the nature and destiny of man. To this central discipline philosophy, psychology, the philosophy and history of religion are subsidiary."

If we turn to the practical discipline of modern theological training, the changes are equally apparent. Professor Moore writes on this point:

"Preaching is still the first business of the minister, and to make preachers is one of the chief ends of the theological school. . . . The modern teacher of this subject is aware that the branch which the ancient rhetoricians called 'invention' is fundamental—the discovery of a subject, material, an original method of handling. He recognizes that bad form and style oftenest come from having nothing of consequence to say, and that the best remedy is applied, not to the superficial symptoms, but to the disease. He realizes also that the historical interpretation of the Bible and the philosophical interpretation of Christianity need to be supplemented by the practical interpretation of both for ends of religious instruction and edification. It cannot be expected that the student will be able without guidance to translate what he has learned as science into a form suitable for preaching. As a matter of fact, he sometimes preaches his notebooks undigested, and sometimes makes little use of his learning because he does not know what to do with it.

"The modern minister has a large field of usefulness out of the pulpit. He is by his office and training a natural leader in the religious education of the community. The pastoral catechetics of former times are—not superseded, but—supplemented by other instrumentalities, such as the Sunday-school and adult classes for the study of the Bible or of religion. If he is to use his influence and these agencies wisely, he needs to be familiar with the principles of education, and especially with the psychology of religious development in childhood and youth; and the theological school provides the opportunity to acquire this knowledge.

"Again, the modern conception of Christianity involves a new apprehension of the social function and obligation of the church. The minister ought to have studied the economic as well as the ethical aspects of questions of labor, charity, and reform, and to be acquainted with the manifold ways in which men are trying to realize the whole value of Christianity as a social force."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

MR. BALFOUR'S RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

POSTPONEMENT to the last possible moment of that general election which so many London newspapers consider a matter of the near future was an object never lost sight of by Mr. Balfour in the reconstruction of his cabinet. The champions as well as the critics of the Prime Minister express themselves to this effect. There appears to be much misconception in the English press regarding the time of this general election, thought now to be near and, again, to be distant. "There is not the smallest intention to appeal to the constituencies at an early date," declares the London *Standard*, a Conservative organ which is supposed to speak with much authority on a point of this kind. The Liberal *News* (London), which has been taking an early general election as a matter of course, now hints that "Mr. Balfour intends to hold on during next year," and if he does, "it is sheer madness." Papers which are not supposed to be in close touch with the ministry predict an early general election without specifying a date. The reticence of the London *Times* on this subject is taken to mean that no definite arrangements for an early general election have been made.

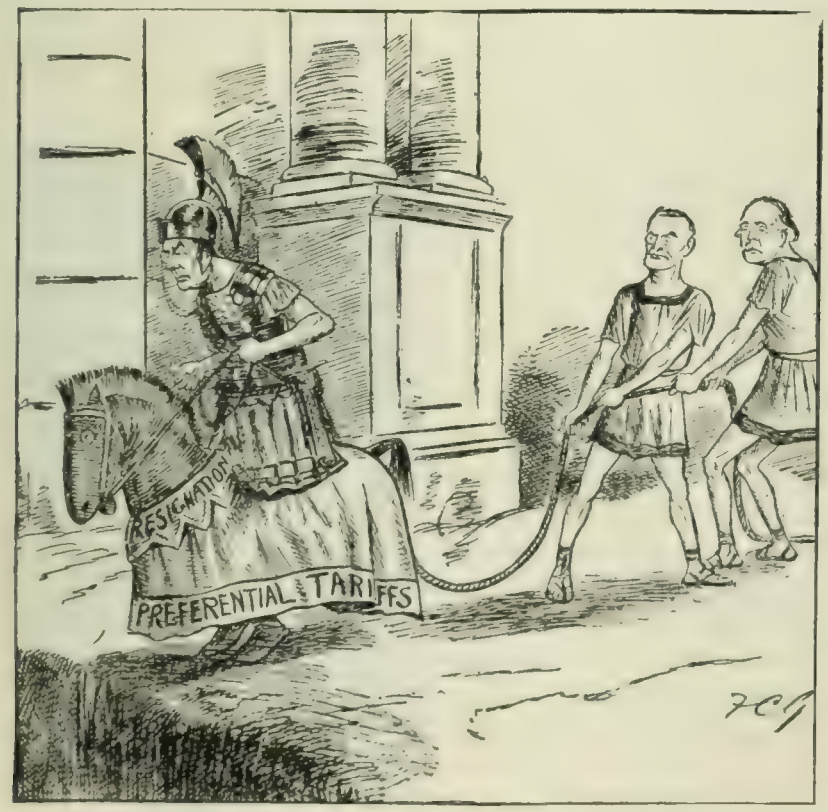
The personal side of ministerial reconstruction is gone into very thoroughly by the English press. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer after a brief period of service as Postmaster-General, is spoken of with a certain freedom. Says the London *News*:

"Mr. Austen Chamberlain has, according to authority which may be implicitly accepted, been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. This fact exposes the deceit which Mr. Balfour seeks to practise on the country. . . . For what does it mean? Mr. Austen Chamberlain is a blameless and undistinguished young man who, apart from his father, is an absolutely negligeable figure in politics. . . . If filial piety be a thing to admire, then Mr. Austen Chamberlain is admirable in the highest degree, for there is no record of even a momentary lapse into independent thought on his part. He is, indeed, the mere echo of his father, and his transfer to the office quitted by the protagonist of free trade in the cabinet is conclusive proof that Mr. Chamberlain is still the power behind the throne influencing its conduct and directing its power while posing in the country as an unfettered free-lance with a program different from that of the ministry. Mr. Balfour has lent his name and the sophistry of his pen to the conspiracy."

But Mr. Austen Chamberlain has shown capacity of a high order, the London *Times* urges, and his transfer to a higher post will be merely a recognition of the fact. The same organ cordially indorses the judgment that brought about the transfer of Mr. Brodrick from the War Department to the post of Secretary of State for India. "Mr. Brodrick has labored hard and conscientiously at the War Office, and he has introduced some valuable improvements into army matters. It would, however, be idle to pretend that the main lines of his reform scheme have commended themselves either to independent expert opinion or to the public. It is felt on all hands that his administration has not been altogether a success." Therefore the London *Times* is glad that Mr. Balfour decided "to transfer the Secretary of State for War to a new office." Of Mr. Arnold-Forster, who has received the portfolio of war in succession to the luckless Mr. Brodrick, the London *Times* says:

"We doubt whether, on the whole, a better selection could be made. He, too, is an out-and-out imperialist, and an out-and-out imperialist from days when imperialism was not the fashion. His contributions to our own columns—and notably the remarkable series of letters which he sent to us in the spring of 1898—prove how minutely he has studied the needs of our military system, and how instinctively he had even then fastened upon many of its weakest spots. We may be sure that his studies have not been suspended during the war, and that he has learned to confirm and, where necessary, to supplement his conclusions by its teachings. Of his thoroughness and his ardor as a reformer there can be no question. No man has distinguished more clearly than he between the promises of reform in vogue at the War Office and the reforms themselves."

Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, who succeeds Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary, is widely known as a devotee of outdoor sports, and less well known—but known nevertheless—as a man who has served his country well in various public capacities. We find the London *Times* praising his work as chairman to the commission which inquired into certain Transvaal concessions which had caused something like a scandal. Mr. Lyttleton then showed himself "a high-souled man," "a clear-headed man," and "a just man." Lord Stanley, who is the new Postmaster-General, and Mr. Andrew Graham Murray, who has been made Secretary for Scotland,



QUINTUS CURTIUS UP TO DATE.

QUINTUS CURTIUS, JR. — "Jump, father, we'll hold on to the rope." (Quintus Curtius jumps.) —*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

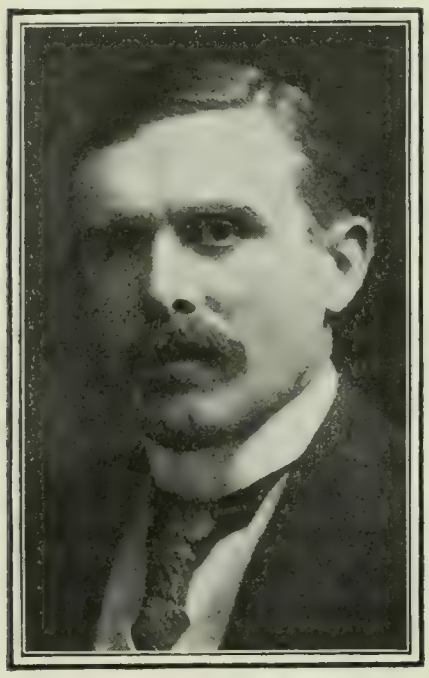
JOE THE VENTRILOQUIST.

PROFESSOR CHAMBERLAIN: "You see, ladies and gentlemen, he talks just as well even when I go right away." —*Punch* (London).

LONDON CARTOONS ON THE BRITISH CRISIS.

BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER.

"His efforts to pull the Government together," says the London *Spectator*, "have been watched by the country with a kind of contemptuous pity."



W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

Transferred from the War to the Indian Office, a proceeding commended by the London *Times* as "Mr. Brodrick's administration" was "not a success."

H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER.

Mr. Balfour's new Secretary of War, whose task, thinks the London *News*, "will be to undo the results of a policy of muddle."

receive their meed of perfunctory praise from Conservative organs and from Chamberlain organs. The Duke of Devonshire, who has severed his connection with the ministry after a period of long hesitation, is attacked by the London *News* for not having gone at first. If this anti-Balfour organ is correct in its surmises, the Duke of Devonshire was "the pivot of the situation" when the first break-up in the ministry was impending. Mr. Balfour, we are assured, let Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton go in order to keep the duke, who is very influential with the Unionist element that left Gladstone on the Home-Rule issue. "Mr. Balfour's amazing double-dealing," however, "lulled the duke to sleep" for a time only. The London *Mail* and some other newspapers hint at events not yet known which may throw new light upon the duke's course. His defection is admitted to be a serious one.

Mr. Balfour's own position has been profoundly influenced by the appearance of his now celebrated pamphlet on insular free trade. This pamphlet is supposed to be a series of "notes," in the course of which Mr. Balfour reveals himself as a propounder of views concerning three islands. "The first is a small island of limited productive capacity." "The second case is that of a vast island." "The third case comes between the others." After carefully considering the results of "insular free trade" in these three cases, Mr. Balfour concludes that the first island is too small, the second too large for comparison with the position of Great Britain. The third island presents her case exactly. To quote the summary in the London *Times*:

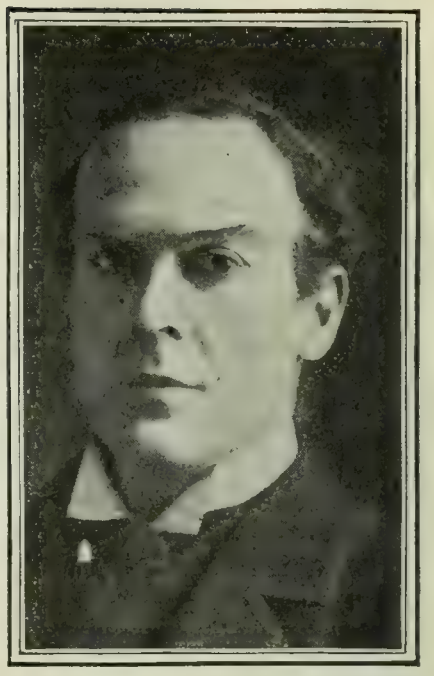
"It is that of an island possessing mineral resources, capital, and labor, but no special monopoly. Being unable to provide its own food supplies, it becomes dependent on outside sources to feed the increasing population caused by free trade and industrial expansion. Such an island, confronted by universally hostile and increasing tariffs, would be much worse off than if it had never adopted free trade at all. 'From the very nature of the case, free trade requires open markets *somewhere*.' The island would be compelled to look about, find the weakest spots in the protective wall, and adapt its industries accordingly; and every change would involve an economic loss. When this failed, it would be compelled to lower prices till they would no longer support the existing population."

The upshot of all this is that Mr. Balfour has become a protectionist, according to the London *Spectator*. True, "Mr. Balfour, who, one must not forget, is Prime Minister, in his subtly reasoned and artistically worded pamphlet never even alludes to taxes on food," but "he, too, wants protection":

"He, too, wants protection, but for a new reason. He does not want tariffs, as the old protectionists did, in order to repair the losses of the landlord, or to encourage the farmer, or to raise up the down-trodden agricultural laborer, but solely in the industrial interest. He wants only the means of compelling the foreigner to reduce his tariffs on British manufactured goods. That foreigner is continually taxing them, he *may* some day tax them out of existence, and the Government ought to be provided with a weapon to prevent him."

This weapon is "retaliation." The plan which "we fear," continues the London weekly, "floats before Mr. Balfour's mind" is "to put on protective duties, so raising a large revenue, and then offer the foreigner to take them off in consideration of similar concessions." But "the foreigner will laugh at him," because the foreigner "is not keeping up his high tariff in order that he may create a foreign trade, but in order that he may have a monopoly of the home market, may, that is, tax his own people to make himself rich." *The Saturday Review* (London), on the other hand, is delighted with Mr. Balfour's way of putting things. He "hits the target with a piercing shaft of wit." He does more:

"He has invested views which have been repeated until they had an air of staleness with a freshness which in itself is a species of originality. He is not alarmist or exaggerative: he exposes the dangerous drift of our trade without posing as a Marius amidst the ruins of Carthage; he puts aside superfluous explanations, such as



ARTHUR LYTTLETON.

Successor to Joseph Chamberlain and, according to the London *Chronicle*, "the best selection of the lot" on Mr. Balfour's list.

LORD STANLEY.

Now Postmaster-General, the youngest of Mr. Balfour's new colleagues, and grandson of "that Rupert of debate," Lord Derby.

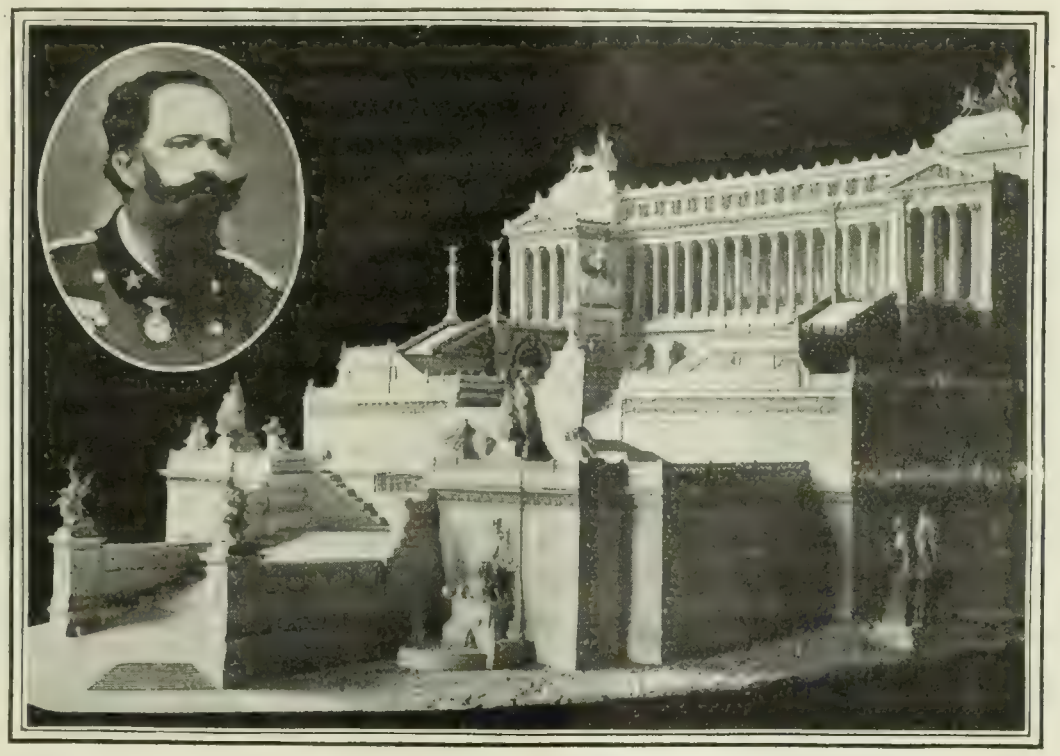
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

"The dismay and indignation with which Mr. Balfour received the Duke of Devonshire's resignation," says the London *Post*, "is the best indication of the importance of the step."

the theory of our living upon our capital to account for supposed redundant imports; he makes plain the natural effects of our present policy on an international trade which can not be stifled tho it is unfairly handicapped by the policy of protectionist nations."

The point upon which Mr. Balfour lays stress is this: whether a fiscal system suited to a free-trade nation in a world of free-traders remains suited in every detail to a free-trade nation in a world of protectionists. The point thus stated is deemed so important by the Prime Minister that he has had it printed in italics in his pamphlet. One of his paragraphs (that has been widely quoted from this pamphlet) runs:

"There is one, and only one, standard by which we can measure the free-trade merits of any policy, and that is the degree to which it promotes free trade. I hold myself to be in harmony with the true spirit of free trade when I plead for freedom to negotiate that freedom of exchange may be increased. This freedom to negotiate, like all other freedoms, may of course be abused. But are we, therefore, in a mood of irrational modesty to declare ourselves unfitted to enjoy it? I think myself that it ought not to be difficult to devise a method of turning it to most useful account. But were I proved to be wrong, my opinion on the fundamental question would remain unchanged. Where we fail others may succeed. It can not be right for a country with free-trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self-deprived of the only instrument by which their policy can conceivably be modified. The first and most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is an important, yet, after all, only a secondary issue. What is fundamental is that our liberty should be regained."



THE VICTOR IMMANUEL II. MEMORIAL.

Italy's clerical press pronounces this mausoleum for the deceased ruler of united Italy "a symbol of usurpation," while the ministerial press urges a "dynastic manifestation" upon its completion.

And the great point upon which Mr. Balfour does not agree with Mr. Chamberlain—the point which led to the resignations and the cabinet reconstruction—is, as stated by the London *Telegraph*, that the Prime Minister shrinks from placing a tax upon the people's food, at least for the present, whereas Mr. Chamberlain takes the bull by the horns and advocates a duty on wheat and a duty on meat from foreign countries. There will be an increase in the prices of those staple articles of the working man's diet, but the working men will have that increase offset by reductions elsewhere —to say nothing of old-age pensions, which, as the London *News* remarks, Mr. Chamberlain has ceased to talk about. The tariff is to be "the big revolver" aimed at the foreigner's head. The London *Star* asserts that the form of the propositions has been modified, so far as the Balfour ministry is concerned, since they were first presented. "We hear nothing now of the preferential tariff that was to bind together our sea-divided colonies, linked by a common appetite for Mr. R. Seddon [New Zealand's Prime Minister] & Co.'s frozen mutton. Nothing is whispered of taxing food or raw materials. The old-age pensions are forgotten. We are reduced to the single principle of retaliatory tariffs to be held *in terrorem* over foreign nations which will not admit us to their markets. It is not the Zollverein now, but the Revolverein."

PRESIDENT, KING, AND EMPEROR-KING.

NO opportunity is lost either by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) or the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) of pointing out to the Vatican how embarrassing may be certain consequences of the King of Italy's visit to the French President in Paris. The visit will have to be returned, observes the anti-clerical Belgian organ. Now the Pope will receive M. Loubet at the Vatican or he will not. If "he will not," the "eldest daughter of the church may resent the affront," and "the French Premier may be trusted to devise the means." If, on the other hand, the Pope does receive M. Loubet at the Vatican, "what will the Emperor-King Francis Joseph think of that?" Francis Joseph is compelled to remain away from Rome because of the Vatican determination to refuse to receive the head of a Roman Catholic state who pays an official visit to the King in Rome. "Italy and Austria-Hungary are allies, yet the head of the dual monarchy has never returned the visit he once received from the head of the house of Savoy. There has been much ill-feeling as a result." But if the Pope receives M. Loubet, how can he discriminate against Francis Joseph? The *Pester Lloyd* thinks this line of reasoning very sound. The organ of an important section of Roman Catholic opinion in Italy, the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) makes certain observations which are deemed significant in view of the state of affairs thus outlined:

"With reference to King Victor Immanuel's visit, the thought naturally suggests itself that the relations between France and Italy have very much improved. . . . The relations between France and Italy were some years ago influenced by the moribund French Monarchical party and the vaporous Roman Catholic temporal power party in Italy, both of which elements united to combat their respective governments under the inspiration of the Assumptionists and the Jesuits. But henceforth it may be hoped that religion will not inject itself into politics. In addition to the opposition from these sources, there was the fantasy of the Triple Alliance, which it was assumed had been concluded against France, whereas it was formed solely to maintain the peace of Europe. The Triple Alliance protected Italy against French influence with the Vatican, it protected Germany against French aspirations for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine (*contre la revanche della Francia*), and it protected Austria against the danger of war arising from the pretensions to autonomy and the dissensions of her various natonalities. . . . Now the situation has bettered and fears have vanished."

The official organs of the Vatican have displayed a somewhat unwonted reserve in their comments upon the presence of the Italian King in the French capital. This is supposed to be due to pending arrangements for the reception of the French President at the Vatican, when he comes to Rome to visit Victor Immanuel. But the *Osservatore Romano*, which speaks with authority for the Vatican, has commented unfavorably upon the celebrations in Rome in honor of the anniversary of the fall of the temporal power. It sees reason to think that the Italian Government is projecting a

series of anti-Vatican demonstrations in connection with the memorial to Victor Immanuel II. now approaching completion on the banks of the Tiber and intended as an enduring reminder to posterity of the unification of Italy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA, KOREA, AND JAPAN.

IF war breaks out in the Far East between Russia and Japan, certain London organs will have shown themselves no prophets, while certain Paris papers may congratulate themselves upon their foresight. The London *Chronicle* thinks the navy of Japan is in no condition to face the navy of Russia in Pacific waters. The London *Times* has likewise its doubts on this delicate subject. But the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) asserts that London opinion on everything connected with the Far East is "valueless and prejudiced." The Government of St. Petersburg, we are told by this German daily, has given up the "thankless task" of denying canards from London. When the French press is turned to for light and leading, it is found in a pessimistic frame of mind. War, altho not generally predicted, is hinted at as a possibility. The *Revue Bleue* (Paris), however, is one of the journals which entertains the notion of impending hostilities. It has printed two articles from the pen of M. de Zenzinoff, a well-informed writer on Russian policy in Asia, who asserts in positive terms that war between St. Petersburg and Tokyo is a matter of but a short time. That is why, we are asked to believe, the Russian Government insisted upon putting off the Balkan matter. The Czar's ministers wanted a free hand "to settle with Japan." As regards China, the situation is desperate. An uprising is predicted that will exceed in scope and virulence anything recorded of the Boxers:

"Human misery is horrible in China. Famine rages in the province of Kwang-Si, where thousands of unfortunates are dying of hunger and whole families are living upon leaves and roots. Men sell themselves into slavery after having sold their wives and children. . . . Many significant circumstances, of the same character as those which preceded the Boxer outbreak in 1900, have become notorious and inspire in European residents of China a fear that new popular outbreaks are imminent. Many Chinese bankers are hastily liquidating their affairs. Silver money is becoming scarcer and scarcer, gradually disappearing from circulation. The gravity of this phenomenon will be understood when it is stated that the Chinese always bury gold, silver, and objects of any value at the approach of trouble in the country, in order that their treasures may escape the ravages of the invader. Warnings from well-informed and competent persons come in from all directions, just as in 1900. Yet, it is very much to be feared that, despite long-continued warnings, nothing is being done by any one to avoid the horrors of a new outbreak of massacre in China. . . . But, always well informed regarding what is transpiring in China, the Russian Government will not let itself be taken unawares. It may, indeed, be stated that all its measures have already been well taken."

This observer proceeds to say that the Government of St. Petersburg is convinced of the impending outbreak of war in the East. The Japanese press is accused of endeavoring to mislead the Russian Government by expressions of friendliness, but "the Czar's Government was not to be hoodwinked." So the Russian Minister of War went out to Manchuria in order to see that everything was in readiness for the struggle. "The occupation of Korea by Russian troops will before long be an accomplished fact." The authorities in St. Petersburg would "face a combination of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States before a single aspiration toward the absorption of Korea would be given up." It is true that there has been much talk in the European press, as well as in the Japanese press, of some understanding between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. "Is such an understanding possible?" asks the writer in the *Revue Bleue*. He ventures to doubt it:

"Weary of being pestered by Japan and desirous of having elbow room in the Far East, Russia is determined to settle once for all the disputed matter of preponderance. . . . Russia will begin by paralyzing Japanese commerce and industry in Manchuria by vexatious and restrictive measures of which she possesses the secret. Should these means not prove efficacious, the occupation of Korea by Russian troops will undoubtedly amply suffice to put an end to the patience of the Japanese. While waiting for the outbreak of the inevitable revolt in China to effect a diversion favorable to the vast strategic plan elaborated in 1900, Russia has already begun her move upon Korea. Upon the fallacious pretext of taking part in the wood-cutting throughout the great forests of the Yalu Valley, thousands of Russian soldiers have penetrated into the Korean peninsula, while additional troops continually arrive, either openly or under some disguise."

While various London organs are devoting themselves with energy to denunciations of Russia, tempered with advice to Japan to display "self-control," the French official and semi-official organs attack what they deem "the folly of Great Britain in the Far East." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is especially vigorous in denouncing Great Britain's antagonism to Russia. The *Temps* (Paris) is more pro-Russian than ever. "In truth," it asserts, "no one could imagine that the Government of Nicholas II. dreams of altogether renouncing the advantages won for it by the adroit and persevering policy of generations of soldiers, diplomatists, and civil engineers in the Far East. Among the secular forces impelling, like irresistible influences since the time of Peter the Great, the Russian Empire in the direction of the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and the ice-free seas of China, there is none more fate-like, if one may so say, than that which has driven the autocracy to gain a foothold, step by step, in Manchuria." As for the United States, that country has displayed sagacity, we are assured, in striving for the open door and for nothing else. But the *Temps* seems driven to make reservations even here. "Who is unaware," it asks, "that Russia has assented to the great principle of the open door only by retaining for herself the post of janitor?" The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, organ of Prince Ukhtomsky, said to be the Czar's confidential adviser on Far Eastern questions, says the Japanese are "trying to light a fire in the Far East," while the *Sviet* (St. Petersburg), which speaks with some authority upon Russian policy, announces that "grave complications may result in an invasion of the Russian Empire by Japan's forces." In the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) we read that the cotton manufacturing interests are pushing the State Department at Washington to "look to the open door in all directions," a thing the State Department is asserted to be doing energetically. The same paper remarks on the general situation:

"So far as one may infer anything from the news that has come to hand, the impression is inevitable that conditions in the Balkans are mainly the reason why Russia feels constrained to postpone for a time the realization of all her plans in the Far East. But Russia can not permanently give up those plans, as is evident to any one who has followed the course of events. The possession of Port Arthur and of Talienwan Bay renders a political and military foothold in eastern Manchuria imperative to Russia. She must also take care that no other Power gains a foothold in Korea, thus placing itself in a position to make a sudden descent upon the railway in Manchuria or to threaten Vladivostock. Such are the circumstances which condition the relations between Japan and Russia as regards Korea, in spite of any mutual assurances of friendly feeling."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

MONARCHY IN GERMANY.—"The monarchical sentiment in Germany," declares the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), the Socialist organ, "is declining from day to day."

UNCLE SAM ON THE DEEP.—"The Americans are not a seafaring people," says the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), "and they will not become one very soon."

FACTORS IN WORLD DESTINY.—"We shall find that the destiny of the European continent is to be decided, not on the Bosporus, but in the Far East," declares Dr. Rudolf von Labres, in his noted "Politik und Seekrieg." He adds: "Not only China, the oldest of the Powers, but Japan and the United States, the youngest, are henceforth to contribute their share to the determination of Europe's ultimate fate."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A SPRIGHTLY HEROINE.

THE FORTUNES OF FIFI. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 230 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs, Merrill Company.

IF a description of this story were to be limited to one word, "sprightly" would most nearly hit the mark. From beginning to end the sparkle of it is dimmed by scarcely a single shadow, unless we are to count the unshapen shadows that may have lurked in the soul of the hero, Cartouche, the soldier with the "stiff leg," who had crossed the Bridge of Lodi in advance of Napoleon during the Italian campaign, and who later saved Fifi and adopted her as his own.

Fifi, tho a waif, is of the noble family of Chiaramanti, and it is Napoleon himself who discovers this in a talk with Cartouche, and who discovers also that she is a relative, somewhat removed, of the reigning pontiff, Pius VII., then in Paris to crown Napoleon emperor.

At this period, Fifi has developed into an actress, and Cartouche—whose damaged leg precludes him from the army—into a general factotum in the same theater. The wonderful talent displayed by Fifi in getting the better of everybody and everything—fortune included—can not be touched upon with success in any notice of the book. Such a stream of mirth and good luck must be read to be appreciated, depending, as it does, on a playful audacity and an effervescence of temperament always kept on full tap.

MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL.

Story has depicted Napoleon in many moods and in many aspects of character; Miss Seawell has elected to portray him as the plain soldier and *bonhomme*. In his talks with Cartouche, he puts himself quite on a level with the brave but humble soldier who had served him so well. There is an air surrounding Napoleon, and also Josephine, as they flit through these pages which we can hardly take seriously, any more than we can accept the action of the story as fact. Nevertheless, for a story of its kind and obvious intention, it is capitally written. We can not but admire the ease with which the author supports Fifi's highly pitched note of joyous inconsequence throughout so many pages. We ought also to appreciate—however hard to believe in—the devoted love of Fifi for the damaged old soldier, whom she at last compels against his better judgment to marry her.

A LITTERATEUR'S RECORD OF HIS LIFE.

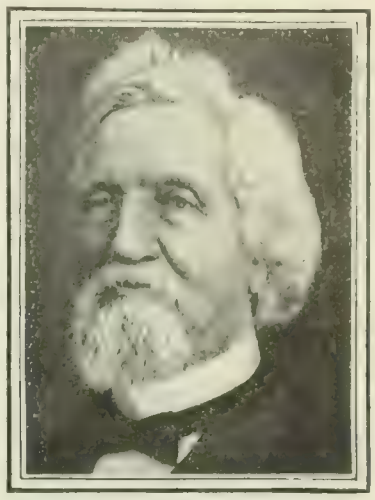
MY OWN STORY. By J. T. Trowbridge. Cloth, 5¼ x 8⅛ in., 482 pp. Price, $2.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE readers of to-day for whom the name of John Townsend Trowbridge has a familiar sound must antedate the Civil War. Possibly even they may be rusty in their recollections of "Neighbor Jackwood" and "Cudjo's Cave," two of his better known novels. If there be of his writing what will strike both the elders and juniors of this date as immune to the decay of time, it is his poem "The Vagabonds."

What is most interesting in this goodly crown octavo volume, with numerous illustrations, is the human side of the presentment. It is the man that warrants attention, the use he made of life, and his attitude toward it and toward his kin. The exposition of these will reward the reader more than the production, order, or success of the biographer's literary output. Frankly, the public of to-day will be apt to feel that Mr. Trowbridge has long since derived adequate returns from his works, and it will not be likely to display any keen interest in a personal review of them by their author.

But it may be said at once, after this somewhat disparaging statement, that the author of "My Own Story" makes the biography sufficiently interesting to be its own *raison d'être*. If there be a fault in Mr. Trowbridge, it is his studious modesty. Nevertheless, this self-portrayal reveals the progress of a self-made man from the humblest origin to a position of comparative ease, some honors, and a reputation in his chosen field which, if not of the highest, is very worthy and persists through all these years. Mr. Trowbridge was born in Ogden, N.Y., September 18, 1827. His father had been "bound out" to a farmer until he attained his majority. Later, he built himself a log cabin, and here his son passed his first seventeen years, advancing his education by his own plucky efforts. He tried school-teaching, and farmed with a brother-in-law for a year or two, then boldly struck out for New York. From here, after one year, he drifted to Boston. He became a contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly* at its first appearance, and some of the passages of this biography were printed in it somewhat recently.

He was acquainted with those brilliant men of letters of his middle period—Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Underwood, Parker, Mrs. Stowe, Alcott, Emerson, Holmes, and Walt Whitman—and freely gives his estimate of them in this biography, as well as many interesting personal recollections about them. He wrote two or three novels prompted by the strong Abolitionist feeling existing in New England prior to the war. He has also filled editorial positions, and has had to do with *The Atlantic*, *Our Young Folks*, and *The Youth's Companion*, besides lesser periodicals.



JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE.

Mr. Trowbridge, who now has a pleasant home at Arlington, Mass., a few miles from Boston, makes a remark which will be an encouragement to other literary workers who feel that they are in a position which he thought uniquely his. In his final chapter he says:

"The friend who did more than any one else to induce me to write these recollections—who has since passed to where 'beyond these voices there is peace'—thought I ought to insist upon a point which he deemed somewhat exceptional in the experience of imaginative writers. Not only can few who tell these stories look back so far, but fewer still have from the beginning of their careers relied for a subsistence upon their pens. Nearly every successful writer I know has had in his youth or in time of need an independent income, or a public office, or an editorship, or some other regular occupation to relieve him from the constant necessity of harrowing his wit for daily bread. This is as it should be. I should not dare, even in these more propitious days, to give any young man such advice as kind old Major Noah gave to me."

When Trowbridge came to New York, a youth of twenty, to win his spurs, he applied to Major Noah, then editor of *The Sunday Times*, for advice as to his pursuit of writing as a profession. He submitted samples of his verse and a story to him, and Major Noah, after reading them and learning that he had no other means of support unless he went back to school-teaching or farming, advised him to write, sticking, for the time being, to prose. "If you devote yourself to it there is no reason why you shouldn't succeed."

"I do not know," Mr. Trowbridge goes on to say, "that ever in my life any words had made me so happy as these. In subsequent years of struggle, when more than once I was on the point of flinging down my pen, I sometimes wondered whether they were wise for him to speak or good for me to hear. But now that more than half a century has passed, and I can look back upon my early life almost as dispassionately as if it were that of another person, I can thank him again for the first authentic judgment ever pronounced upon my literary possibilities."

In his concluding remarks Mr. Trowbridge says: "From my twentieth year I have relied almost solely upon my pen for my support. It might have been better otherwise—who can tell? . . . On the other hand, I owe much even of my happiness to the necessity of literary labor. A natural indolence would often have seduced me to postpone and avoid that which, even when entered upon reluctantly, has been to me joy and health."

There is a pleasant optimism about the utterances of this pen-worker of nearly four-score years which is cheering and of value. As he says in a poem written to commemorate his fiftieth birthday:

> "I keep some portion of my early dream,
> Brokenly bright, like moonbeams on a river,
> It lights my life, a far elusive gleam,
> Moves as I move and leads me on forever."

BY AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR.

THE MS. IN THE RED BOX. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 328 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane. The Bodley Head. New York and London.

A MYSTERIOUS manuscript, whose author sent it to its publisher without title, name, or address, and whom advertising has failed to unearth, is given to the public under the above title.

The story is an historical novel; the scenes are laid during the earlier portion of the reign of King Charles I., while that purblind monarch was sowing the seed he was to reap to his own destruction. The plot and action are called into play through the King's having brought in certain Dutchmen for the ostensible purpose of redeeming some waste island lands along the coast of Lincolnshire, and the discovery by the English residents and owners that the main purpose was to draw the larger share of the profits into the kingly pocket. The disgust of some of the hitherto loyal subjects, and the manner in which their contempt

for kingly cupidity is mingled with insular hatred of the foreigners called in, are quite effectively presented.

A spontaneous and exciting, yet rather sweet, love story between an Englishman and the daughter of a Dutch physician give the needed tenderness and round out the human interest.

As an historic romance it can not rank as great or exceptional. Several as good and a few better have been published during the past few seasons.

A WESTERN "DIME NOVEL."

THE SHERRODS. By George Barr McCutcheon. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 343 pp. Price, $1 50. Dodd, Mead & Company.

IN the publishing houses of New York of a past generation, one Beadle brought out a choice "Library" of lurid melodrama at a dime per volume. His clientèle knew what it wished for; Beadle knew how to give it to them; and no one could say he did not get his full ten cents' worth of florid extravagance and exciting improbabilities. "The Sherrods" seems to have drifted down from those days. Mr. McCutcheon lacks the exultant verve of those old Berserkers of the pen, but this tale of Clay County spiced with Chicago has savor of them.

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.

It is given to nothing, not even a writer, to be absolutely bad. There are slight streaks of what, relatively at least, is excellence in the book. The big country bully, 'Gene Crawley, though drawn with the sloppy intemperateness that is the note of the book, has invigorating suggestions. He, at least, loved like a man, and there is a touch of raw heroism in his dogged and redeeming devotion to Justine Van, herself a sweet, wholesome girl.

But it is the inartistic touch of the writer, the vulgar cheapness and impossibility of the hero, Jud Sherrod, the crudity which marks the development, that disgust a critical reader. To have a handsome young man play fast and loose with two excellent women by deceiving each of them is not even improbable. But he can hardly do it in the way Jud Sherrod did. He and his girl wife, Justine, love each other with the most intense but simple ardor, and barely eke out a poverty-stricken life on Justine's farm in Clay County. Jud is one of these heaven-born geniuses who are terribly fine artists before they have had a single lesson or any contact with art. A beautiful Chicago *mondaine* discovers Jud and airily draws fifty dollars from her purse to buy one of his careless drawings, regretting that she has no more "change" with her. This is in Clay County, and do you wonder that it draws Jud to Chicago! He is snapped up by the first paper at which he applies for artistic work, altho there are twenty-five other "artists" on the waiting list.

He longs to see the beautiful "Miss Wood." That is all he knows about her from her card. He calls her Celeste—presumably because that is "high-toned." Oddly enough, that turns out to be her name! By another "chance," one of these which must make novel-writing as easy as rolling off a log, one evening in the "den" of a young Chicago "blood," Jud sees Celeste's "photo!" Could anything be nicer? And Celeste has done nothing but talk about the "handsome country-boy," Anybody will here feel that something is "going to happen," and it does. Jud marries Celeste—at least as far as his lawful union with a living wife, whom he still adores, permits.

He occasionally goes "home" to see Justine, who is wearing herself to a bone on the farm, with nobody to rely on but the despised 'Gene Crawley, who "does chores" for her, and looms like a paradigm of human nobility in comparison with the philandering Jud.

Still the situation works on Jud and he repairs to the farm one winter night with the pleasant intention of killing Justine and then himself: thus she will never know. But he finds her with a baby, repentantly confesses to his purpose—*not* to his marriage!—and goes back to Celeste.

The two women meet, faint on discovering their relation to Jud, and as they are severally supine on the floor in unconsciousness, he enters. He is quick-witted enough to see that the game is up, runs upstairs to the studio and inserts the sharp end of a Malay kris into his little heart.

REVERSING AN ANCIENT FABLE.

PHILOSOPHY FOUR. By Owen Wister. Cloth, 4 x 6¾ in., 95 pp. Price, $0.50. The Macmillan Company.

WE fear that Mr. Wister has forfeited forever all chance—if he ever had any—of being canonized by the W. C. T. Union. This little story is rattling good entertainment; but it is bibulous and its ethical qualities savor of Paganism. Billie and Bertie are Harvard Sophomores who, having chosen "Philosophy 4" as one of their elective courses, and who, like the grasshopper of the fable, having danced away the days wherein they should have made acquisition of knowledge, suddenly find themselves nearing the day of judgment—examination day. Oscar, another sophomore, but of the ant rather than the grasshopper variety, is called in, at five dollars an hour, to coach them. The discussion of the venerable philosophers—the "Greek bucks" and others—and their theories is racy and slangy, but is not devoid of point. The two grasshoppers get over the metaphysical field in a fashion that exhilarates the reader, but not themselves. On the last day of coaching, they "cut" it all and go off to Quincy to find a mythical tavern called Bird-in-Hand, and, finding it, to revel all evening, returning late at night.

Now comes in the question of ethics—that is if you are looking for questions of ethics. Their bibulous experience furnishes them original illustrations concerning "the multiplicity of the ego," "our subjective-objectivity," and "the inherency of time and space." For their originality, they get marks higher than their coach, who is not original, receives. The fable of the grasshopper and the ant is reversed, and the reversal is permanent, for the bibulous young fellows achieve in after-life a success that transcends that of Oscar, the diligent student, who eschews all bibulous living, sticks closely to his notes, and ends by becoming a book-reviewer! The moral of it all—if you are looking for morals—seems to run about this way: Eat, drink, and be merry, and to morrow you willl rank high. Bertie and Billy interest us, but they fail to convince us. One must take them as they took themselves, not too seriously.

TEN ADMIRABLE SHORT STORIES.

A DEAL IN WHEAT. By Frank Norris. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 272 pp. Price $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IF the late Frank Norris had left no other literary legacy to the American public that reads than the ten short stories included in the volume called "A Deal in Wheat," from the title of the first, he should have won high reputation as a young writer of the day who could claim his countrymen's plaudits for excellence of style, rare felicity of invention, and a sound knowledge of human nature. He may be regarded as in that virile and forceful class of which Conrad is the premier exponent. No one capable of appreciating aptly chosen and closely marshaled words, clean-cut, straight-from-the-shoulder phrasing, and a substantiality of theme which, if not necessary to the short story, is a magnificent quality in it, can fail to lift his hat to this able artist.

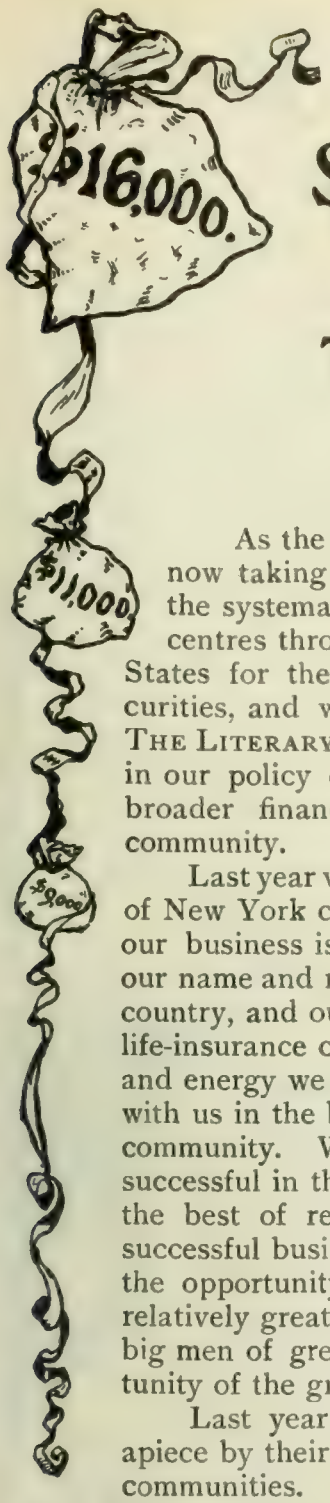
They have all been printed separately in *The Century Magazine*, *Collier's*, *The Overland Monthly*, the New York *Herald*, and *Everybody's Magazine*, and were collected in book form only since the death of their author. One can not restrain a sigh of regret that a man of such caliber should have died before half his capacity for excellent writing was exhausted. His gifts were so distinctly American that his untimely taking off seems to have defrauded the nation of its full heritage. Such men as Norris are needed in our literature. Of the West, his tang is the pungent one of the wilder, less trammeled section. He is original, and his humor is of the soil, while the ingenious turn he gives to a story delights by its unexpectedness and satisfying force.

The first story, "A Deal in Wheat," is the nucleus of his novel, "The Pit." All of the tales have the new and old West for their setting. Two of them are love stories of California, "The Wife of Chino" and "The Riding of Felipe." One of the best stories in the book is "The Dual Personality of Slick Dick Nickerson." Another excellent one is "The Passing of Cock-Eye Black Cock," the humor of which is decidedly Western and grim. An amusing thing about this is that it has been written (and published) by three different authors! It has probably an interesting occurrence which each of them came across and promptly utilized for a story. It concerns a "bad man," a yellow dog, and a stick of dynamite. When the story ends there is nothing left of any of them!

FRANK NORRIS.

The attraction offered by a trio of men very different in personality yet united by a friendly bond, Dumas has availed himself of in the "Three Musketeers," and Kipling in "Soldiers Three." Norris has such a trinity in four of these stories. Two of are humorous, and two ghost stories.

In "A Memorandum of Sudden Death," Norris attempted something slightly exotic to him, and altho the conception is an excellent one and, theoretically, ought to have turned out one of the best, you feel, slightly, that deliberate forethought of the thrilling which nearly always saps a tale of its effectiveness. It is supposed to be the diary kept, day by day, by a young soldier, who, with two or three companions, is surrounded and followed on the plains for some time by hostile Indians. The young soldier is the last to be killed, and the abrupt cessation of the story is felt to be due to an Indian bullet.



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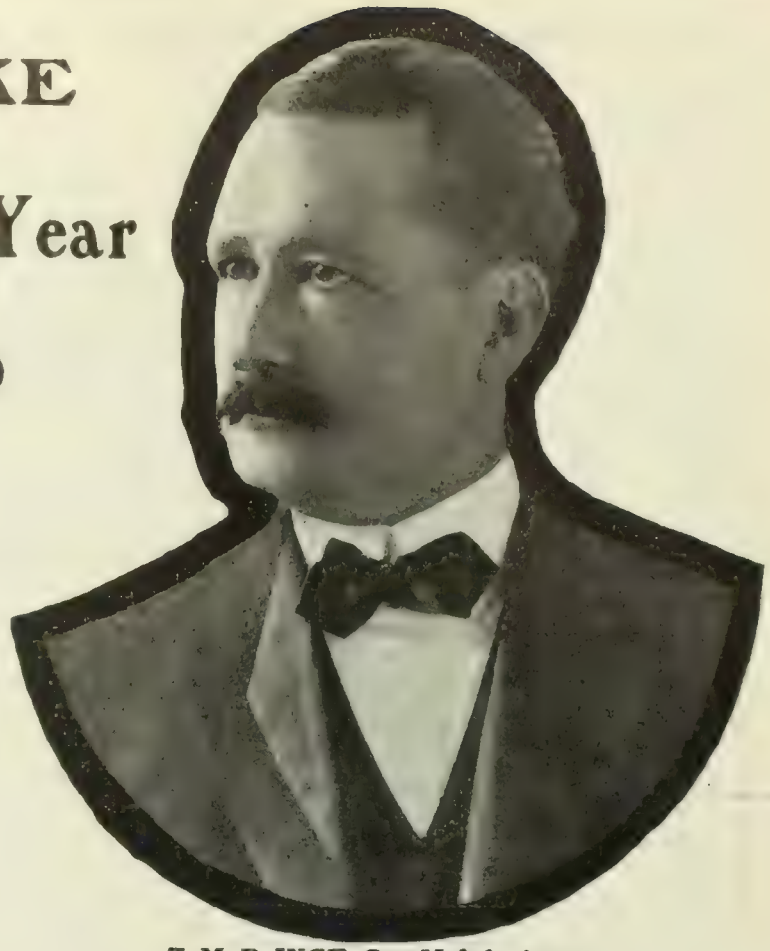

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Last year we sold more than four million dollars' worth of New York city lots throughout the United States, and our business is but in its infancy. We propose to make our name and reputation a household word throughout the country, and our business of the magnitude of the great life-insurance companies. If you are a man of character and energy we have a plan by which you may easily share with us in the building up of a splendid business in your community. We wish only first-class men. Men who are successful in their own present work. Men who can give the best of references. We believe the man who is a successful business man in a small community only needs the opportunity of a broader field to make his success relatively greater. The big men in little towns make the big men of great cities, and we desire to bring the opportunity of the great city to your own door.

Last year three of our salesmen averaged $11,000 apiece by their own unaided efforts, two of them in small communities. Many of our salesmen make from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, while much of their time is taken up with other business. This year we propose to assist our agents' work by a supply of material secured from our extensive advertising in the high-class magazines of the country. We will supply names to those qualified to handle them of people interested in our lots in their own community. Agents showing fitness will be made territorial managers of sub-agents whose work will furnish another source of profit.

When you are familiar with the remarkable offers we make and the wonderful property we sell, the work will become not only one of the easiest but one of the most interesting of occupations. The opportunity is unlimited in its possibilities for profit; Mr. Inge, who is now enjoying a vacation in Europe as an award for highest sales, is likely to make $30,000 instead of $16,000 in the next year. Whether you be doctor, lawyer, merchant or clergyman, whether you can give all or only a portion of your time, we do not believe you will be fair to yourself if you do not investigate our plan. Some of the very best salesmen in our employ to-day were professional or business men who gave up their own occupations only because ours became so much more attractive and lucrative. For full particulars address

MOBILE, ALA., September 1st, 1903.

To whom it may concern:

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While it is possible that all persons who attempt to sell lots for Wood, Harmon & Company might not succeed, yet I cannot conceive how any man who will thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts and put earnest and intelligent effort into his work can fail to do handsomely for himself, nor can I see why there are not hundreds who are sufficiently well-equipped to do at least as well as I. My faith in Wood, Harmon & Company and their properties may have been an important factor in my success, but it is certain the sale of New York real estate has been the easiest kind of work for me. Yours very truly,

Z. M. P. INGE.

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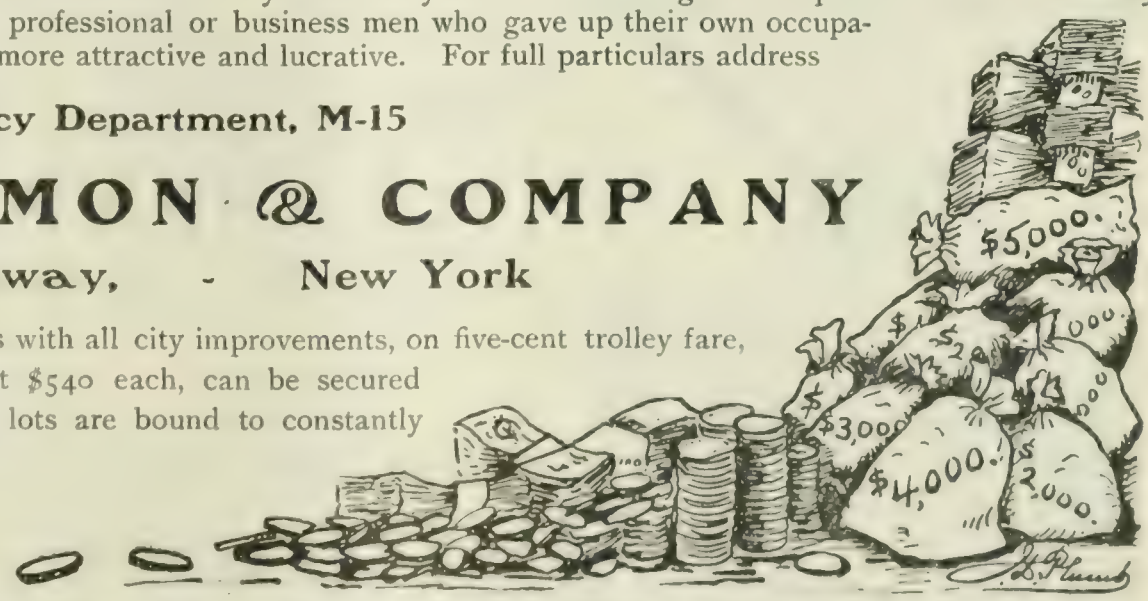

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Homes and their Decoration."—Lillie Hamilton French. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3 net.)

"Man and the Divine Order."—Horatio W. Dressler. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.60 net.)

"Romance of the Bourbon Châteaux."—Elizabeth W. Champney. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3 net.)

"In the Old Plantation Days."—Paul Laurence Dunbar. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Honor D'Everel."—Barbara Yechton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Golden Fetich."—Eden Phillpotts. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Handley Cross."—R. S. Surtess. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities."—R. S. Surtess. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Ordered to China."—Wilbur J. Chamberlain. (Frederick A. Stokes, $1.50.)

"My Tour in Palestine."—F. H. Deverell. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.)

"The Long Night."—Stanley J. Weyman. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte."—F. De Bourrienne. (Frederick A. Stokes.)

"Admiral Porter."—James Russell Soley. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Young Ice Whalers."—Winthrop Packard. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Ultimate Conceptions of Faith."—George A. Gordon. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.30 net.)

"Hill Towns of Italy."—Egerton R. Williams, Jr. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3 net.)

"Appleton's New Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary."—Arturo Cuyás. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.)

"Advanced Thought: the Religion of Civilization."—James Oliver Arnold, Dayton, O., $0.25.

"Conquering Success."—William Mathews. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."—Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"A Little Booke of Poets' Parleys."—Helen Clarke and Charlotte Porter. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75.)

"Lord Dolphin."—Harriet A. Cheever. (Dana, Estes & Co., $0.40.)

"Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society. Richard T. Ely. (The Chautauqua Press.)

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"Provincial Types in American Fiction."—Horace Spencer Fiske. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"Geographic Influences in American History."—Albert Perry Brigham. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"The Pine Grove House."- Ruth Hall. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The House of the White Shadows."—B. L. Farjeon. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1.50.)

"The Warriors."—Anna R. Brown Lindsay. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1 net.)

"Things Fundamental."—Charles Edward Jefferson. (T. Y. Crowell & Co, $1.50 net.)

"An Apache Princess."—General Charles King. (The Hobart Company, $1.50.)

"The New Thought Simplified."—Henry Wood. (Lee & Shepard, San Francisco.)

"Lesley Chilton."—Eliza Orne White. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Parliamentary Pathfinder."—William H. Bartlett. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.45 net.)

"Book of Nature."—Johnny Jones. (Elder & Co., San Francisco, $0.25.)

"Verses."—Elsie Parrish Neill, Easton, Pa.

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems.

By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

[In the October number of *The Bibelot*, the editor says: "That Henley the patriotic must be heavily discounted in favor of Henley the poet is fast becoming a foregone conclusion with all unbiased literary appraisers. Even his 'Song of Speed,' glorious as we feel its onrush of staccato verse, remains a journalistic *tour de force* which can not for a single instant be justly compared with the superb symphonic movement of 'London Voluntaries.'" From this collection of verse, we reproduce the following:]

TO MY WIFE.

Take, dear, my little sheaf of songs,
For, old or new,
All that is good in them belongs
Only to you;

And, singing as when all was young,
They will recall
Those others, lived but left unsung—
The best of all.

APRIL, 1888. } W. E. H.
SEPTEMBER, 1897. }

LYRICS.

I.

Life is bitter. All the faces of the years,
Young and old, are gray with travail and with tears.
Must we only wake to toil, to tire, to weep?

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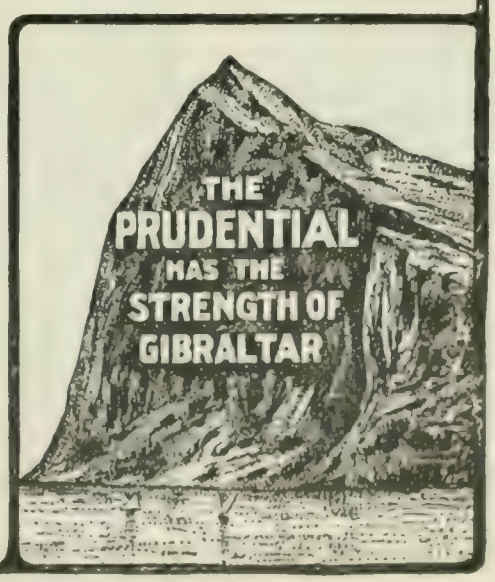

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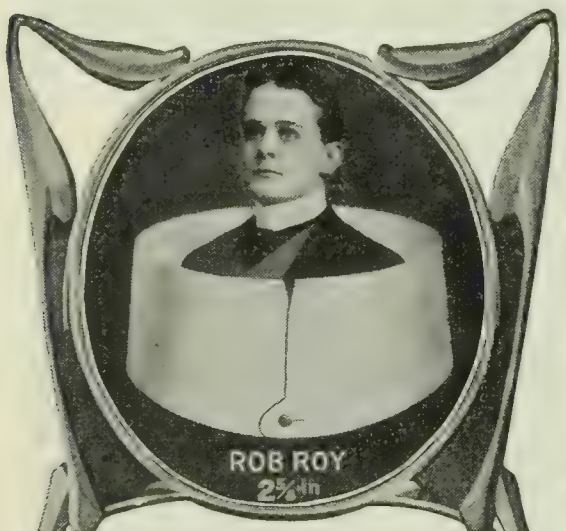

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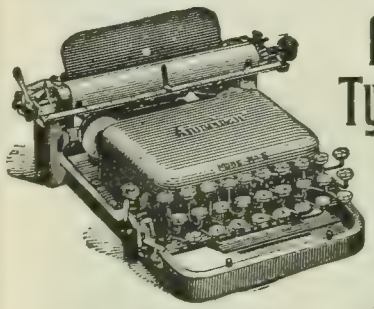

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In the sun, among the leaves, upon the flowers,
Slumber stills to dreamy death the heavy hours. . . .
Let me sleep.

Riches won but mock the old, unable years;
Fame's a pearl that hides beneath a sea of tears;
Love must wither, or must live alone and weep.
In the sunshine, through the leaves, across the flowers,
While we slumber, death approaches through the hours. . . .
Let me sleep.

V.

To A. D.

The nightingale has a lyre of gold,
The lark's is a clarion call,
And the blackbird plays but a boxwood flute,
But I love him best of all.

For his song is all of the joy of life,
And we in the mad, spring weather,
We two have listened till he sang
Our hearts and lips together.

IX.

I gave my heart to a woman—
I gave it her, branch and root.
She bruised, she wrung, she tortured,
She cast it under foot.

Under her feet she cast it,
She trampled it where it fell,
She broke it all to pieces,
And each was a clot of hell.

There in the rain and the sunshine
They lay and smouldered long;
And each, when again she viewed them,
Had turned to a living song.

XVI.

When you are old, and I am passed away—
Passed, and your face, your golden face, is gray—
I think, whate'er the end, this dream of mine,
Comforting you, a friendly star will shine:
Down the dim slope where still you stumble and stray.

So may it be: that so dead Yesterday,
No sad-eyed ghost but generous and gay,
May serve you memories like almighty wine,
When you are old!

Dear Heart, it shall be so. Under the sway
Of death the past's enormous disarray
Lies hushed and dark. Yet tho there come no sign,
Live on well pleased: immortal and divine
Love shall still tend you, as God's angels may,
When you are old.

ENVOY.

My songs were once of the sunrise:
They shouted it over the bar;
First-footing the downs, they flourished,
And flamed with the morning star.

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My songs are now of the sunset:
  Their brows are touched with light,
But their feet are lost in the shadows
  And wet with the dews of the night.

Yet for the joy in their making
  Take them, O fond and true,
And for his sake who made them
  Let them be dear to you.

PERSONALS.

Interviewing Dr. Dowie. John Alexander Dowie, head of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, who is about to visit New York with many of his followers, has a strongly grounded hatred of the daily newspapers. His dislike extends to the reporters, whom he designates as the "vermin of the press." A few months ago, says the New York *Tribune*, while Dr. Dowie was in court attending a suit in which he was sued by his brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson, a reporter from one of the Chicago papers sought to secure a special interview with him.

"Will I grant you an en-terview?" said the prophet, with a broad Scotch accent and a very suspicious look. "I never grant en-terviews with newspaper reporarters. They are the children of the devil."

"But I want to know what your defense will be to the charges of Mr. Stevenson that you defrauded him," persisted the scribe.

"Some day, if you come to Zion Temple with your creedentials, I may have something to say," replied Dowie, "but you weel have to bring a letter from your seety editor, or I weel nae see you."

"Is it true that you hypnotized Stevenson, as charged in his bill?"

"Fairther deponent sayeth not?" said the prophet, settling himself back in his chair in the courtroom.

"What witnesses are you going to produce in Court?"

"A-n-d fairther deponent sayeth not," with a grin bordering on the sardonic.

"Will you testify yourself?"

"A-n-d fairther deponent sayeth not."

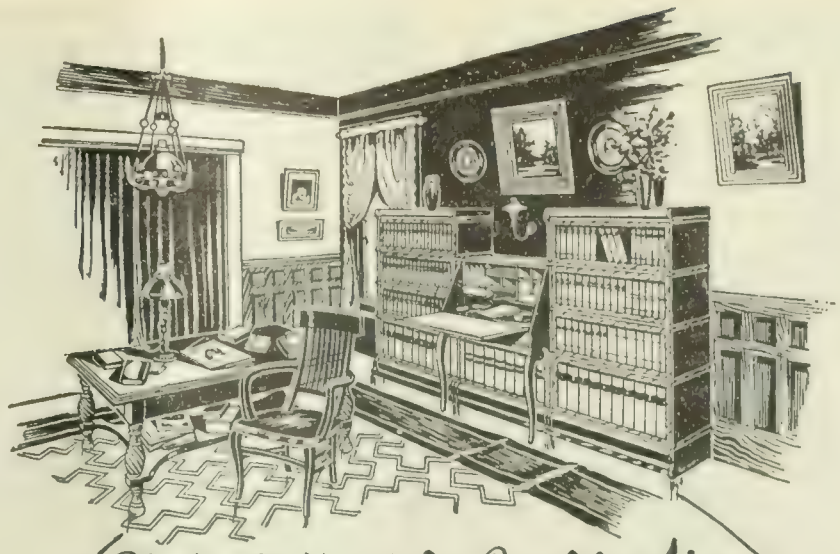
"How much money did you actually pay Stevenson for his lace machinery?"

"A-n-d fairther deponent sayeth not."

And the reporter gave up.

A Joke on Royalty. Hrolf Wisby relates an incident in *The Independent* (New York), which, he says, King Christian of Denmark never tires of telling. The King and his son, the Crown Prince Frederick, accompanied the late Czar Alexander III. of Russia on a pedestrian tour in Denmark.

Weary of walking, they asked a peasant to give them a ride home, to which he assented. It was evident from the peasant's manner that he had no knowledge who were his august passengers. The King made up his mind to play a practical joke on the man, but as it happened the man turned the joke on the King. Nudging the Czar with his



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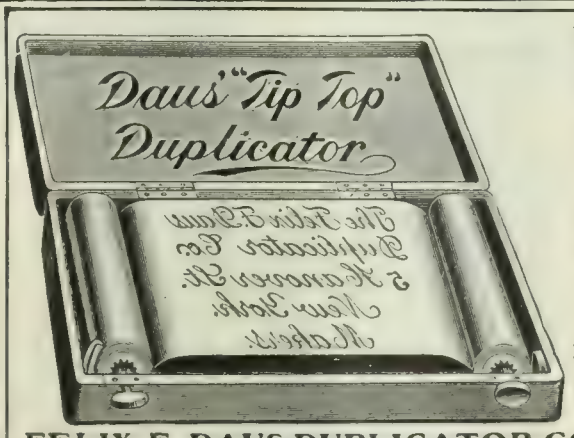

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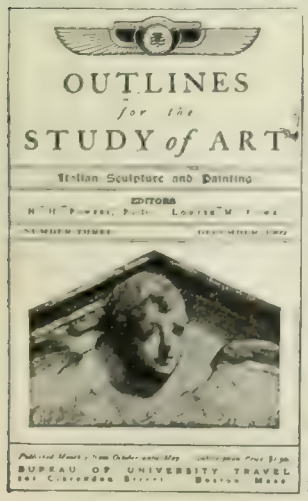

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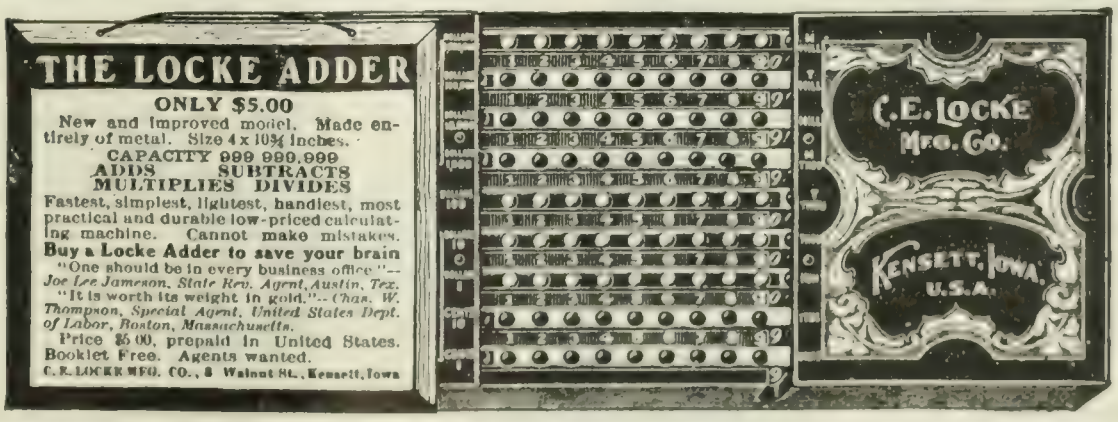

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elbow, the King said to the peasant: "Good man, tell me have you ever seen the Crown Prince of Denmark?"

"Crown Pete?—No," responded the man, his answer being a vernacular pun on the Crown Prince's "but I know he lives up there in the castle."

"Well, I am the Crown Prince of Denmark," announced the holder of that title, restraining himself from laughter with great difficulty.

"And I am the King of Denmark," supplemented King Christian, impressively.

"And I am the Czar of Russia," broke in the late Czar with his barbarous pronunciation of Danish, which on the tongue of the present Czar Nicholas sounds like that of a native.

The peasant looked them over slowly, one by one, with a mischievous eye, and barely removing the pipe stem, he said in a slow, crooning voice:

"Weel-a-weel! If you're the Crown Pete, and you're the King Bee, and that is the Czarri o' Russialand, then—I am the Imperor o' Chinah!"

Coleridge and Lamb.—In his recent book, "Sidelights on Charles Lamb," Bertram Dobell culls a number of articles from the pages of old English magazines. In *The Monthly Repository* for 1835, a writer signing himself as "S. Y." describes a visit to Lamb's house at which Coleridge was present. After sketching Coleridge briefly, the writer gives us the following portrait of Lamb:

"The character of Charles Lamb's person was in total contrast to that of Coleridge. His strongly marked, deeply lined face, furrowed more by feeling than age, like an engraving by Blake, where every line told its separate story, or like a finely chiseled head done by some master in marble, where every touch of the chisel marked some new attribute. Yet withal there was so much sweetness and playfulness lurking about the corners of the mouth that it gave to the face the extraordinary character of flexible granite. His figure is small even to spareness. It was as if the soul within, in its constant restless activity, had worn the body to the smallest possibility of existence. There was an equal amount of difference in his conversation from that of Coleridge, as there was in his person. It was not one uninterrupted flow, but a periodical production of sentences, short, telling, full of wit, philosophy, at times slightly caustic, tho that is too strong a word for satire which was of the most good-natured kind. There was another essential point of difference. In Coleridge there might be detected a certain consciousness of being listened to, and at times an evident getting up of phrases, a habit almost impossible to be avoided in a practical conversationalist. In Charles Lamb there was a perfect absence of this; all that he said was choice in its humor, true in its philosophy; but the racy freshness, that was like an atmosphere of country air about it, was better than all; the perfect simplicity, absence of all conceit, child-like enjoyment of his own wit, and the sweetness and benevolence that played about the rugged face, gave to it a charm in no way inferior to the poetical enjoyment derived from the more popular conversation of his friend. Another difference might be

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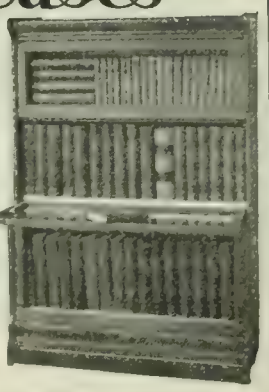

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observed; that Coleridge's metaphysics seemed based in the study of his own individual nature more than the nature of others, while Charles Lamb seemed not for a moment to rest on self, but to throw his whole soul into the nature of circumstances and things around him. These differences served only to heighten the enjoyment of witnessing the long-enduring genuine friendship existing between the two,—the three (for why should "May" [Coleridge's sister] be excluded?) wrought out of mingling sympathies and felicitous varieties. In Charles Lamb, as in Coleridge, at times there was a melancholy in the face which partook of the nature of his individual character. It was not dissatisfaction, it was not gloom; but it seemed to say that he had had more affection, more gushing tenderness of feeling, than he had met with objects on whom to expend it."

The writer gives in detail the varied incidents of the evening, the talk of Coleridge and Lamb, until it came time for Coleridge, who had to walk to Highgate, to take his departure. Lamb begged earnestly to walk with him, but without avail. Says the writer:

"There was an affectionate parting, as if they had been boys rather than men, and it seemed to concentrate their lives into that minute. It recalled the meetings and partings of other days; the wanderings by the lakes, the many minglings in social union, a whole host of recollections seemed to crowd around and enclose them in a magic circle. Coleridge lingered on the threshold, as if he were leaving what had been a part of his heart's home for many years; and again he who had been his companion in many a mountain ramble, many a stroll 'in dale, forest, and mead, by paved fountain and by rushy brook, and on the beached margent of the sea,' would fain have kept up the old companionship even tho it was night, and the way had no such temptation. Another grasp of the hand, and a kiss of affection on Mary's cheek, and he was gone. I never saw him again, and Charles Lamb and his sister but once since, and that was a few months ago in the street. He had aged considerably, but it scarcely excited melancholy, for Mary was with him like a good guardian angel. They had that same country air freshness about them; they looked unlike everything around; there was an elderly respectability about them; not the modern upstart prig of a word, but the genuine old china, old plate, bright, black mahogany air, which now is almost departed. I watched them earnestly; a vague feeling that it was something I should never see again and so it has happened."

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THE BOLD BAD BARONET: "'Tis false False!!"

STAGE CARPENTER: "All right. Then you go and arsk the blooming stage manager; he told me."—New York *Press.*

None on Hand.—"Doc" Squires was a queer old "yarb" doctor of decidedly limited education

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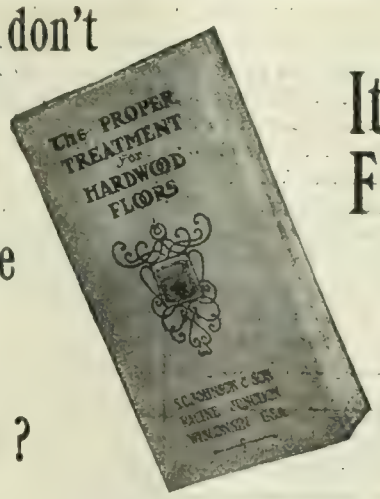

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10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

SHAVE YOURSELF

Comfort, Economy, and Cleanliness demand it. You may have tried others, but do not judge Terry's by that standard. It is safe, automatically adjusted, easily sharpened and cleaned. We will send you for ten days' free trial without deposit, and postage paid, any of the following:

Razor in metal case		$1.50	Stropping machine and strop, extra	$2.00
Case No. 1.	Razor in leather case	2.00	Case No. 2. Razor and one extra blade, in leather case	3.00
Case No. 4.	Razor and three extra blades, in leather case			5.00
Case No. 8.	Razor, two extra blades, stropping machine and strop, and morocco case			7.00

FREE Booklet—Reasons for self-shaving and how to use a razor.

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It stands to reason that here at Key West, where I have in my employ expert Cuban cigar makers, and at my command all the time the best facilities for getting the best leaf, I can do better for you in the cigar line than anyone else.

All I want you to do is to "Get the Habit." Send me as a starter $1.50, so I can send you back by return express, charges paid, 25 of the nicest 15 cent cigars you ever smoked. When I say 15 cent cigars, I mean you could not buy them over a retail counter for less than that. I guarantee ALL my cigars to be entirely satisfactory to you or your money back. You can smoke ten of them if you desire, and if they are not the best cigars you ever smoked for the price, send back the balance at my expense and I will return the full price paid for them.

There are two reasons why you can depend on me: The first is that I offer **$1000 reward** to anyone who can disprove any statement I ever made in any of my advertising or literature. The second is, that Harper's Magazine would not publish this announcement unless I were responsible.

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who flourished in New England a good many years ago. One day some one said to him:

"See here, Doc, have you any diploma?"

"Wal, no; I ain't got none on hand just now, but I'm goin' to dig some soon as the ground thaws out in the spring."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Suggestion. — SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Now, Johnny, why did the children of Israel sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt?"

JOHNNY: "Maybe Moses gave them breakfast food."—New York *Tribune.*

The Proof.—ETHEL: "I didn't know that your Aunt Dorothy was married."

REGGIE: "Well, she is. I guess I ought to know, 'cause I went to her funeral!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

You Can't Lose 'em.—MRS. SUBBUBS: "When you go to look for a servant-girl to-morrow, try and get a 'public' one."

MR. SUBBUBS: "What do you mean by that?"

MRS. SUBBUBS: "Why, I read a paragraph about 'public servants' in to-day's paper, and it said, 'few die and none resign.'"—Philadelphia *Press.*

Good Advice. — A venerable professor of a noted medical college was addressing the graduating-class.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you are going out into the world of action. You will likely follow in some degree the example of those who have preceded you. Among other things you may marry. Let me entreat you to be kind to your wives. Be patient with them. Do not fret under petty domestic trials. When one of you asks your wife to go driving, do not worry if she is not ready at the appointed time. Have a treatise on your specialty always with you. Read it while you wait, and I assure you, gentlemen," and the professor's kindly smile seemed to show a trace of irony, "you will be astonished at the vast amount of information you will acquire in this way."—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

October 5.—The Turkish Ambassador in Paris publishes a note from the Porte declaring that Bulgaria has falsely represented to the Powers the situation in Macedonia, and that the reports of villages burned and massacres are untrue.

October 6.—The Bulgarian Government makes overtures to the Porte for gradual disarmament in the hope of avoiding frontier complications.

October 7.—Russia gives warning to Japan against interference in the Manchurian evacuation question; and informs China that it will never evacuate until the latest demands are granted. Japan rejects the Russian proposal for the partition of Korea.

October 8.—A Russian fleet of ninety ships leaves Port Arthur and anchors longside the Japanese fleet off the Korean coast. Russia makes no move toward the evacuation of Manchuria.

October 9.—A Turkish battalion crosses the Bulgarian frontier, attacks a block-house and loots the village of Guvesevo.

October 10.—Bulgaria calls out more reserves to

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Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
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My offer is this: I will, upon *request*, send, express prepaid, to a LITERARY DIGEST subscriber one hundred Shivers' Panetela cigars *upon approval.* He may smoke ten and return the other ninety at my expense, and no charge for the cigars smoked. If he likes the cigars and keeps them he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

I do not know how to make a broader offer. Experience has taught me that most men are discriminating smokers and judges of value, and appreciate the difference between wholesale and retail prices for cigars. Mine are sold at wholesale prices to the consumer. There are no discounts for lots of a thousand, or ten thousand, for that matter.

I also manufacture Shivers' Panetelas—at $5.00 per hundred—and Shivers' Perfectos, a very rich after-dinner smoke, at $8.00. Will send either of these on approval, permitting the smoker to smoke ten before deciding to buy.

Shivers' Panetela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

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In ordering, please use business letter-head or enclose business-card; also state whether strong, medium or mild cigars are desired.

Think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer—one-tenth of my cigars (all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me), and expressage both ways. How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars? Where is the possible risk to him? Provided, of course, that $5.00 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay. Write me if you smoke. Address: Herbert D. Shivers, 44 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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guard the frontier, and has made further representations to Turkey regarding the aggressions of the Ottoman troops.

October 11.—The Sultan orders a commission to make an investigation of the frontier incidents.

THE FAR EAST.

October 11.—M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, announces that the convention providing for the evacuation of Manchuria has lapsed. Hostilities are believed to be imminent between Japan and Russia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 5.—Names of those selected to fill the vacancies in the British Cabinet are announced: Alfred Lyttleton succeeds Joseph Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary.

President Castro causes a reign of terror in Ciudad Bolivar by the forcible collection of taxes and duties;

Wayne MacVeagh concludes his plea for Venezuela before The Hague Tribunal.

October 6.—Joseph Chamberlain opens his fiscal campaign by addressing a large audience in Glasgow; he warns the country of signs of decay in the prosperity of the British Empire.

The Mexican-Venezuelan mixed tribunal condemns Venezuela to pay certain Mexican bankers $510,000.

The funeral of Sir Michael Herbert is held at Wilton, England.

Mr. Dickinson continues to sum up the case for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary commission.

October 7.—A riot occurs at Szegedin, Hungary, over the removal by the troops of a wreath from the Kossuth monument.

October 8.—The Chilian Cabinet resigns.

The commercial treaty between the United States and China, abolishing the lakin tax and opening to American trade two cities of Manchuria, is signed at Shanghai.

The Alaskan boundary hearing ends with an appeal by Mr. Dickinson, counsel for the United States.

October 10.—Owing to press attacks Señor Gaytan de Ayola, Spanish Minister to Venezuela, decides to leave Caracas.

October 11.—It is reported that American firms had arranged to take 200,000,000 rubles of loans to be issued at Russian cities.

The new Marquis of Salisbury will enter the British Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, the position held by his father.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

October 5.—The Federal Grand Jury completes its work of investigating the Post-office Department frauds: the jury returns fifteen indictments.

October 8.—The Criminal Court in Washington issues a bench warrant for the arrest of State Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., on postal fraud charges.

October 9.—Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post-office Department, and George A. C. Christiancy, assistant attorney in the same department, resign.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

October 5.—A lunatic, armed with a revolver, attempts to see President Roosevelt at the White House, but is overpowered and arrested.

The President appoints James P. Nields, an anti-Addicks man, District Attorney for Delaware.

Charles M. Schwab and others are charged with fraudulent practises in the formation of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

The Morse Iron-Works of Brooklyn close; labor-unionism is blamed for the company's troubles.

October 6.—The extraordinary session of Congress next month is to be devoted exclusively to legislation regarding Cuban reciprocity.

The Republican state convention of Rhode

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Nothing like it.

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Accessories giving the performer perfect control;

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A little book, not much larger than the flat of a man's hand. But the flat of a man's hand, sharply administered, can arouse considerable sensation.

Exactly what this book has done. "It will raise a howl of wounded pride from the moujiks and muftis of our civilization," says the Pittsburgh Gazette. "One of the most profound and sagacious essays of recent years," is the Brooklyn Eagle's comment. "Calculated to make the thoughtful pause and question," observes Public Opinion.

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Island nominates Col S. P. Colt for governor and indorses the administration of President Roosevelt.

The President appoints three American members of an international commission to consider water routes from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

October 7.—The test of Professor Langley's aeroplane air-ship proves a failure.

D. Leroy Dresser in his testimony before the examiner, in connection with the United States Shipbuilding Company's affairs, declares that Schwab, Nixon, and others conspired to sell the Bethlehem Steel Company to the corporation at an inflated value.

October 8.—Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, and President Roosevelt discuss plans for strengthening the extradition treaties with Canada and Mexico.

J. P. Morgan & Co. issue a statement denying that they had any connection with the organization of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

C. D. Wright is appointed umpire in the miners' Saturday short-holiday question, upon which the Conciliation Board deadlocked.

October 9.—Storms in the Eastern Middle States cause great damage and inconvenience. In New York city ten inches of rain fell in 48 hours. The city of Paterson, N.J., is flooded, rendering hundreds homeless.

October 10.—The Honourable Artillery Company of London are received by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

A monument to President McKinley is unveiled at Adams, Mass.

Vice-President Kidd, of the American Federation of Labor, says that the union men would withdraw their $300,000,000 from the savings-banks unless organized capital stopped its suits against trades-unions.

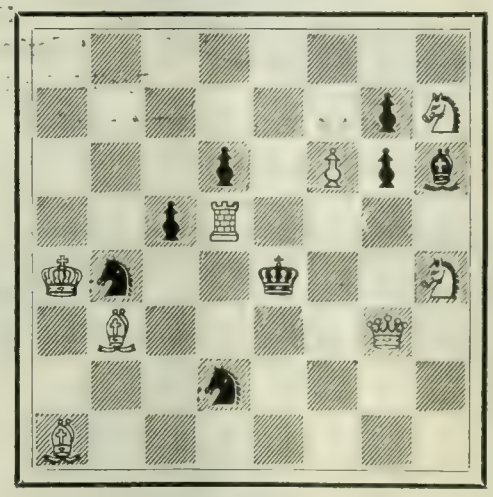
One thousand men are thrown out of work by the shutdown of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Joliet.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 871.

By F. W. WYNNE, DUDLEY, ENGLAND.
Contributed by A. C. White.
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 6 p S; 3 p 1 P p b; 2 p R 4; K s 2 k 2 S; 1 B 4 Q 1; 3 s 4; B 7.

White mates in two moves.

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Standard in everything. Price, $25.00.

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All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

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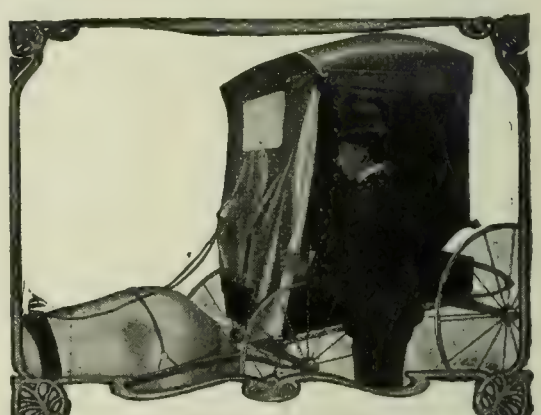
Sold all over the world.



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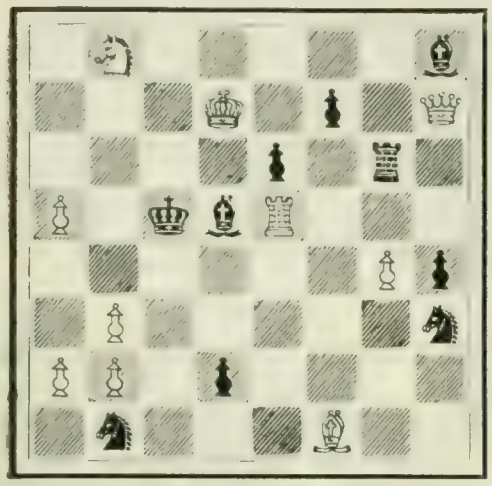
Problem 872.

By A. C. J. VAN EELDE.

Problem-Editor of *Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1 S 5 b ; 3 K 1 p 1 Q ; 4 p 1 r 1 ; P 1 k b R 3 ; 6 P p ; 2 P 5 s ; P P 1 p 4 ; 1 S ; B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 865. Key-move : R—K 5.

No. 866 : Unsound.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia ; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass. ; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans ; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala. ; H. W. Barry, Boston ; A. C. White, New York City ; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C. ; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y. ; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa. ; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y. ; H. A. Seller, Denver ; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex. ; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia ; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. C. Lusher, Brooklyn ; Z. G., Detroit ; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C. ; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; M. Almy, Chicago ; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie ; O. S. L., Athens, Ga.

Comments: "Very good"—G. D.; "Give him first prize"—J. G. L. ; "Good"—J. E. W.; "Puzzling"—"23" ; "Q—K Kt 8 is a most deceiving 'try' "—A. H.; "One of your best"—W. C. L.

Several solvers sent as the key-move, Q—K Kt 8, and some of them gave variations in detail, but overlooked the fact, that 1. Q—K Kt 8 / Kt x Kt 2. Kt—B 3 ..... is not mate, for 2. ..... / K x P. This variation shows the necessity of R—K 5, guarding the P, after Kt x Kt ; and it also shows ingenuity and constructive ability of high order.

In addition to those reported, Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco, got 863, and J. E. W., the Nelson problem.

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Say whether, if satisfactory, you think you can influence orders from your friends or others, and how many.

We want responses from all interested as early as possible—so that Teachers, Pupils and Schools especially may have, as nearly as may be, the benefit of the whole school year.

As soon as may be, having ascertained how many we can serve, and their preferences, we shall negotiate with the several publishers and make prompt report to each applicant, and each can then take such action as may be thought personally advantageous.

If we find even only a thousand (certainly there ought to be many thousands among those who read this) who want Cyclopedias, we know we can secure for the members of the Club terms which will be highly satisfactory—prices certainly below half the rates usually charged (and possibly better), and terms of payment anything within reason.

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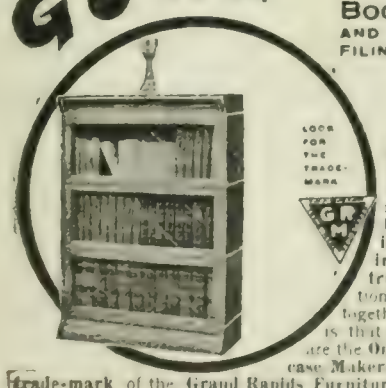

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WE have received the "announcement" of a Problem Tourney under the auspices of the St. Louis Chess Congress. Free and open to all the world. Entries close—American, July 1, 1904; Foreign, August 1, 1904. Each competitor will be allowed to enter, (1) One set of four problems, consisting of one problem in two moves, two problems in three moves, and one problem in four moves; (2) one single problem in two moves; (3) one single problem in three moves. All problems to be original, unpublished, and direct mates. Each set must have a distinguished motto, and each single problem a motto. The problems to be on diagrams and accompanied by a full solution, name and address of composer in a sealed envelope indorsed by motto. Mr. X. Hawkins, 863 Robberson Avenue, Springfield, Mo., is the director, to whom all problems should be sent.

THE latest item of interest is the possible match between J. H. Blackburne, and F. J. Marshall; five games up, Draws not counting, stakes $120 a side.

The Beautiful "Evans."

The following game, the score of which is given in *The Staten Islander*, was played in 1862 on the battle-field, at White Oak Chapel, Va. Mr. Bennecke played *sans voir*.

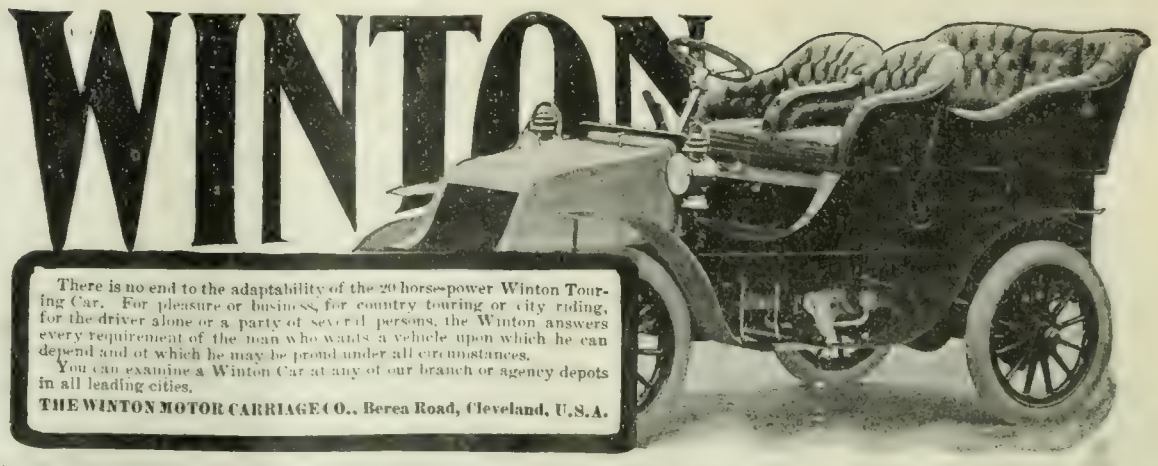
BENNECKE. *White.*	KUMMERLE. *Black.*	BENNECKE. *White.*	KUMMERLE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 Q—Kt 3	Q—Q 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	12 Kt-K Kt 5	Kt—K 4
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	13 Kt-Q2 !(a)	B x Kt
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	14 B x P ch	Kt x B
5 P-B 3	B—R 4	15 Q R-K sq ch! (b)	B x R
6 P—Q 4	P x P	16 R x B ch	K—Q sq
7 Castles	P—Q 3	17 Kt x Kt ch	Q x Kt
8 P x P	Kt—B 3	18 Q x Q	B—Q 2
9 P—K 5	P x P	19 Q x P	Resigns.
10 B—R 3	P x P		

Notes by Mr. F. E. Brenzinger.

(a) One of those brilliant "coups" for which Mr. Bennecke was so well known!

(b) Beautiful play! Especially so when it is considered that this and another game are being played blindfold at the same time.

THE announcement that the Chess-clubs of New York have arranged for a private International Chess congress, to take place in that city next April, while taken seriously by the local players, has aroused their ire, nevertheless. St. Louis has secured the seventh American congress to be held in this city during the World's Fair, and has received contributions amounting to $1,500 for that purpose already. New York's attempt to "cut in," while the local players do not think it will interfere with the local tournament even if held, has aroused them to even greater efforts than before. The New York tournament is to be a special invitation affair, and the first prize is announced as $1,000. If this is the case, the St. Louis tournament would surely draw the European Chess experts to St. Louis, as the prizes offered for the regular congress which will be held in St. Louis will considerably exceed that amount. The St. Louis players will bring off the big show, nevertheless, and say that when the time comes it will be seen that all the Chess-masters will be entered. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*



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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EX-SECRETARY LONG'S CHARGE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

ONE sentence in the closing chapter of ex-Secretary Long's history of "The New American Navy," which has been running for some time in *The Outlook*, is thought by some papers to reflect very seriously upon the character of President Roosevelt, and upon his fitness to guide the affairs of the nation. "Mr. Long's revelation," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "is calculated to make us thankful, in the interest of the national honor, that Mr. Roosevelt was not President in 1898, and apprehensive of what he might do if he should remain President through another term. He is the most risky man the United States have had in the Presidency." Mr. Long, after remarking that "Mr. Roosevelt was an interesting personality as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as, indeed, he is in any capacity," and after recording the fact that "his ardor sometimes went faster than the President or the Department approved," makes this remarkable statement: "Just before the war he, as well as some naval officers, was anxious to send a squadron across the ocean to sink the ships and torpedo-boat destroyers of the Spanish fleet while we were yet at peace with Spain."

Upon reading this, some thought that the ex-Secretary of the Navy had transposed his phrases, and merely meant Mr. Roosevelt "was anxious, while we were yet at peace with Spain, to send a squadron," etc.; but Mr. Long disposed of this theory in an interview with a Boston *Herald* reporter, from which the following extract is taken. He said:

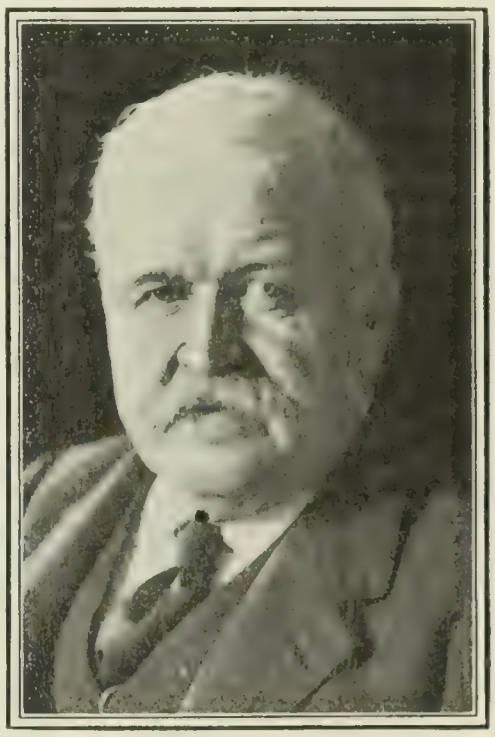
"It was a mighty pressing time. The war was inevitable, and it was almost on us. The Spanish fleet, with its then dreaded torpedo-boats, was on its way to Cuba. Altho war had not then been formally declared, a number of the leading naval officers thought we ought, in self-defense, to meet this fleet and dispose of it. The President and the naval department, however, were of opinion that no such action was in order till a formal declaration of war had occurred."

"Was Mr. Roosevelt among those who thought the Spanish fleet ought to be destroyed before war was declared?"

"He was."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) regards Mr. Roosevelt's attitude as comparable with the attitude of the Havana Spaniards toward the *Maine*. It says:

"That this is a serious reflection on the judgment and discretion in those days of Mr. Roosevelt must be plain to all. Unfortunately, it is wholly in keeping with what is known in other ways of Mr. Roosevelt's conduct at that time. During all the anxious months when President McKinley was honorably trying to prevent a war and directing the efforts of our diplomatists to obtain the consent of Spain to let Cuba go free, holding back with all his power the intemperate zeal of jingoes in Congress and speculators outside of Congress who wanted war for war's sake, caring no more for the Cubans than they care now, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was hot for war, doing everything in his personal power to foment and stimulate the war spirit. He did not want to have the independence of Cuba accomplished by peaceable means, altho it was certain to be so accomplished, if patience could have had its perfect work.



EX-SECRETARY LONG,

Who says that before the war Mr. Roosevelt, then Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, "was anxious to send a squadron across the ocean to sink the ships and torpedo boat destroyers of the Spanish fleet while we were yet at peace with Spain."

"Our minister to Spain at the time, Mr. Woodford, declared again and again that Spain would grant all that the United States could reasonably require. And in this newspaper ex-Secretary of State John Sherman said on September 4, 1898: 'It was not necessary for us to go to war with Spain. I had several consultations with the Spanish minister on the subject, and we could have adjusted difficulties without the loss of our blood or treasure. Why, we had progressed to that stage that I could have arranged a treaty by which Spain would have retired peaceably from the island of Cuba. I violate no confidence in saying that the President did everything in his power to avert war, and he would have rejoiced with me, and with nearly all of the right-minded people of our prosperous land, if he could have made a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with Spain. Think how many lives would have been spared.'

"The office of the Assistant Secretary was the headquarters of effort to bring on a war, even when the Secretary himself was faithfully supporting the effort of the President to avoid one. This attitude and conduct of the Assistant Secretary were notorious at the time. He was the head-center of the resolve to force the Administration into declaring war. He was essentially disloyal to the Administration in its desire to preserve peace. The President, who has since assumed such a lofty tone at what he has chosen to consider the improper criticisms of administrative policy by General Miles, was guilty of far worse infractions of the code of propriety when he was a subordinate officer of the Navy Department. He was then treated with a charity and indulgence which he does not now extend to others.

"These known circumstances make it inherently probable that what ex-Secretary Long now reveals is quite true in fact. Roosevelt was in a mood to do just that kind of thing, and to claim that it was justifiable. He was in a mood to do anything that would

make war inevitable. According to Mr. Long, he proposed doing an act hardly less dishonorable in the view of international law and public morals than was the destruction of the *Maine* in the harbor of Havana, conceding that this was the deliberate act of Spaniards."

More of our newspapers, however, either refuse to believe Mr. Long's charge, or regard it as the natural mistake of a man so opposite in temperament to the President as to be totally unable to understand him. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) and the Baltimore *American* (Ind.) think the charge incredible. That Mr. Roosevelt "contradicted his known character and reputation by suggesting that we go forth wantonly and destroy the fleets of a nation with which we were at peace," says the latter paper, "is a thing the country will not believe for a moment." Other journals turn their attention to Mr. Long. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) calls him "a slow-coach," and the New York *Times* (Ind.) compares "his kinetic energy" to "the movement of molasses in January." The Philadelphia *Ledger* regards him as "one of the ripest, rarest fruits of the cold-storage culture of New England," and thinks that the most probable explanation of the affair is that Mr. Roosevelt was "misunderstood by his chief." The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* remarks in a similar vein:

"At the time of which he writes the Hon. John D. Long, in private conversation, in informal discussion, and even in the street, was insisting that the *Maine* must have been blown up from the inside, and was strongly expressing his displeasure with naval officers who took any other view of the case.

"In other words, when Theodore Roosevelt saw that we must fight Spain and was urging that the navy go forward to make the war short and decisive, the Hon. John D. Long was persistently shutting his eyes to the facts and was trying to run away.

"The Hon. John D. Long's attempts now to make out that he was right and that Theodore Roosevelt was wrong at that time are not worth serious discussion, for two reasons. In the first place, the Hon. John D. Long is a rather trivial person, in view of his conduct at the time in question.

"In the second place, if Theodore Roosevelt had not thought and acted as he did in February, 1898, he would not have become governor of New York and Vice-President, and he would not now be President of the United States.

"Against the Hon. John D. Long's attempt to appeal to history in justification of his own conduct and in censure of Theodore Roosevelt's conduct at that time, the verdict of history was rendered, in Manila Bay, on San Juan Hill, and off Santiago.

"That verdict is also visibly embodied now in the facts that the Hon. John D. Long is in private life while Theodore Roosevelt sits in the White House."

FAITH-HEALING AND THE COURT OF APPEALS.

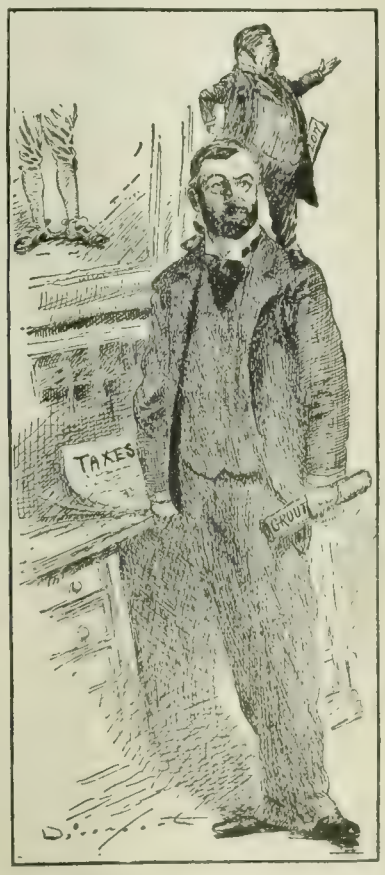
IT is considered a remarkable coincidence that on the day before Overseer Dowie and his followers started on their New York crusade the New York State Court of Appeals should hand down the first decision made by a higher court in the United States against faith-healing. The court condemns a "Dowieite," J. Luther Pierson, of White Plains, N. Y., to pay a fine of $500 or spend 500 days in jail for permitting his infant daughter to die of pneumonia without medical treatment. District Attorney J. Addison Brown, of Westchester County, who prosecuted the case, says, after a careful investigation, that "this is the first time in the history of New York, or any other State, where the law has been made certain by the decision of the higher courts. The higher courts of England," he adds, "have upheld convictions in similar cases, the prisoners there being found guilty under indictments of manslaughter."

The conviction in the present case is based upon Section 288 of the state penal code, which says, in part, that "a person who (1) wilfully omits without lawful excuse to perform a duty, by law imposed upon him, to furnish food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance to a minor . . . or (4), neglects, refuses, or omits to comply with any provisions of this section . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor." Pierson was convictedby a jury in the local court in 1901; the Appellate Division of the state Supreme Court reversed this decision, and now the state Court of Appeals confirms the verdict of the trial court. The defense argued that the law did not require the use of medicine; that a great body of the people had lost faith in doctors; that medicine was not an exact science; that doctors disagreed among themselves as to methods of treatment; that the State must prove that medical attendance would in this particular case have been beneficial, and that to require the parents to call in a physician, contrary to their conscience, would be to deny them the religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution.

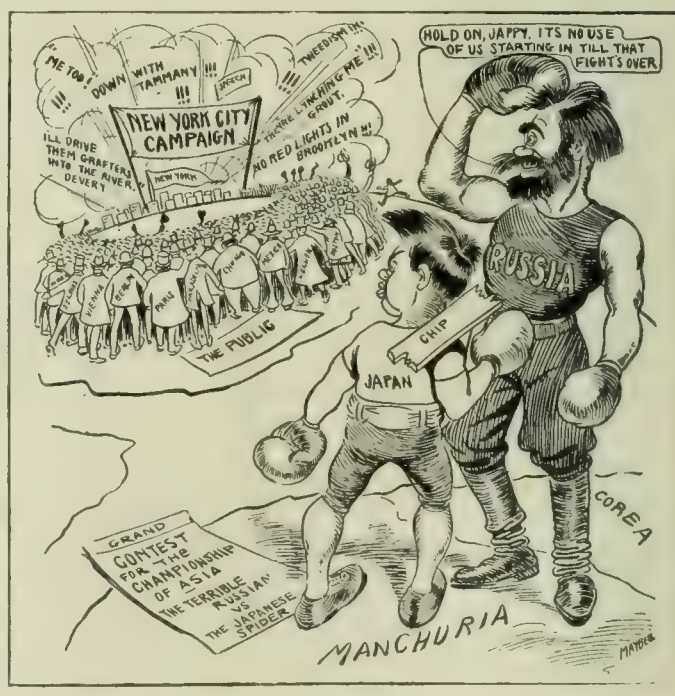
The Court of Appeals says, in part, in its opinion (written by Justice Haight):

"The peace and safety of the State involves the protection of the lives and health of its children, as well as the obedience of its laws. Full and free enjoyment of religious profession and worship is guaranteed, but acts which are not worship are not. A person can not, under the guise of religious belief, practise polygamy and still be protected from our statutes constituting the crime of bigamy. He can not, under the belief or profession of belief that he should be relieved from

THE SMILE THAT WON'T COME OFF.
Triggs in the New York *Press*.



MR. LOW: "I stand on my record." Davenport in the New York *American*.



THE CROWD IS TOO ABSORBED TO NOTICE OTHER FIGHTS.
- Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN CARTOONS.

the care of children, be excused from punishment for slaying those who have been born to him. Children when born into the world are utterly helpless, having neither the power to care for, protect, nor maintain themselves. They are exposed to all the ills to which flesh is heir, and require careful nursing, and at times when danger is present the help of an experienced physician.

"But the law of nature, as well as the common law, devolves upon the parents the duty of caring for their young in sickness and in health, and of doing whatever may be necessary for their care, maintenance, and preservation, including medical attendance if necessary, and an omission to do this is a public wrong which the State, under its police powers, may prevent.

"We are aware that there are people who believe that the divine power may be invoked to heal the sick, and that faith is all that is required. There are others who believe that the Creator has supplied the earth, nature's storehouse, with everything that man may want for his support and maintenance, including the restoration and preservation of his health, and that he is left to work out his own salvation under fixed natural laws.

"There are still others who believe that Christianity and science go hand-in-hand, both proceeding from the Creator; that science is but the agent of the Almighty, through which He accomplishes results, and that both science and divine power may be invoked together to restore diseased and suffering humanity.

"But, sitting as a court of law for the purpose of construing and determining the meaning of statutes, we have nothing to do with these variances in religious beliefs and have no power to determine which is correct.

"We place no limitations upon the power of the mind over the body, the power of faith to dispel disease, or the power of the Supreme Being to heal the sick. We merely declare the law as given us by the legislature. We have considered the legal proposition raised by the record, and have found no error on the part of the trial court that called for a reversal."

The newspapers are practically unanimous in approval of the verdict. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, construes the decision to mean that faith-healing is not a misdemeanor unless it fails to heal. It says:

"The effect of the decision in the Pierson case should be far-reaching. It will not empower agents of the law to invade the homes of faith-curers and to save life by insisting that every sick child shall receive timely and adequate medical attendance. But it will put responsibility for omission to provide that attendance squarely where it belongs. If the child recovers without a doctor, well and good. But if the child dies, the parents may be punished precisely as Mr. J. Luther Pierson has been punished. There is not persecution in this. Religious and individual liberty remain absolutely unimpaired. Men and women may think as they please unhampered by a law which does not shackle thought. But they may not put their religious theories into practise at the expense of other human beings too young to indorse those beliefs and of whom they are merely vicariously the guardians. Upon this point there is no longer excuse for misapprehension or mistake."

Nor does the decision apply to adults, except in cases of contagious or infectious disease, observes the New York *Herald:*

"There are doubtless ailments in which these methods are harmless, if not beneficial. But it is entirely different in the case of dangerous maladies which by common consent require medical skill and treatment. In such case no one, whatever his religious belief or medical views, has a right to sacrifice or jeopardize life by refusing to call in a physician or employ methods sanctioned by professional experience.

"The statute interpreted by the Court of Appeals applies only to parents or guardians who let a minor die through refusal or neglect to call a doctor or provide medical treatment. It does not, for example, prohibit the practise of faith-cure in the case of an adult. But in case of a contagious disease dangerous to the community the health authorities would have the undoubted right to deal with it. In other words, faith-cure can not be practised with impunity when it endangers the life of a minor or menaces the health of the community. In dealing with it the legislature has simply exercised the right to protect life and guard the public health."

THE TILLMAN ACQUITTAL.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the Southern comment during the trial of Lieut.-Gov. James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, for the murder of Editor N. G. Gonzales, of the Columbia *State*, has been the fact that the editors have been denouncing him as a murderer, but have been expressing the opinion, at the same time, that he would be acquitted—an expectation that was realized on Thursday of last week. "The sentiment of the State," said the Atlanta *News* (September 30), "is not at all against the man who killed Gonzales." And the defendant said, in a statement to the press, after he was set free:

LIEUT.-GOV. JAMES H. TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, In his robes of office.

"I feel very grateful at the result of the verdict, but at no time did I apprehend any serious consequences. I, of course, deeply regret the death of Mr. Gonzales, but I was forced to do what I did. I have never apprehended a conviction, for I felt that I did no more than any man would have done under the same circumstances and what I was compelled to do."

The defense was, in brief, that the editor had attacked the lieutenant-governor through his paper so bitterly as to provoke resentment; that Tillman had been led to believe that Gonzales intended to shoot him on sight, and that when they met on the streets of Columbia, Gonzales had his hand in his overcoat pocket. Tillman said in his testimony: "The thumbs of both of his hands were outside of his overcoat pocket until he started to cut across that sidewalk, coming directly toward me, and then the thumb of his right hand disappeared in his pocket. I was expecting him to shoot, and I said, 'I got your message' and fired!" The "message" referred to was the rumor that Gonzales intended to shoot him. At the time of the shooting Gonzales was unarmed.

The Northern press criticize the acquittal of Tillman in unmeasured terms. "This is as gross a miscarriage of justice as has ever been witnessed in any part of the Union," declares the New York *Evening Post;* "it is a deliberate announcement that in South Carolina the right of an individual to take the law into his own hands is as well established as it was in the Stone Age. Hereafter any swaggering bully may shoot on sight, assured of a perfect defense if he can but say that his victim had his right hand in his pocket."

The Columbia *State*, of which Tillman's victim was the editor, charges that the jury was packed, and that the witnesses for the

defense were perjurers. The Charleston *News and Courier* equals the Northern press in its denunciation. It says:

"The law has declared that James H. Tillman was guilty of no offense against the law, the peace, and dignity of the State when he killed N. G. Gonzales. That is the verdict rendered yesterday by the jury which tried the case in the court at Lexington, a verdict which opened the prison doors to the homicide and permits him to move about among the people as if he had done no wrong, as if his hands were not stained with human blood.

"But that is as far as the verdict of the Lexington jury goes. It is not the verdict of the larger jury scattered all over this State and throughout this country; the jury which will as certainly condemn the law in South Carolina as by its failure in this case the law has condemned itself. No one can now say lawfully that Mr. Tillman is a murderer, as charged in his indictment, as testified to by those who witnessed his deed, as voiced by his helpless unarmed victim looking into the very face of death, and of which the lonely grave in the cemetery at Columbia will ever continue an accusing witness. He can come and go as he will; there is no authority now which can place any restriction upon his movements. In office and market-place and field, whether working among the flowers in his garden, or seeking the fellowship of his neighbors, or pleading at the bar for some poor creature whose life is the forfeit required by the law for the life that he has taken, he will always have with him the company of the dead, the actual, if invisible, presence of the man whose body he killed, but whose spirit will follow him without mercy forever. . . . . .

"We are not surprised at the outcome of the trial. Except in rare cases the killing of one white man by another is the safest crime that can be committed in South Carolina. If Mr. Tillman had taken Mr. Gonzales's pocketbook, he would have been required to pay the penalty prescribed by law. He took Mr. Gonzales's life, and a South Carolina jury says that he did nothing to deserve punishment."

John Temple Graves, however, indorses the verdict. He says, in the Atlanta *Evening News*:

"The jury considered not the respective records of the two men, not their respective reputations, but the crime and the provocation, therefore they rightfully decided that the better man had hounded the worser to a point that justified the worser in this act.

"If any elements other than blindfolded justice had been allowed to enter into the verdict, Tillman would have been found guilty.

"If the personal feelings of the average South Carolinian, if friendship or admiration had been permitted to weigh in the case, the slayer of Gonzales would have been brought bound to the gallows or sent shackled to the penitentiary. The verdict, therefore, is Spartan in its moral courage and its self-denying justice, and upon it the Palmetto State deserves congratulations.

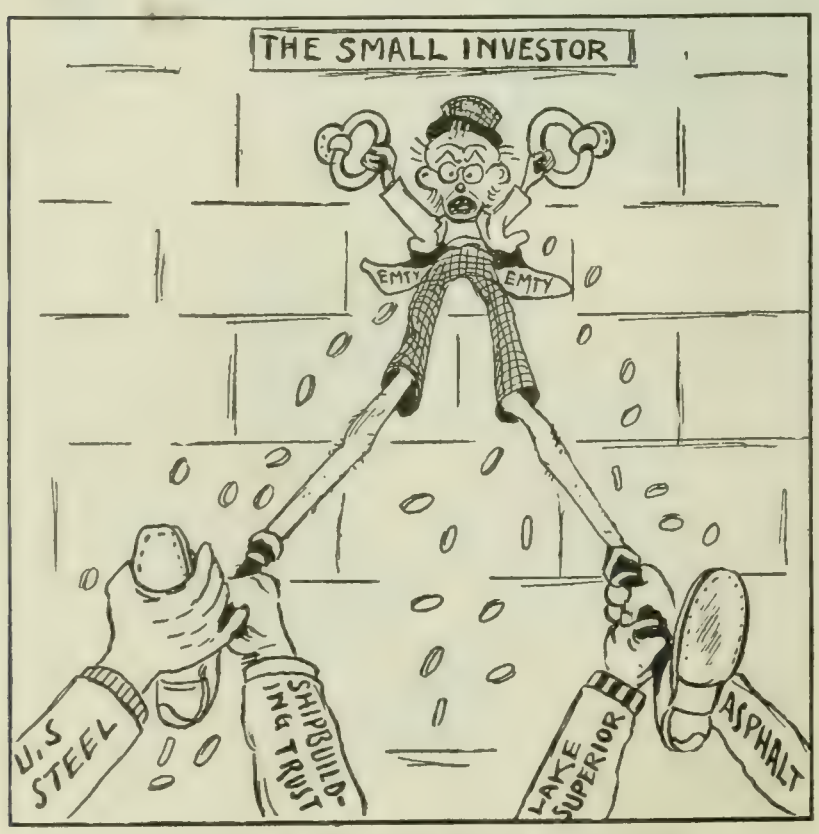
"As for Colonel Tillman, let him seek oblivion."

SECULAR VIEWS OF DOWIE.

THE spectacular descent of John Alexander Dowie and more than 3,000 followers upon New York City to wrest it from the grip of Satan has transfixed the attention of the entire country. Dowie seems to be pretty generally regarded as more or less of a "fakir"—the Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "it would be easier to believe that Dowie is a reincarnation of the spirit of the late lamented P. T. Barnum than of the ancient Elijah—" but there seems to be a widespread feeling that even if Dowie does not make New York any better, he will not make it any worse. "If America's great metropolis can be reached and improved by a venture of this flaming character," remarks the Columbus *Dispatch*, feelingly, "the public will say 'Amen,' for no other spot in our republic needs more the healthy action of moral nerve and vigor than this money-center of the nation." Dowie has mentioned Wall Street as one neighborhood that he hopes to reclaim, and *The Wall Street Journal* admits that the locality might be improved; but few newspapers express an expectation that Dowie can bring the speculators to the mourners' benches. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes:

"We do not hesitate to say that this is a big task. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but in all earnestness we must say that we fear for the success of the movement. The Salvation Army has just returned from a successful campaign in the heart of the feud district in Kentucky, but that is a small matter compared with the assault upon Wall Street, which needs reformation, but may not be anxious for it. All things considered, it is not a happy time for the invasion. Wall Street may have sinned above all other sections of the country, but it is just now paying the penalty. If there is a gloomier region in the country than the financial district of Gotham, it is not known to any of us. The glory has departed from Wall Street, and its denizens, so far from being proud of the Babylon which they have erected, are just now mourning the departure of good faith and of profits, bewailing the fact that the crop of lambs is a failure, and hustling for loans to carry accounts while the rest of the country is prosperous and contented.

"There ought to be light brought into such dark places, but if



THIS GRAND LEG-PULLING CONTEST ABOUT ENDED.
—Gage in the Philadelphia *North American*

POSSIBLE CAUSE OF THE NEW JERSEY FLOODS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

WALL STREET PROCESSES ILLUSTRATED

Wall Street is in a mood for reformation, it belies all human experience. That other modest gentleman from Chicago, John W. Gates, the other day declared Wall Street to be a den of thieves, and that many of the men ought to be shot; but he still lingers in the neighborhood. Perhaps he designs to assist the Second Elijah when he arrives. It is certain that he will need all the assistance he can get, and if he succeeds, there will be joy in the land."

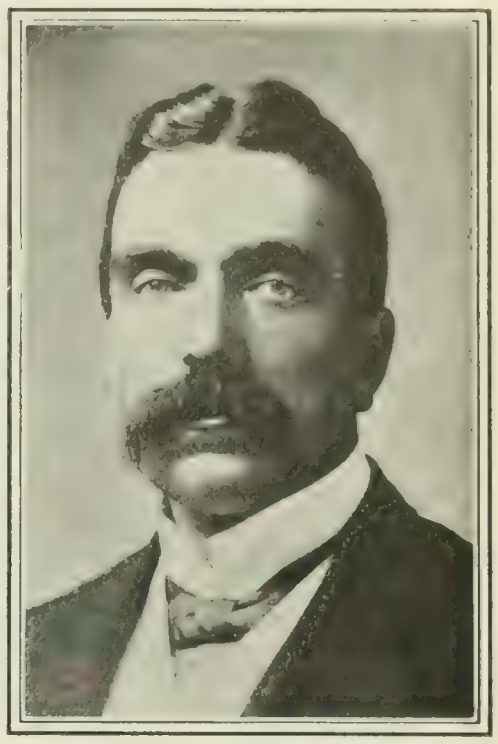
MORE SHIPBUILDING TRUST WRECKAGE.

THE more the wreck of the shipbuilding trust is examined, in the hearing before the special examiner in New York city, the more interesting are the disclosures of the methods of trust-construction pursued in this case. In our article last week, the testimony of Mr. Dresser was summarized, in which he made it appear that Mr. Schwab (who is yet to be called to the witness-stand for his story), in the process of selling the Bethlehem steel-plant to the trust, managed to get such a hold on the whole new corporation that it was forced into bankruptcy, not without incidental profit to Mr. Schwab. Last week the feature of the hearing was the testimony of a number of "dummy" directors of the trust, boys, clerks in the "Corporation Trust Company" of New Jersey (which carries the names of some 1,500 corporations on its sign), young men, according to their own testimony, without bank accounts, without actual ownership of a single share in the corporations of which they were made directors, and without knowledge even of the location of the plants. One of these "directors" said on the witness-stand that he thought the Bethlehem steel-plant was in Homestead, and said he knew that the Canda Manufacturing Company (which makes car-wheels) was in the shipbuilding business; another "director" had never heard of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. These were the directors who voted on the purchase of properties worth millions, and authorized the issue of more than $100,000,000 in securities to pay for them. One of the dummy incorporators of this concern was also an incorporator of the "Franklin Syndicate," which paid 10 per cent. a week on deposits, two of whose managers are now in Sing Sing.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.
The story of his dealings with the shipbuilding trust has brought out denunciation from the most conservative papers.

The newspapers have nothing but censure for such business methods. As practically all large businesses are now carried on by corporations, observes *The Wall Street Journal*, these revelations unsettle confidence in all such enterprises. And the New York *Financier* suggests that this is a good time for some of our erstwhile promoters to take a trip abroad. It remarks:

"The fall in reputations in the Wall Street district lately has been quite as marked as the fall in stocks. The testimony of Capt. Leroy Dresser in the United States Shipbuilding case seems to reveal clearly that high finance as practised by some of the leading exponents of industrial promotion is only slightly removed from the old-fashioned thimble-rigging games with which the public is familiar. The shameless manner in which deals were made for transferring water-logged properties from one syndicate to another, and the equally reprehensible agreements that the chief promoters should have the first opportunity of plundering the lambs through sales at fictitious valuations, are illuminative, altho perhaps not edifying, revelations to those who have been wondering why the stocks they bought a year ago on such strictly first-class recommendations have declined so persistently in price. The methods of mendacity set forth in Captain Dresser's testimony are a shock to the credulous; but sober reflection will tend to show that the whole movement in Wall Street for the last two years has been leading up to such a culmination.

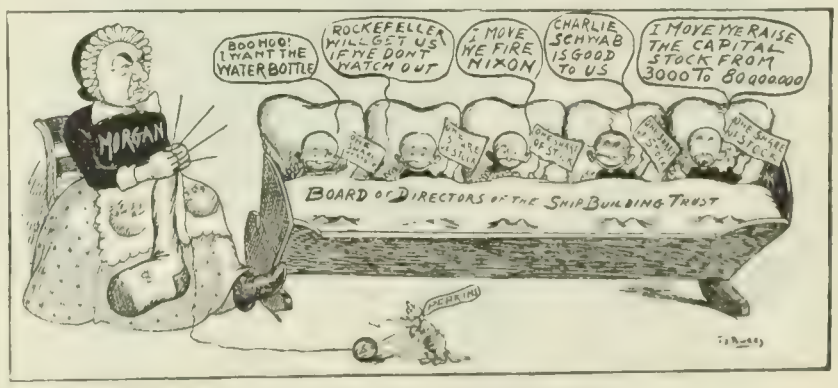


MR. DANIEL LEROY DRESSER,
Formerly President of the Trust Company of the Republic, now a bankrupt, who alleges that Mr. Schwab wrecked the shipbuilding trust for his own profit.

"Does any sane man believe for a moment that the saturnalia of wildcat promoting which has been going on there since 1900 had for its object, or was inspired, by any other motive than the enriching of insiders?

"There is no philanthropy in Wall Street; there never has been, and nobody who is acquainted with the district expects that there ever will be. At the same time there is a code of ethics to which some of the more pretentious of Wall Street interests have professed allegiance. Now that the last prop has been knocked from under these claims, who will marvel that the public has deserted the market? In the light of the exposures of last week, how silly seem the academic discussions of 'selling fevers,' 'undigested securities,' and other features of the situation, with which insiders and leaders have been regaling the investment world. The only thing wrong with Wall Street is that the greed for wealth has led men to sacrifice reputation and morals in a mad scramble for power. They have the wealth—some of them at least—but the power is slipping from them, and who among men holding to the tenets of high moral principles would be willing to step into their shoes? For the lamb sympathy is not wanting, because he did not have a fair chance; for his despoilers contempt will be forthcoming, but what will hurt more is the knowledge that the rich sources of revenue on which our leaders in industrial promoting have so long fattened will be closed against them. The goose that laid the golden egg has been killed. This may be a sad fact for the spoilers to contemplate, but it does not help the goose to any appreciable extent.

"When John Law's Mississippi Bubble burst, he fled Paris to avoid the execrations which his presence excited. If human nature has not changed, the European vacation season ought to open soon and with a rush."



"HUSH, LITTLE BABIES, YOUR TINY PINK FINGERS
ARE HOLDING FIVE BEAUTIFUL SHIPBUILDING SHARES,
WHILE CLOSE BY YOUR CRADLE YOUR PROUD MAMMA LINGERS
AND WATCHES YOU MANAGE THE GREAT TRUST'S AFFAIRS."
Powers in the New York *Evening Journal*.

THAT Shipbuilding Trust was not founded on a rock, but it got there eventually.—*The Baltimore American*.

MILITARY SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE absence of reports of armed conflicts in the Philippines from the American news despatches is explained by some on the theory that a government censor at Manila blue-pencils such news; by others, on the theory that there is no such news to send. One of the latter class is Mr. David Walker Yancey, of the Bureau of Public Lands, Department of the Interior, of the Insular Government at Manila. He says, in an article in the forthcoming issue of *The Journal of the American Asiatic Association:*

"Any lack of news from the Philippine Islands is not due to any official influence, but, on the contrary, is due to the fact that there is no news to be sent out from here, any more than there is from California, Porto Rico, or Maine in ordinary times. The man in the street in Manila has not heard of any skirmish between the natives and American soldiers within a hundred miles of Manila for a year, unless he read it in some American newspaper."

From an examination of the Manila papers covering two weeks, it appears, however, that hardly a day passes without a report of an armed collision of some sort between the American constabulary and the "ladrones." The collision is never anything more than skirmish, the "ladrones" are always put to flight, the American losses are always small, and the natives sometimes assist the government forces against the insurrectos; but it is evident that many ladrone bands are in the field, that our constabulary are kept busy by them a great part of the time, and that the military situation is not identical with that in Maine or California.

"From north, south, and west," says the Manila *Cablenews* of August 23, "information is gathered every day at constabulary headquarters of the movements of the ladrone bands who are harassing nearly every province in Luzon." *The Cablenews* of September 1 reported "heavy fighting" in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, on the Laguna, within fifty miles of Manila, with a body of ladrones "believed to be over 1,000 strong in scattered bands." After several days of desultory fighting, the ladrones broke through the cordon of constabulary and scouts and fled to "the mountainous wilds of Tayabas province." We are informed that "a large number of documents were captured during this fight which go to show that the ladrones have been receiving aid from prominent natives who are supposed to be loyal to the insular Government." On August 25 a box of Remington rifles, Mausers, and shotguns, believed to be intended for the ladrones, was found concealed in a store in the heart of Manila. Half a dozen fights near Manila are reported in the Manila papers during the first week in September. In one report, however, the correspondent says: "The natives are aiding the authorities in every way possible. Few of them appear to be in sympathy with the ladrones, and they are furnishing the leaders of the government force with reliable information concerning the movements of the bands." One wounded ladrone chief, Butiong by name, was stoned and stabbed to death by the natives of the town of Loog in the mountains near Nasugbu.

The Manila *American* of August 22 reports a series of murders by ladrones in the province of Rizal; the Manila *Freedom* of the 27th reports two ladrone defeats in Cavité; *The Cablenews* of the 29th tells of ladrone surrenders in Tayabas and Albay; on September 1 the same paper reports that "constant hostilities have been going on intermittently between the brave constabularios and the none less brave and desperate forces of the notorious Bauson," and the Manila *Times* of September 3 reports the capture of "Sebastian Conejo, chief of Colorum," and colonel in "the strictly all-star aggregation which generally goes by the name of Sakay's revolution."

In Mindanao the Twenty-eighth Infantry finished building a military road into the Moro country about the middle of August "after ten months of sweat, endurance, and patience," under the attacks "from wild savages who have beset and provoked them from start to finish." Says a Mindanao correspondent of the Manila *Cablenews:*

"The discretion, forbearance, and discipline of the troops have been wonderful and have made possible a work which is unique in that it has been executed without war among as bad savages as can be found in the world to-day, and has even brought these savages to regular labor side by side with Americans upon the road. These things have struck the attention and the wonder of all who know the conditions. They constitute another reply to the anti-imperialistic cry of wanton cruelty among the officers and men of the army."

As soon as the road was done, however, the American troops chased the Moro marauders into the mountains, and after a long night march and a go-as-you-please charge through the underbrush, led by the chaplain, the headquarters of the band was captured and the band broken up. "The joy of the neighboring Moros," says a Mindanao correspondent of the Manila *Times*, "on whose neck Matuan [the ladrone leader] had kept his heel for years, over the breaking up of this resort of desperadoes, was undisguised."

"AIN'T THE CHILD A BIT SPILED, JAWN?"
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus.

CHAMBERLAIN—"If you don't believe it, look in the mirror."
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

BRITISH DISAPPOINTMENTS IN CARTOON.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT—Senator George Turner (United States), Sir Louis A. Jetté (Canada), Secretary Root (United States), Baron Alverstone, (Chief Justice of England), Senator Lodge (United States), Hon. A. B. Aylesworth (Canada). In the second row, between Secretary Root and Baron Alverstone, stands ex-Secretary John W. Foster, counsel for the American side, and at his left stands Hon. Clifford Sifton, counsel for the British side.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Several other engagements in Mindanao are reported; but a hopeful feature of the situation is the allegiance of the Mohammedan priests to the American cause. The priests "now declare the Americans are here according to the will of God," says a correspondent of the Manila *American*, and "now tell their people to discontinue their resistance to American sovereignty, and those who disobey shall be regarded as no better than hogs." "This cooperation of the Mohammedan priests," says the *Times* correspondent, "is the first movement of the kind on record."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY VERDICT.

THE news that the Alaskan Boundary Commission has decided the main points of the controversy in favor of the United States is received in this country with gratification, but without surprise. The decision "removes from the field of controversy the one point of serious difference that might possibly disturb the harmony of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations," says the New York *Tribune*, while the New York *Press* compares the settlement to the removal of a dynamite charge that threatened to shatter international friendship. By the verdict of the commission the United States retains all its present Alaskan territory, shutting Canada away from the sea along the entire length of the Alaskan "panhandle," except at the southern extremity, where a small strip given to the Dominion enables her to control the Portland Canal and its islands, which overlook Port Simpson, the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. Canada is thought to gain more by this concession than we lose by it

The credit for the verdict is given to Baron Alverstone, Chief Justice of England and President of the Commission. The New York *Sun* says of his action:

"The danger latent in the Alaskan boundary question during the past four or five years can scarcely be overestimated. If this danger is finally removed to-day by a single act of conscience and courage by an upright Englishman of the first order of judicial distinction, appointed *ex parte* to an equally divided commission for the examination of the technical features of our title, the event will be illustrious in the records of international controversy. What man in the history of either of the two English-speaking peoples will have done a finer or more important thing? What individual will deserve higher honor from Englishmen and Americans—and from Canadians also, in the larger and ultimate aspects of this service to England, America, and Canada alike—than Richard Everard Webster, Baron Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England?"

And the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Lord Alverstone has done one of those great services to righteousness and humanity which advance the moral standards of a man's time. It has been the unspoken, but none the less accepted, view of all international arbitrations that no man could be expected to decide against the case and claim of his own country. In a century of such tribunals no arbitrator ever has.

"When the disputed Alaska boundary line was submitted to a tribunal, on which both nations at issue were equally represented, it was confidently predicted that no decision could be reached. If one has been, it is because Lord Alverstone has shown himself a judge and jurist who brings to all questions the judicial temperament, who sees only justice and knows only the law.

"No American competent to judge and few English publicists have ever examined the question at issue. If Lord Alverstone has done the world of peace a service by deciding against the Anglo-Canadian contention on the position of the main boundary line, the American members of the tribunal have done no less by deciding against the American claim on the Portland Canal.

"The territory involved is trivial by the side of this momentous moral triumph shared by the representatives of the English-speaking race on both sides. The possession of territory, be it valuable or not, is as nothing by the creation of this far-reaching precedent,

which shows that men can be trusted on an international tribunal to forget their prejudices when justice speaks and the law is to be interpreted. Boundaries move with every passing century. Men make them and men can change them. But this great landmark in the history of human justice no man can move and none can forget. It remains for all time a victory greater in peace than any war can bring.

"The Canadian contention on the main issue is wholly set aside. For all time to come it is established that the boundary line running ten leagues inland is to be measured from the heads of the inlets, and that the territory thus left along the coast is a 'lisiere' or continuous strip and not dissevered fragments or islands and headlands. The United States keeps what the United States bought and Russia and England delimited, a continuous strip, commanding navigation and holding every port.

"At the southern end of the disputed boundary, near Portland Canal, Canada gains slightly in territory; but its access to the sea remains as it was. The United States gains on the rest of the boundary line. But the real triumph of Great Britain and the United States is in the peaceable settlement of this vexed controversy. With this decision, in which the representatives of both share, the last contested issue between two sister nations disappears."

THE COLLEGE MAN IN BUSINESS.

YOUNG men who have to ask themselves whether a college education will "pay" in cold cash have often met with rather evasive answers from the college professors, clergymen, and others who are urging them to seek an education. Now, however, comes *The Iron Age*, an authority of the first magnitude in business matters, and declares that even "from a strictly utilitarian point of view," a college education is worth while. It not only avers in a general way that the business men of the country prefer college graduates, but it names two great concerns, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the General Electric Company, that are after the men with the sheepskins. It says:

"All of our great corporations and manufacturing concerns seek the college man, but in no sense do they seek him because of his familiarity with their business or with any detail of their transactions; neither do they want him for the smattering of knowedge he may be able to devote to their interests. They take him solely for the training he has gone through, and not for the wisdom that may be stitched in the lining of his cap. That training the man of affairs can further develop along lines which will be useful to him. The 'having learned how to learn' is of vastly more importance in actual operations than all the learning absorbed in any course of four years.

"Considered in the aggregate, the demand appears to be about equally divided between the classical and the technical graduate. Concerns engaged wholly in manufacturing prefer a man who has been trained along lines fitting their own processes; but there are others of equal importance and magnitude who find room for a classical training. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the vast diversity of their transactions, can always find a niche in which to place a college man, no matter what course he may have pursued. If he shows ability in any direction whatever, there is an opening, and it is never the case of a round plug in a square hole. The General Electric Company now have at their works nearly 150 young men who graduated from technical schools last June. These men are really serving a probationary period to test their qualifications and their practicability as builders or handlers of electric apparatus. They are passing through a preparatory course, or advanced system of apprenticeship, to find what branch of the business they are best qualified for. In all cases of this kind the rapidity of advancement depends entirely upon the industry and ability of the worker. All companies are willing, and, in fact, eager, to push a man forward just as quickly as he can go, but, on the contrary, they have no use for a man who promptly settles down to one job and evinces no ambition. There is no philanthropy in this; it is a clear-cut business proposition by the company to obtain the best help possible. A man who masters one task is expected to kick, and it is hoped that he will kick, for something else in order that he may learn more."

The pay envelope, moreover, will not have that disappointing appearance that was formerly only too common. To quote again:

"Some years ago the graduate was not paid enough to enable him to live comfortably. To meet his necessary expenses he had to have outside resources. He was treated as a regular apprentice, and was paid a boy's wages. Managers found that this policy worked to their disadvantage by depriving them in many cases of the services of bright men who could not depend upon outside assistance. This has been changed, and the college apprentice is now paid wages sufficient to permit him to live decently by his own exertions. The manager displayed no charity by this action. He saw how his business was handicapped by the old method and changed it for his own benefit only. Incidentally he helped the graduate, but the idea of assisting the graduate did not influence him in the least to alter his plans. It gave him the best talent the college world had to offer, and presented an equal opportunity to rich and poor."

At thirty, we are assured, the alumnus will find himself alongside the fellow who went into business as a boy and "worked his way up":

"Records prove that in producing establishments the college man at thirty is far in advance of the man of the same age who entered by the apprentice door. The graduate may have been twenty-five before he donned a jumper, but in five years he learned more with the college training he had as a foundation than the regular journeyman in fifteen years of actual work in the shop. His reward is apparent in the greater responsibility of the position he occupies and in the greater wages he receives. Even at thirty it is shown that the four years spent at college were not wasted, and that he really acquired the ability to learn how to do things."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT seems that the most effective trust-busters, after all, are the other trusts.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE concert of the Powers will probably not be moved to do anything until "Hiawatha" is played.—*The Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THEY ought to let a crank get at President Roosevelt so he could make a horrible example for all the others.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WITH somewhat of a shudder we read the prediction of the members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission that war is to be displaced by oratory —*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT is sad to think of the number of men who failed in large business enterprises before the expedient of laying it to the labor-unions was invented —*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

POPULATION of the Philippines, civilized, 7,000,000; uncivilized, 600,000. In both counts the Philippines are still far behind us of the United States.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

WE don't want to see Emperor Francis Joseph's Austro-Hungarian empire go to smash, but the last twenty-five years of suspense has been a severe strain on us.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

BRITISH protectionists are already referring to Joseph Chamberlain as the "advance agent of prosperity," altho the indications are that he is a long way ahead of the show.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is time for the unions to propose a sixteenth amendment to the constitution providing that none of the foregoing sections shall be construed as applying to non-union men.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

SENATOR MORGAN says there are 500 men in the Democratic party who would make better presidents than Mr. Roosevelt. The Senator should give us the names of his 499 friends.—*The Washington Post.*

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH says that we "can not get along without different classes." Especially the long-enduring class which makes the money that people in the Fish class blow in.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is right in his belief that electing men to Congress thirteen months before it assembles is wrong. In fact the electing of many men who go to Congress is wrong any time.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GERMANY is still selling cartridges and rifles to Turkey. Still, perhaps we had better not make any sarcastic comments. The sultan could probably buy American canned meat and Missouri mules for his army if he tried.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company charges Charles M. Schwab with having fraudulently unloaded a $10,000,000 plant on the trust for $30,000,000. Still there are some persons who imagine that Mr. Schwab has paresis.—*The Washington Post*

LETTERS AND ART.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF KIPLING'S NEW POEMS.

THE note of disappointment which runs through so much of the American press criticism of Rudyard Kipling's new poems is almost entirely absent from the comment evoked in the leading English journals. The London *Times Literary Supplement* hails the new book as "the philosophical fruit of years of study, an imperial creed for the 'five free nations.'" "Whereas in his previous volumes," it says, "Mr. Kipling has thrown out only incidentally and by flashlight, as it were, expressions of his faith, in 'The Five Nations' it is crystallized, set forth in black and white beyond any misunderstanding." The same paper continues:

"We do not find that Mr. Kipling's gospel has in 'The Five Nations' undergone any radical change, or that his last utterances contradict any that have preceded them. But in this work we seem to detect a rarer spirit, a note of earnestness and, in spite of certain lapses into the dictatorial manner, of humility that has hitherto been lacking. 'Write me as one who loves his fellow men' could never have been Mr. Kipling's plea; his attitude to his kind having always been one rather of profound, almost impassioned, interest than affection; but in the present book, perhaps because he has been nearer the heart of things in his visits to South African battle-fields and hospitals than ever before, the interest has become more intimate and more sympathetic. Mr. Kipling is still more of the candid friend than the brother, but he is also more the candid friend than the detached political counselor. And the ideal of political brotherhood which he sets before his countrymen has a spiritual exaltation that we missed from some of his earlier pæans of imperial progress.

"The principal difference, in a word, between 'The Five Nations' and its predecessors is the war. It may be said that a few years ago the one thing that was lacking to Mr. Kipling's extraordinary intellectual equipment was an experience of war in earnest, not necessarily the Boer war, but war of some kind as distinguished from tribal skirmishes. Mr. Kipling has since had some of this experience. Is it as a result that a graver, a more responsible, and perhaps a more reasonable complexion has come upon his philosophy? We think so. There is, for example, the difference almost of night and day between the majority of the 'Service Songs' in the present volume and the 'barrack-room ballads' that he used to write (Mr. Kipling having here even attempted to take off the name 'Tommy Atkins' and substitute for it 'The Service Man' for all time). The old joy in the reckless roystering fighting-machine is no more. Instead we find a thrill of admiration and respect for a savior of society who, whether he knows his worth or not, must be treated with consideration and spared nicknames and the commoner forms of familiarity."

The Academy and Literature comments in similar vein. "To come upon veneration," it says, "where one used to meet only with camaraderie is almost disconcerting. It is not that Tommy—we mean the Service Man—has done better work in South Africa than in previous wars, but that Mr. Kipling saw him at it. He remains what he was, but his chronicler and celebrator has become more impressed." *The Spectator* says:

"If the people who object, and rightly object, to inflated, insane, insensate imperialism, the imperialism of the Jingo, would only take the trouble to understand Mr. Kipling's message, they would realize that instead he is the upholder and the interpreter of the true imperialism, the supporter of nationhood and freedom within the empire, and the advocate of those sacred bonds of brotherhood and common feeling which link without strain and bind without friction. His are the invisible, unbreakable cords which unite the heart-strings, not the links of bullion or of material interest which unite the purse. However, in Mr. Kipling's own phrase, 'they do not understand,' and we fear it is useless to try to clear their eyes. At any rate, those who are sane imperialists and do understand will delight in the tone and temper of the poems in 'The Five Nations.' The name is in itself an act of imperial interpretation, and signifies that within our free empire stand the five free nations of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and 'the islands of the sea.'"

The Westminster Gazette is less sympathetic in its criticism. It says, in part:

"We are sometimes tempted to compare Mr. Kipling with Browning; the two men have the same freakish skill in words and rimes and take the same pleasure in a good jingle. And yet Browning is so much the more interesting and so much the greater poet because every human type interests him, whereas only a few types appear to interest Mr. Kipling—and these are presented so often in the same guise that they come to seem nearly as conventional as the familiar heroes of romance.

"It must be added that the Kipling type of hero is, for the moment, somewhat under a cloud. So far as any moral can be drawn from recent events, the Anglo-Saxon race appears to be superabundant in the qualities that Mr. Kipling has most admired, and defective in the qualities which he has hitherto disparaged. The pushful, primitive, self-assertive instincts are there right enough and can be trusted to look after themselves, but reflection, science, foresight, prudence, and the rest of the unpopular virtues of the study urgently need advocates and must get them. For the moment Mr. Kipling seems to be puzzled about his hero. He has fed him up for a good many years and taught him an unbounded confidence in himself and his heroic qualities, and now he rounds on him and belabors him right lustily when these admired qualities display their accompanying defects. The hero is now rebuked for his 'idiot pride,' and sternly bidden to prove 'the imperishable plinth of things, seen and unseen, that touch our peace.' The 'Reformers,' from which these lines are taken, is an admirable poem, but if we want to see the quintessential expression of the 'idiot pride' we have only to turn back a few pages to the piece entitled 'Et Dona Ferentes,' which for sheer truculence is unsurpassed in Mr. Kipling's works. The appearance of it in the same volume with 'The Recessional,' which has happily become a classic of the other mood, is sufficiently bizarre, but, tho we note the fact, let us be careful to say that it in no way diminishes our debt to Mr. Kipling for the best that is here given us."

THE BOOK-DEALERS' TRUST IN GERMANY.

THE German book-writing, book-publishing, and book-reading public is up in arms against a "trust" which has recently been formed by the *sortimenter*, or retail dealers, to their own financial profit and the detriment of everybody else who has anything to do with new books. The agitation has assumed national proportions, and Prof. Karl Bücher, rector of the University of Leipsic, has written a book on the subject, entitled "Der Deutsche Buchhandel und die Wissenschaft." He says, in part:

"The book-dealers' ring is a danger to the scientific attainments of Germany, which is so proud of its historic distinction in being 'the land of authors and thinkers,' and whose annual literary output is more than that of England, France, and America combined. Not only has the cost of books been enormously increased, so that prices are even higher than in England, but the publisher's share of the profits has been cut down to a minimum, and the honorarium paid to the author has been correspondingly reduced. All special reductions to libraries have been stopped, and by a singular arrangement foreigners can buy the products of the German book-trade at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than the Germans can, and the general cost of books has increased from 10 to 50 per cent. As a consequence, the authors of Germany have organized an association, the purpose of which is to fight this ring. This new society is called the 'Akademischer Schutzverein,' with branch associations in every university town of Germany, Austria, and German Switzerland, and with headquarters in Leipsic. Every one who is an author can join, the annual fee being three marks. The purpose of the members of this society is to break the book ring and to secure reasonable remuneration for the product of their pens."

Other university men have also taken up the fight. Prominent among these is Professor Paulsen, the great authority on pedagogics in the Berlin University, who, in a recently published article entitled "Von Bücherkaufen und von Bücherpreisen," in the *Nationalzeitung*, most unmercifully denounced the greed of the

sortimenter. The booksellers felt the blow so severely that one of their number, the dealer, Dr. Rupprecht, of Göttingen, undertook a formal reply; but it failed to calm the excited authors, as the polemics that followed showed.

The claim is made that necessity compelled this increase in the cost of books, but the *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a report of the income of leading modern authors, showing that only in exceptional cases, such as those of Hauptmann and Sudermann, do German writers receive a honorarium that could add materially to the cost of their books. "They are underpaid," it says, "and not overpaid."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW "MENACE TO LITERATURE."

EDITH WHARTON, the well-known novelist, is impressed by the havoc wrought in literary circles by a "new vice"—the vice of "mechanical" reading. That reading trash is a vice is generally conceded; but Miss Wharton's contention, that reading *per se*, the habit of reading even pursued in a serious spirit, is often harmful, not only to readers themselves, but to the whole world of literature, is somewhat novel. She writes (in *The North American Review*, October):

"Why should we all be readers? We are not all expected to be musicians; but read we must, and so those that can not read creatively read mechanically—as tho a man who had no aptitude for the violin were to regard the grinding of a barrel-organ as an equivalent accomplishment! It must be understood at the outset that, in the matter of reading, the real offenders are not those who restrict themselves to recognized trash. There is little harm in the self-confessed devourer of foolish fiction. He who feasts upon 'the novel of the day' does not seriously impede the development of literature. The cast of mind which discerns in the natural divisions of the melon an indication that it is meant to be eaten *en famille*, might even look upon certain works—the penny-in-the-slot or touch-the-button books, which require no effort beyond turning the pages and using one's eyes—as especially designed for the consumption of the mechanical reader. Providence turns out an unfailing supply of authors whose obvious mission it is thus to protect literature from the ravages of the unintelligent; and it is only when he strays from his predestined pastures that the mechanical reader becomes a danger to the body of letters. The idea that reading is a moral quality has unhappily led many conscientious persons to renounce their innocuous dalliance with light literature for more strenuous intercourse. These are the persons who 'make it a rule to read.' The 'platform' of the more ambitious actually includes the large resolve to keep up with all that is being written! The desire to keep up is apparently the strongest incentive to this class of readers: they seem to regard literature as a cable-car that can be 'boarded' only by running."

EDITH WHARTON,
Author of "The Greater Inclination," "The Valley of Decision," etc.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

It is when the mechanical reader, armed with this high conception of duty, invades the domain of letters—discusses, criticizes, condemns, or praises—that he becomes, in Miss Wharton's opinion, "a menace to literature." As "grace gives faith," so "zeal for self-improvement is supposed to confer brains"; and he acts upon the principle that "intentions may take the place of aptitude." Miss Wharton continues:

"The mechanical reader considers it his duty to read every book that is talked about; a duty rendered less onerous by the fact that he can judge beforehand, from the material dimensions of each book, how much space it will take up in his head: there is no need to allow for expansion. To the mechanical reader books once read are not like growing things that strike root and intertwine branches, but like fossils ticketed and put away in the drawers of a geologist's cabinet; or rather like prisoners condemned to lifelong solitary confinement. In such a mind the books never talk to each other.

"The course of the mechanical reader is guided by the *vox populi*. He makes straight for the book that is being talked about, and his sense of its importance is in proportion to the number of editions exhausted before publication, since he has no means of distinguishing between the different classes of books talked about, nor between the voices that do the talking.

"It is a part of the whole duty of the mechanical reader to pronounce an opinion on every book he reads, and he is sometimes driven to strange shifts in the conscientious performance of this task. It is his nature to mistrust and dislike every book he does not understand. 'I can not read and, therefore, wish all books burned.' In his heart of hearts the mechanical reader may sometimes echo this wish of Envy in Doctor Faustus; but, it being also a part of his duty to be 'fond of reading,' he is obliged to repress his bibliocidal impulse and go through the form of trying the case, when lynching would have been so much simpler."

The harm done by the mechanical reader, we are told, is of four kinds:

"In the first place, by bringing about the demand for mediocre writing, he facilitates the career of the mediocre author. The crime of luring creative talent into the ranks of mechanical production is in fact the gravest offense of the mechanical reader.

"Secondly, by his passion for 'popular' renderings of abstruse and difficult subjects, by confounding the hastiest *réchauffé* of scientific truisms with the slowly matured conceptions of the original thinker, he retards true culture and lessens the possible amount of really abiding work.

"The habit of confusing moral and intellectual judgments is the third cause of his harmfulness to literature. The inadequacy of 'art for art's sake' as a literary creed has long been conceded. It is not by requiring that the imaginative writer shall be touched 'to fine issues' that the mechanical reader interferes with the production of masterpieces, but by his own inability to discern the 'fine issues' of any book, however great, which presents some incidental stumbling-block to his vision. . . .

"Finally, the mechanical reader, by his demand for peptonized literature and his inability to distinguish between the means and the end, has misdirected the tendencies of criticism, or rather has produced a creature in his own image—the mechanical critic. The born reader may or may not wish to hear what the critics have to say of a book; but if he cares for any criticism he wants the only kind worthy of the name—an analysis of subject and manner. He who has no time for such criticism will certainly spare none to the summing-up of the contents of a book: an inventory of its incidents, ending up with the conventional 'But we will not spoil the reader's enjoyment by revealing,' etc. It is the mechanical reader who demands such inventories and calls them criticisms;

and it is because the mechanical reader is in the majority that the mechanical plot-extractor is fast superseding the critic."

On these grounds, Miss Wharton rests her indictment of the mechanical reader. "Obviously," she says, in conclusion, "it is to the writer that he is most harmful. The broad way that leads to his approval is so easy to tread and so thronged with prosperous fellow travelers that many a young pilgrim has been drawn into it by the mere craving for companionship; and perhaps it is not until the journey's end, when he reaches the Palace of Platitudes and sits down to a feast of indiscriminate praise, with the scribblers he has most despised helping themselves unreproved out of the very dish prepared in his honor, that his thoughts turn longingly to that other way—the strait path leading 'To the Happy Few.'"

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES OF AMERICAN NOVELISTS.

MR. H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON, a well-known English novelist of the romantic school, is impressed by the failure of American novelists to make the most of their opportunities, both in the matter of literary technique and in the choice of subjects. "I have read recently," he says, "quite a remarkable book, written unfortunately too much under the influence of Zola, by Mr. Frank Norris. 'The Octopus' is a patient, 'sincere,' and at times tedious study of wheat-growing in Western America. Blood and violence find place in it, and it achieves an effect by the imaginative power of realization possessed by its author. The thought, however, on laying the book down takes the form of regret that Mr. Norris was so negligent of form. The possession of that would have reduced the material to a shapely size, and have eliminated and emphasized and minimized to the advantage of the work as a piece of art."

Mr. Watson says further (in *The Monthly Review*, London, October):

"Oddly enough, it is from America that the most sounding protest against romance has reached us. America seems to thrust upon us most of her fashions and practises, even down to Christian Science and quack medicines. A certain reaction has broken out of late years, and the public will no longer sway to the piping of Mr. Howells and those who battle with him for the genuine thing. This dates, as a distinguished American critic has pointed out to me, from the invention of the second-rate American novel. But the first-rate American novel still remains faithful to its naturalistic ideal, and Mr. Howells is its prophet and priest. Yet one would suppose that in the United States, above all countries, the claims of 'incident' would have been acknowledged. It is the land of physical wonders, in which such things may happen as to amaze the comparatively staid and conservative peoples of the Old World. If I am to judge by what I have read, it should be impossible to live in any part of America a week without some adventure. I don't know what Mr. Howells does or where he can hide himself to avoid them. As for me, I am persuaded that the West is like the East, and that between the Atlantic and the Pacific lies a paradise of adventure even wilder and more unexpected than any Orient gardens. That strenuous civilization is always bewildering us with its strange accidents, its colossal strikes, and its revolutionary changes of fortune. We do not now poison our political enemies in Europe, so far as I know, as once was common enough. Yet I would hesitate to say that we had not some compensation for that extinct custom. I am sure there is as much romance in Tammany as there was in any secret society of Venice and the Medicis. Of course on this side of the ocean we are dependent upon New York newspapers for our information as to American affairs. But if these are credible, a study of Tammany would well repay a Wilkie Collins or the author of 'The Leavenworth Case.' I can imagine no more congenial task for either of these ingenious writers than the adaptation of elements such as emerged into the smothered light of day in connection with the recent police scandal in New York City."

JAPANESE PLAYS IN AMERICA.

DURING the past few years a large number of Japanese plays and musical comedies have been produced in this country. With rare exceptions, it may be said that they have been characterized by spectacular extravagance rather than by artistic and truthful representation. "To a Japanese," writes Yae Kichi Yabe, in *Japan and America* (New York, October), "most of these plays have been disagreeable, because they did not present true pictures of Japanese life, nor give the coloring of outdoor or indoor scenes, nor reflect Japanese sentiments and feelings." The classic comic

BLANCHE BATES AS "YO SAN" IN "THE DARLING OF THE GODS."

opera, "The Mikado," is included under this indictment. Says the Japanese writer:

"One instance may suffice to show how some of these plays have shocked the Japanese. The Mikado is held in reverence by millions of Japanese, who look upon him with the exalted respect with which Russians regard the metropolitan and Catholics the pope. To represent in a humorous or ridiculous manner this venerated personage is to repel and pain any Japanese who might witness the play. It ought also to shock others who are aware of the true character and exalted station of the Mikado."

There are better things in store for the Japanese drama in America, however, if we may believe Yae Kichi Yabe. A "new standard," he declares, has been raised by David Belasco and John Luther Long in "The Darling of the Gods," a play which he pronounces not unworthy of the "best dramatic art of Tokyo." We quote further:

"That it was not necessary to write ridiculously false plays founded on Japanese subjects has been demonstrated by the wonderful success of Mr. Belasco's 'The Darling of the Gods.' This was played all last year before larger audiences than had ever up to that time witnessed a Japanese drama, either in New York or in Tokyo. While even more delightful to Americans than the false art of its predecessors, this drama is charming to the Japanese. The scenes depicted are natural, the life is a faithful reproduction of Japanese life, and the sentiment is true. Miss Blanche Bates, as Yo San, has created a very delicate and difficult character, which

gives to the Japanese a very vivid and enchanting presentation of girlhood in their native land. Indeed, the play is more pleasing to the Japanese in many respects than it could have been if produced on a Tokyo stage, because here it was performed with all that magnificence of resource and splendor of illusion that characterize Mr. Belasco's theatrical productions.

"As to the plot of the drama and its faithfulness as a representation of Japanese life, it may be said that the events described are such as may well have occurred during the period of the Restoration, some thirty-six years ago. One historic event, in particular, very closely resembles the main plot in Mr. Belasco's play. This is the '*uchijini*,' or 'fight unto death,' of Byakko-tai (White-tiger party), twelve young Samurai of Lord Matsudaira, the castle-master of Aizu, in Jyo-shyu province. These brave knights swore to one another that they would never abandon the standard of their master, courted 'death for honor,' and fought like tigers, true to the name, with their beloved two-handed swords, against the guns and modern weapons of war of the imperial troops, till 'their swords were broken and their steeds fell beneath them.' And at a signal from the castle that their master had lost his cause they sat in a line and committed *harakiri*, in order that they might meet death as befitted Samurai. This is very like the death scene of the Samurai in 'The Darling of the Gods.'

"Respect for the dead is the nucleus of the Japanese religion, Shintoism; and the tablet or image of an ancestor is supposed to possess power of communication with his descendants. The avenger of the wrongs of his master or parents swore by the '*kaimyo*' (the name on the tablet) that he 'shall never live together with the enemy of his master or parents under the same heavens.' So, a neglectful son was reminded of his filial duty before his father's tablet; and a girl, suspected of want of chastity, was forced to swear to her purity before the *kaimyo* of her mother. This custom is also made use of in 'The Darling of the Gods.' . .

"The sword was a sacred thing in the Japan of the Samurai, or *bushi*. It was the Samurai's soul. No knight was ever permitted to lay it on the bare floor or even allow one to step over it, without severely punishing the offender. In the streets, if the scabbard of a Samurai touched the scabbard of another, the accident was tantamount to a challenge. The implication is that the 'soul' of one Samurai had met the soul of another. The unsullied honor of knighthood, and the respect for the weapon with which honor was defended, is well brought out in the play. . . . . .

"In brief, 'The Darling of the Gods' could fittingly be produced on a Tokyo stage as a true Japanese drama."

CONCERNING ACCURATE QUOTATION.

"FROM each his phrase as he forged it, to each the credit of his product," is the new rendering of an old motto of Saint-Simon's. Mr. W. J. Ghent, a New York author and journalist, pronounces it "an obligatory law for the use of literary quotations," and expresses his amazement at the extent to which laxity and vandalism exist in the borrowing and handling of "intellectual belongings." Writing in *The Reader* (New York) on this subject, he says:

"The misquoting and miscrediting of good verse and prose has become so common an accomplishment that it now excites but little comment. He who has a turn for literary exactness is likely to light upon instances of this distortion any day of the week. The newspapers and orators are bad enough; but the best literary publications are not exempt from the practise. Richelieu's 'lexicon of youth' rarely appears unqualified by 'bright'; sometimes the brightness is ascribed to the dictionary and sometimes to the youth. No one can keep track of the variations of Tennyson's

> And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns

"The promising member of a West Virginia literary society who recently read a paper on 'Woman,' beginning with

> O woman, in our hours of ease
> Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
> Yet seen more oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace,

was but a humble follower of a prevailing tendency. Both Shakespeare and Pope suffer through their wide diffusion among all classes. The American popular magazine which some time ago credited Campbell with Byron's

> Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen,

did not do so badly, considering that one of the leading literary periodicals of London recently held Mrs. Browning responsible for Tennyson's

> The abysmal deeps of Personality."

It is not the misusage so common among occasional writers and users of literary wares that so much surprises Mr. Ghent, however, as it is the misusage practised by those with whom literature is a profession. He writes on this point:

"When Arnold, in his 'On Translating Homer,' makes Tennyson say,

> For all experience is an arch, where-through
> Gleams that untraveled world whose distance fades
> Forever and forever, as we gaze,

he injures a very beautiful and striking passage. Not to speak of minor and immaterial changes, 'for' should be 'yet,' 'distance' should be 'margin,' and 'as we gaze' should be 'when I move.' The first error alters the connection of the quoted lines with the preceding lines; the second destroys the definite objective vision, with its clear horizon; the 'we' spoils for us the impressive personality of old Ulysses, for it is he who is doing the seeing and not we, with our more commonplace vision, that are doing it; while the substitution of 'gaze' for 'move' destroys the basis of the whole imaginative concept: it is as Ulysses roams farther into the theretofore untraveled regions that their margin steadily fades. No wonder that Arnold denied emphatically Spedding's claim for Tennyson of a wealth of Homeric qualities; had the critic mangled the Laureate's product much further, he would have been able to deny him the qualities even of a J. Gordon Coogler."

Mr. Ghent notices a misquotation of William Watson by Richard Le Galienne, and passes on to a consideration of the shortcomings of James Russell Lowell and of Mr. Howells:

"Lowell, we are sorry to say, is a frequent sinner in his quotations. When he trusts his memory, the result is usually unfortunate. In his 'Democracy and Other Addresses' the reader comes across verbal changes of Coleridge, Browning, and Lovelace; in 'My Study Windows,' among others, of Wordsworth, Milton, and Dryden. It is probable that these variations from the text are sometimes made deliberately to give present application to the matter in hand; tho it is difficult to see what gain has been made in pertinency of illustration when, in 'Democracy,' he substitutes 'wicked' and 'weak' for 'sensual' and 'dark' in Coleridge's

> The Sensual and the Dark rebel in vain,
> Slaves by their own compulsion.

If he made alterations deliberately, his shade can be assured of a poetic revenge; for the writer has seen some of this poet's best-remembered lines altered to suit a particular application, until they were scarcely recognizable. . . . . .

"Mr. Howells's conscientious carefulness makes one hesitate in pointing out a certain Shakespearian changeling that appears in one of his works. It is the 'still-eyed cherubim' in his 'A Traveler from Altruria.' Probably he meant it so. But still-eyed cherubim would seem rather peculiar beings; and some minds will tease themselves with wondering if, in recalling the line,

> Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins,

he did not not give their eyes a mistaken attribute."

"Homer," says Arnold, quoting a phrase of Wordsworth's, "invariably composes 'with his eye on the object'"; and Mr. Ghent takes this sentence as a text for a concluding exhortation:

"He who borrows for display the phrases of another should present them as their Creator left them; he should glean them, not through some third or fourth medium, but from the authentic works of the author; he should, in a word, *compose with his eye on the book*. In no other way will the living or the dead get their just due; for the memory is not to be trusted—it plays too fantastic tricks. It is a vice to be shunned, this handling of other persons' intellectual belongings in a way to irritate the living, and to wring fresh groans from the

> Souls of poets dead and gone."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TROUBLES OF THE FAT MAN.

THAT superabundance of flesh, especially of fatty tissue, is objectionable, those who are suffering from it are quite aware. Just what is the physiological reason for their troubles and how in general these may be avoided is popularly explained by Dr. L. Menard in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (September 12). The most interesting fact noted by the author is that obesity does not necessarily put an end to physical activity, some of the most powerful and agile of athletes being very fat men. Says Dr. Menard:

"Obesity, when it reaches certain proportions, is really a disease. The organs, surcharged and often saturated with fat, work badly, and the evil effects of this trouble of the nutrition are especially felt in the heart and lungs. Disorders of the circulation and respiration show themselves particularly in the obese by the promptness with which these get 'out of breath' from muscular exertion.

"There are numerous causes of this breathlessness which are not exclusively cardiac. The heart, saturated with fat, doubtless contracts less easily, but we must add to this difficulty the obstruction to the action of the lungs and to thoracic expansion in breathing, due to the overburdening of the chest and abdominal cavities with fatty matter.

"The surface circulation is also obstructed by fat, which compresses the vascular trunks in the limbs. To these causes of short breath must be added the increase of work necessary to lift the heavy body at each step.

"'The augmentation of fatty tissue,' says Lagrange, 'notably hinders the movements and diminishes the possible work of the human machine, because to displace any part of the limbs or trunk the muscles have to contend with increased friction and to overcome the extra resistance opposed to the bony levers by the surrounding masses of fat. Hence there is much force wasted, and consequently a necessary increase of muscular effort for an equal amount of work accomplished.

"'But the conditions are still more unfavorable when we have to do with locomotion, in which the entire body is displaced. There is then, besides a waste of force, an increase of mechanical work proportioned to the increase of weight.'

"To show the work done by a fat man in mounting a staircase, for instance, we may imagine a man of average weight performing the same act with a weight on his shoulder equal to the difference between his bulk and that of the other man—say 50 or 60 kilograms [100 to 130 pounds]. Of course he would get out of breath. Nevertheless we see fat people acquiring by practise a perfect regularity of circulation and great resistance to breathlessness, even without a cure of their obesity.

"Lagrange observes justly that no exercise puts the heart into so rude a test as wrestling, in which, during bouts that may last more than an hour, the man is almost constantly in a state of effort —and notwithstanding this a great number of wrestlers are fat. Four or five years ago a series of wrestling matches was organized in Paris, in which the strongest men in the world took part. Now, in 1901, 'the champion of the world' weighed 135 kilograms [297 pounds] and was only 1.73 meters [5 feet 8 inches] high. According to the generally accepted ratio of weight to height, this wrestler weighed more than 60 kilogrammes [132 pounds] too much, the greater part of which overweight was due to fat. His appearance was altogether that of an obese man. In spite of his weight, however, this man was not only very strong, but he excelled in exercises of speed, which are the test of energy in a person with a weak heart. Running, in fact, is an exercise much used in training wrestlers in order to help them acquire the lung power that they need in a long contest. Now amid the numerous candidates for the title of champion wrestler, who were of very different shapes and sizes, the one of greatest reputation as a runner was the fattest—the obese wrestler whose case is such an instructive one.

"The primary cause of circulatory troubles in the obese is an alteration of nutrition. The fat man is being poisoned by imperfect assimilation and disassimilation, his blood being filled with the incompletely oxidized products of the latter process. By training, by methodical physical exercise, he succeeds in modifying this fault of nutrition, or at least in correcting its injurious effects on the circulation.

"Certain diet-cures sometimes succeed in lessening the weight of fat people without diminishing their tendency to breathlessness. Such is sometimes the result of cure by a too exclusive meat diet. The fat person grows lean, but is poisoned and remains short of breath. On the other hand, the milk or milk-vegetable diet, adopted empirically or in virtue of different theoretical ideas, often succeeds better and sometimes without causing diminution of weight.

"Thus, while from the esthetic point of view the diminution of weight is sometimes to be desired, it is not indispensable from the standpoint of the general health, which is often better without reduction of flesh.

"By a slightly reduced diet, and especially by a milk-vegetable diet, together with methodical exercise, we can generally attain the double result of reduction of weight and the cure of the lung and heart troubles that accompany obesity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RADIUM THEORY OF COMETS.

THAT the properties of radium may possibly throw a light on the behavior of comets, especially on the formation and movement of the tail or tails, is the opinion of Prof. C. Vernon Boys, as stated in a recent lecture reprinted in *Electricity* (October 7). Says Professor Boys:

"It does not seem possible now to contemplate the phenomena of the comet—of the divided tails, of their tenuity and transparency, of the pale luminosity, partly reflected solar light, partly light as from a glowing gas; of the gradual wearing out and disappearance of those comets which constantly pay visits to solar regions—with all the mysteries of radium now so much in evidence, without tracing the features in which they resemble one another. By radium, of course, I mean any material with the remarkable radioactive properties that radium exhibits with such preeminent splendor, whether known in the laboratory or not.

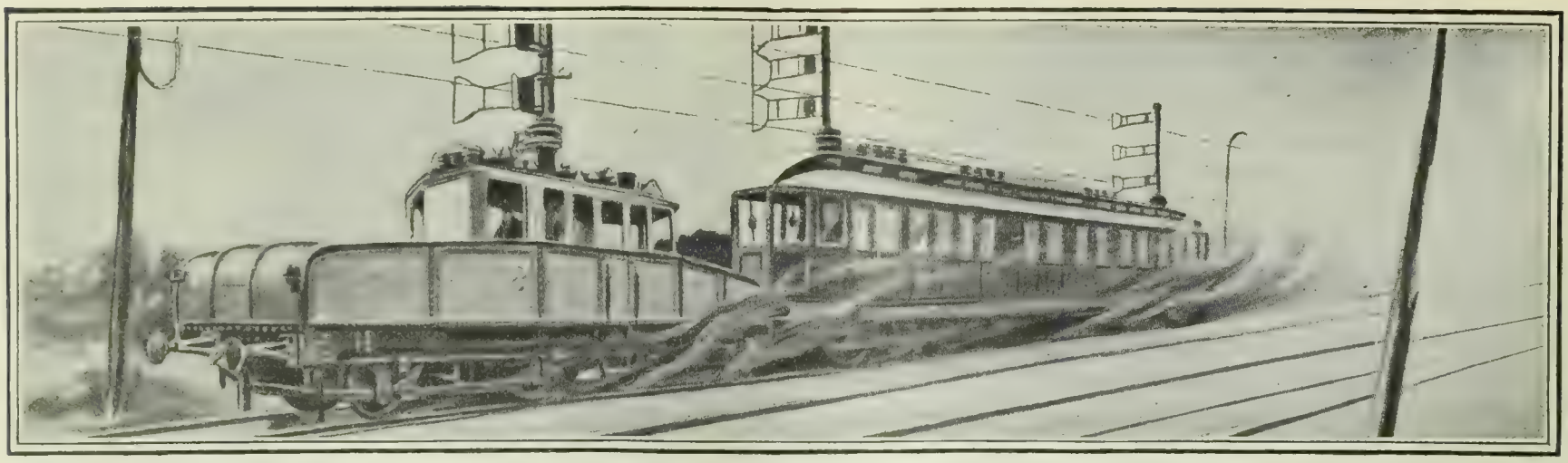
"How many physicists have been peering at comets through radium spectacles, or how many astronomers detect the sparkle of radium in the fairy tresses of their hirsute stars I know not. One writer, however, T. C. Chamberlin, so long ago as July, 1901, looked upon a connection between radioactive materials such as were then known and comets as at least worth considering. . . . . .

"Whatever may be imagined as to the constitution of a comet, difficulties still remain. All I suggest now is that the curious properties of radium and of similar bodies should be kept in mind. Radium at least supplies the means by which, if the increasing warmth or the tidal action of the sun should awaken its activity, Rutherford's α-rays should be shot out at the speed that he has measured of a thousand million inches a second, *i.e.*, one-twelfth the velocity of light. These α-rays, according to Rutherford, consist of helium; they weigh each twice as much as a hydrogen atom, and so the same weight of comet matter that would make one of Nichols and Hull's best particles, *i.e.*, one that would be just visible with a microscope, would be sufficient for about 400,000,000 of Rutherford's α-ray particles, an advantage surely where diffuseness seems so miraculous.

"These particles, shot out at a velocity one-twelfth that of light, go so fast that, if they were to start horizontally on the surface of the earth, the gravitative attraction of the earth would curve their path to the infinitesimal extent of a curve with a radius of forty thousand million miles. Yet so great is the electric charge they carry that a visible curvature can be imposed upon them in a practicable electrostatic field.

"Now imagine these transferred into space at a distance from the sun, for instance, equal to that of Venus. Gravity there due to the sun is only one-thousandth of what it is here, so gravity there would be, to the same extent, less able to impose visible curvature on their paths. But their electric charges are still available, and unless I have made an arithmetical blunder of a considerable order, it would require no very heavy electrification of the sun to bend these rays round in a curve with a radius of 1,000 miles. An electrostatic field of under two ten-thousandths of a unit should be sufficient, a field which would be produced if the sun were only charged with a surface density of one electrostatic unit on every three square centimeters.

"Whether these figures are correct or not . . . does not much matter. An electrified sun . . . would be sufficient to turn the



ELECTRIC TRAIN WHICH ATTAINED THE SPEED OF 125 MILES AN HOUR NEAR BERLIN RECENTLY.

rays and send them away at rapidly increasing speed so as to form the tail. The speed would in a short time reach the velocity of light if it were not for the change in properties of matter which supervenes when any such velocity is nearly reached. Thus, according to the ratio of charge to mass, particles such as Rutherford's *a*-rays would be sent away each with its limiting velocity, giving rise to streaks more or less well defined, and double, triple, or multiple according to the number of kinds of ray which the various radioactive materials were able to generate.

"Not only should streaks pointing away from the sun be formed, but any negatively charged rays, such as radium is said to give out, should form a tail directed toward the sun. Perhaps this might be expected to be general; but, while not common, one was described by Hind in the comet of 1823-24, and three or four more have been observed."

SHALL WE GIVE UP THE ATOM?

IF we are to believe recent theorists in physics, the atom in its etymological sense—an indivisible particle—does not exist, for it can be shattered into a cloud of corpuscles or chips, whose existence is believed to be proved by experiments on the passage of electricity through gases, by the phenomena of radioactivity, and so on. These phenomena, however, are purely physical, and the chemists, for their part, do not seem inclined to abandon without a fight their belief in the immutability of the atom, a creed which for nearly a century has been shared by chemists and physicists alike. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London):

"The modern chemist is somewhat inclined to scientific Toryism; but this mental attitude is by no means uncommon among scientific men, as is well shown by the violent opposition which had to be conquered by the undulatory theory of light. It has, moreover, certain advantages. A new hypothesis must be compelled to prove that it has other claims to acceptance beyond its novelty and originality, and most useful work is done by the supporters of older theories in subjecting the newcomer to a searching criticism. Nevertheless, it would seem that the chemist has hitherto utterly failed to make any serious attack on the electrical theory of the atom, as now advanced by many physicists; an hypothesis which, as pointed out by Sir Oliver Lodge, involves the consequence that each and every atom is in a process of slow disintegration. Of course, the careful and painstaking work of the great chemists of the last century only served to confirm the truth of Dalton's great generalization; but it has also to be remembered that for an equal period chemists had failed to detect in atmospheric air any trace of the new gases of the Argon group, and were indebted to a physicist for the hint which led to their discovery. Chemists claim that the known facts of radioactivity are capable of explanation on the lines of ordinary chemistry; but when their claims are more closely examined, it would seem that a truer statement of their case would be that some of the facts, in the absence of others, might be thus explained."

Thus, we are told, Dr. Lowry has suggested that the behavior of the two forms of thorium is precisely analogous to that of certain organic compounds, which have a "normal" and a "pseudo" form with different qualities. Either form is readily changeable into the other, the rate of change varying in the same manner as the radioactivity of the two varieties of thorium. Of this explanation the writer goes on to say:

"He entirely fails to take into account the enormous amount of energy liberated in radioactivity; and as Professor Rutherford pointed out at the time, his hypothesis involved that of the possibility of perpetual motion. More recently Professor Meldola has suggested that radium, as we know it, is an endothermic compound of some unknown element with helium, and is not in itself an element at all. He points out that nitrogen, which to a certain degree resembles helium in its inertness, is a frequent constituent of endothermic compounds; and *a fortiori* suggests that a helium compound should on its decomposition liberate still greater energy. The objections to this hypothesis are several. In the first place, it is difficult to believe that so endothermic a body as the proposed compound can be dissociated without an explosion. Secondly, the rate of the radium change seems nearly independent of the temperature, which is the case with no known chemical reaction; and, finally, the energy liberated is out of all proportion greater than that accompanying any known chemical change. Mr. C. D. Whetham states that the energy liberated by the dissociation of a gram of radium is between 20,000 and 1,000,000 times as great as that set free in the formation of a gram of water Of course, the hypothesis that atoms consist merely of a constellation of negative and positive electrons is not yet fully proven, and it is certainly curious that no positive electron has yet been detected in the free state."

THE GERMAN HIGH-SPEED RECORD.

SPEAKING of the phenomenal speed of over 125 miles an hour attained recently on the experimental electric railway near Berlin, *The Electrical World and Engineer* says editorially (October 3):

"We have persistently expressed our belief in the feasibility of these very high speeds, and have had very small sympathy with the efforts that some have made to throw cold water upon the scheme. It is all very well to belittle such experiments and damn them with faint praise as theoretical and uncommercial; but the fact now stares us in the face that these patient and clever German engineers have actually done the thing at which Yankee enterprise has shied. True enough, there has been a small group of American engineers which has stood firmly out for the feasibility of the work, and which has been ready at any time within the last decade to undertake it: but the American high-speed plans have failed for the lack of support, and the first laurels have fallen to others.

"Whether American enterprise will allow this defeat to be 'rubbed in' by the construction of a German commercial high-speed road before we get around to doing anything on this side of the water, is now the question before the house. There is no doubt that Germany is in the position of vantage at present, and that it is an easier field in which to operate. For the German railroads are under government direction, and if the German Emperor, than whom no Yankee was ever more alert and keen-sighted, gives the word, the enterprise will go through. If rumor is to be given

credit, the Berlin-Zossen experiments were really instituted to awaken an interest in the highest governmental circles which would, at the proper moment, more than neutralize anticipated bureaucratic opposition to an electric-express line between Berlin and Hamburg. Here, where the railways are in private hands and combined into huge groups, with elaborate devices for 'dividing the spoils' between them, any attempt to disturb the concert of the magnates by the inauguration of high-speed service would, it is to be feared, be repelled with violence, and there would be no appeal to a higher power. The almoners of the great systems would get busy at once and a franchise would be obtained, if at all, only at the cost of indefinite cash and interminable legal proceedings. A high-speed road must be, as we have several times pointed out, of considerable length in order to realize the full advantages of speed, and the task of obtaining rights would thus be doubly formidable. There seems, too, to be an impression current among American engineers that we may gradually work up to great speeds along the line of progress taken by our present interurban systems. The public frequently hears of plans for 60 or 70 miles per hour, but we are strongly under the impression that these will simmer down to more modest figures when total running time is considered. The methods now in vogue are not suited to the ready development of the hundred-mile-an-hour train, and suburban service is not the place to develop it. There is a great gulf fixed between a maximum speed of 70 miles per hour between stations and a schedule speed half as great again over a long run. This latter is the goal at which our German friends are aiming, and they have made a good start. Is American enterprise staggered at the proposition, or does it fear to tread in the path the Germans have blazed? For the credit of our country and century we hope not."

FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

THAT the common house-fly is not only a dirty insect, but distinctly injurious to health is now the opinion of most hygienists. There was a time when its services as a scavenger were highly thought of; but nowadays it is believed that whatever good it may accomplish in this capacity is more than balanced by the likelihood that it carries about with it the germs of disease. An essay on this subject, expanded from a shorter magazine article, has just been issued in pamphlet form by the author, Prof. William L. Underwood, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Says Professor Underwood:

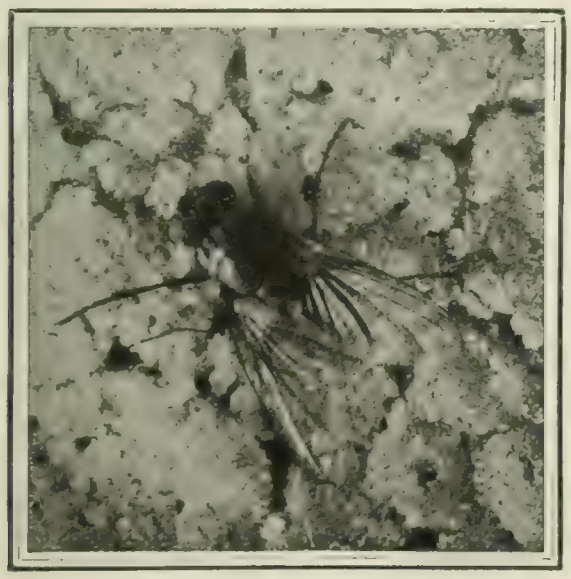


FIG. 1.—THE HOUSE-FLY ON A PIECE OF SPONGE CAKE.
Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The house-fly (*Musca domestica*) is particularly filthy because it has its birthplace and lays its eggs almost exclusively in horse manure, altho, in the absence of this material, it will breed in the human excrement of our country outhouses, upon which excrement it also feeds. Our domestic animals, the dog and cat, tho far from clean in all their habits, we like to have about us, but we keep them in their proper places. The house-fly, on the other hand, is generally tolerated everywhere. It crawls over hands and faces, it gets into milk, it walks over sugar and salt, over bread and cake, often soiling and contaminating everything that it touches with its filthy feet.

"Flies are a menace to health, because, after walking and feeding upon filth, they can and sometimes do carry upon their feet and tongues the germs or seeds of diseases like dysentery and typhoid fever.

"Unfortunately, the house-fly does not confine itself to any particular diet; but is often attracted from its meal of filth to food that is intended for our own use, and it takes advantage of every open, unscreened door or window to visit our kitchens and dining-rooms, and may contaminate everything it touches with its germ-laden feet. Every one has seen flies like the one shown below (see Fig. 1) walking over food, but few people know that on those six small feet and on the fly's tongue there may be thousands of the deadly microbes of disease.

"In order to show more clearly how easily these germs of disease may be spread by flies, the photograph shown in Fig. 2 was

FIG. 2.—FOOTPRINTS OF A FLY ON NUTRIENT BEEF JELLY (NATURAL SIZE).
Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

taken. Twelve hours before this picture was made a fly had walked around on the surface of a clear, transparent, nutrient jelly with which the glass dish had been filled. This fly's feet and tongue were covered with bacteria, for I had just seen it, a moment before, walk over a spot where I knew thousands of germs were present. As it crawled about on the jelly, it paused here and there to feed; after its hunger was satisfied it flew away, leaving no visible sign to show that it had ever been there; the jelly *looked* as clean and pure as ever. Countless numbers of germs, too small to be seen save by the aid of the microscope, had, however, been planted there by the fly's feet and tongue.

"Twelve hours later, when this photograph was taken, the dish of jelly having been kept in the mean time in a warm place, the groups of bacteria could easily be seen with the naked eye, just as the camera has here reproduced them. (See Fig. 2.)

"During this time the germs had multiplied many thousand times. Each mass now represents a living colony, or, as it were, a city of germs, the smallest spot which can be seen on the plate containing many millions of them. The tracks of the fly as he walked along can be plainly made out, and midway between the fly's tracks in several places will be seen a number of small rounded spots or colonies. These came from the germs carried and planted by the fly's tongue, and they show the different places where the insect paused to feed as it walked along. The population of one of these colonies was counted, and forty-six million germs were found to be present in a single spot. (They had, of course, multiplied many times after they were planted on the jelly by the fly's tongue.)"

Every female house-fly, Dr. Underwood goes on to tell us, lays on an average about one hundred and twenty eggs, which in a few hours hatch into larvæ or "maggots," and the full-grown adult flies appear ten days later. Contrary to the popular belief, flies do not grow in size after their last transformation. He goes on to say:

"When we consider how exposed is the system so generally in use for the disposal of human excrement in rural districts, is it strange that typhoid fever so often occurs in the country? Under such circumstances every opportunity is offered for the spread of

this disease through the agency of flies, particularly the house-fly, which finds in the stable and the country outhouse the conditions most favorable for its development.

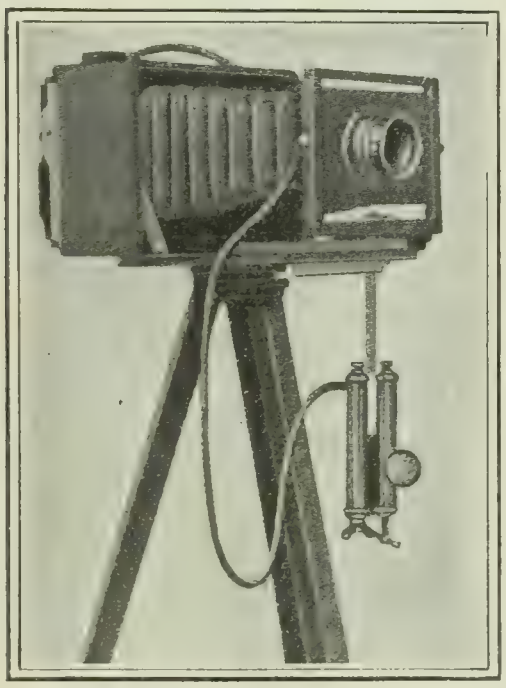
"It is most important that flies should be kept away from all food supplies. To this end every effort should be made, first, to do away with all places that are favorable for the breeding of flies. Horse manure should be kept in a closed pit, or the place where it is stored should be screened. Metal screens that will not rust are best for this purpose, but, unfortunately, they are too high-priced to permit of their being used by the majority of people who live in the country. Cotton mosquito netting, however, is not very expensive, and, tho it will not last as long as the rust-proof metal screens, it is just as effective in keeping out the flies. . . . Where it is not practical to use screens, chloride of lime, if used in liberal quantities and well sprinkled through the manure, will prevent the development of any eggs which may be deposited in this manure.

"In the second place, screens or cotton netting should be put upon the kitchen and dining-room doors and windows, and a sheet or two of sticky fly-paper, which can be bought at nearly every country store, should be placed in all rooms where food is prepared, exposed, or eaten. Fly-traps, of which there are several varieties upon the market, are also of great use in destroying those flies which sometimes, in spite of nettings, find their way into rooms where the screen doors are frequently opened.

"Finally, the privy should be thoroughly screened, or, better yet, where possible it should be done away with altogether. In no way can the wastes from the human body be more safely and easily disposed of than through the medium of water. Earth closets, where it is not practicable to introduce water for this purpose, are coming very generally into use, and it is to be hoped that before many years the old-fashioned country outhouse, with its exposure to flies and its many other objectionable features, will be a thing of the past."

HOW TO TAKE ONE'S OWN PHOTOGRAPH.

THE amateur who desires to take his own photograph must usually employ a very long rubber tube to work the shutter of his camera—a means not always at hand and very apt to fail when most needed. In any case the operator must hide the hand that holds the bulb. By means of a machine called the "autophotographe," invented by a Frenchman, M. Bonnet, persons who wish to photograph themselves may now do so with facility and certainty. Says a writer in *Cosmos:*



BONNET'S AUTOPHOTOGRAPHE.

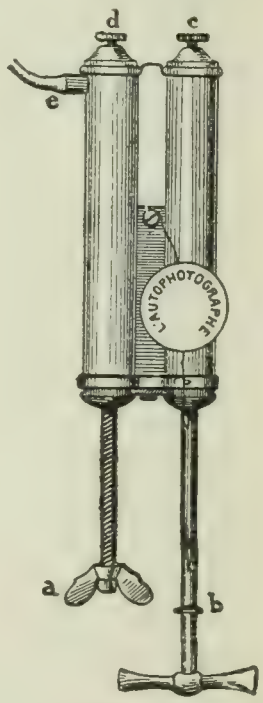


DIAGRAM OF BONNET'S AUTOPHOTOGRAPHE.

"The autophotographe . . . consists of two juxtaposed tubes. The first, *a d*, is intended to play the part of the ordinary rubber bulb. It contains a piston that is pushed by a powerful spring toward *d*. It is set by withdrawing the rod by means of the screw *a*, when it reaches the end a detent holds the piston and the handle is unscrewed. If the detent be released, the piston, urged by the spring, violently compresses the air in the tube, which air, escaping by the little nozzle *e*, to which is adjusted the tube of the shutter, acts on the latter. A screw, *d*, enables us to regulate the time of exposure, by acting on a valve whose degree of opening hastens or retards the escape of the air. . . . The second tube has for its object the release of the detent that frees the piston in the tube *a d*. Like the latter it has a piston pushed by a spring toward *c;* when the handle *b* is out, the air contained in the tube prevents the return of the piston. But if the valve *c* be slightly opened the air escapes and the piston slowly descends in the tube, drawing the handle with it. The handle is slightly enlarged at its end, so that it acts on the detent of *a d* when it reaches the end of its course. The flow of air at *c* can be regulated so that the motion may be made as slow as desired; thus all the time necessary for taking the pose may be obtained.

"A shining metal disk is lowered on the apparatus when set. It remains in this position up to the moment when the rod *b* is about to reach the end of its course and release the detent. At this moment the catch that holds the disk lets it go, and this gives notice that the exposure is about to take place. It is the 'keep still, please!' of the photographer.

"The device is very light and is hung underneath the camera so as not to be in the way. Its convenience is incontestable, and its use furnishes a new form of amusement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Another Scientific Boarding-House.—A series of experiments on the amount of albuminous food required for the maintenance of health and strength in ordinary life is to be tried at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. Through the courtesy of Secretary Root and Surgeon-General O'Reilly, the War Department is to cooperate with the Sheffield Laboratory in this investigation. Says Director Chittenden, of the Scientific School, in a statement printed in *Science:*

"In carrying out this purpose, twenty men have been detailed from the Hospital Corps of the Army . . . under the charge of Lieut. Wallace De Witt, Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, and three non-commissioned officers. The Scientific School has fitted up a house on Vanderbilt Square, at the corner of Temple and Wall streets, where the men will be housed and cared for during the period of the investigation, doubtless for about nine months. In this study there are no special theories involved and no special systems of dietetics, but the object especially aimed at is to ascertain experimentally whether physiological economy in diet can not be practised with distinct betterment to the body and without loss of strength and vigor. There is apparently no question that people ordinarily consume much more food than there is any real necessity for, and that this excess of food is in the long run detrimental to health and defeats the very objects aimed at. It is with a view to gather as many facts as possible on this subject that the study in question is undertaken. This investigation is merely a continuation, on a larger scale, of earlier observations made in the Sheffield Laboratory of the Sheffield Scientific School last year, and referred to in an article in *The Popular Science Monthly* by Professor Chittenden, and bears directly upon the question of a possible physiological economy in nutrition."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ACCORDING to the latest report of the commission sent to investigate the nature and cause of the 'sleeping-sickness' in Uganda, says *Knowledge*, "there is good reason to suppose that a species of tsetse-fly is a carrier of the disease. Parasites of the genus *Trypanosoma*—the active cause of nagana, or tsetse disease—have been found in abundance, first in the cerebro-spinal fluid, and then in the blood of victims of the sleeping-sickness. As it was obvious that the parasites could not be conveyed from man to man, an insect-carrier was assumed, and suspicion fell on the tsetse. Subsequently tsetse were discovered in abundance in Uganda, altho previously not supposed to exist there."

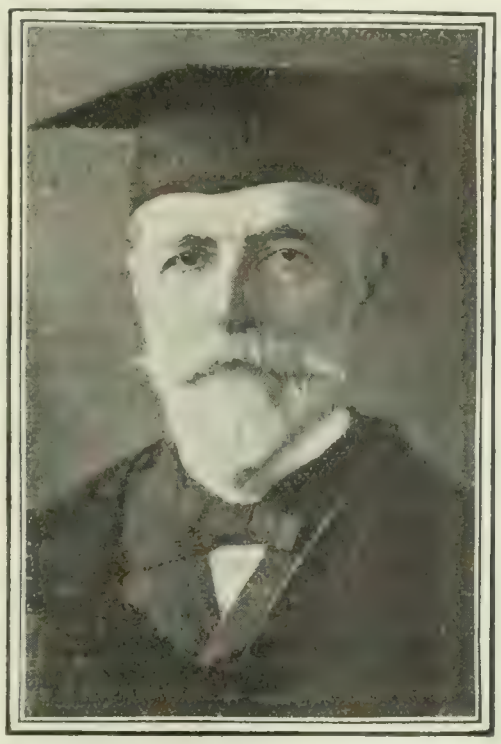
WHAT is believed to be a valuable discovery relating to radium has been made by Dr. George F. Kunz, the well-known germ expert, and Dr. Charles Baskerville, of the University of North Carolina. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer:* "By mixing radium with natural willemite (a silicate of zinc) pulverized to a powder, the activity or power of the former substance is multiplied a hundredfold, and probably—for no instrument has been devised for measuring the increase of the activity—a thousandfold. That, at least, is the temporary effect of the mixing of the two substances. Time must tell whether one will nullify the other. It is possible, also, that there is in willemite a substance which is as yet unrecognized as a distinct element, but which produces the radioactivity that has awakened the enthusiasm of the two experimenters."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY ANTICHRISTIAN?

IN view of the enormous growth of the Social-Democratic vote in Germany, which in the recent national election was more than three million, surpassing by about a million even the enormous vote of the Catholic Center party, and in view, too, of the fact that in American public life Social-Democratic ideas and ideals are a growing factor, it is of considerable interest to know just what position this party takes on the subject of religion and the church. Hitherto the official policy of Social-Democracy has been one of neutrality in religious matters. The position has been taken that "religion is the affair of the individual only" (*Religion ist Privatsache*), and the dictum of Frederick the Great to the effect that in his land "everybody could get salvation in his own fashion" has found general acceptance. A number of ministers of the Gospel have affiliated with the party in Germany at various times, maintaining that Christ and early Christianity were ideal embodiments of the principles of Social-Democracy. At the recent national assembly of the party in Dresden, where the great debate between the old and the new branches resulted in the complete victory of Bebel's revolutionary policy, the religious question was also discussed on the basis of a series of propositions—submitted by Pastor Welker, of Wiesbaden. According to the official reports in the party papers, the propositions that met with the approval of the assembly were the following:

"We demand a total separation of church and state. The latter shall not contribute a single penny to the support of religion or its representatives or institutions. No dogmatic religious instruction shall be given in the public schools, but in place thereof instruction shall be given in morals and ethics, without reference to metaphysical doctrines or dogmas. This instruction should include complete education in the natural sciences and a scientific explanation of the history of religion. No religious instruction of any kind shall be given to children under the age of sixteen; after that they can select their own religious tenets and teachings as they please. Superstitious religious notions that are current among the less educated classes are to be eradicated through proper instruction. Every man is to separate himself from a religious communion if he no longer shares its faith."



HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN, D.D.,
Chancellor of the College of New York University.

The Dresden Diet took a more radical step in deciding that "no man who is an adherent of any of the churches or confessions can hold an office in the party management or be a candidate of the party for any office, local or national."

In commenting on this clear-cut statement, the first officially taken by the party, one of its official organs, the Leipsic *Volkszeitung* (No. 204) has this to say:

"It was time that the party should officially interpret its old principle that religion is the affair of the individual only. It would be a mark of cowardice not to acknowledge openly exactly where the party stands on so vital a subject as that of religion. Our program, as it is now formulated, is based on scientific principles, and every reasoning man knows that religion and scientific research are irreconcilable. The party must in its own interests be against religion and the church. The latter is the main support and the instrument of the classes against the masses. Therefore we antagonize and fight the church; but in this we can not succeed unless we have first succeeded in overpowering the state, which is the main support of the church. We do not agree with the absolute free-thinker and atheist, for we would not introduce any compulsion of conscience. Our ideal is absolute liberty and freedom of thought, and we oppose religion because it is antagonistic to these ideals. The deliverance of the school and of the masses from the influence of the church can result only from intelligent instruction and general enlightenment. Social-Democracy can also supply what religion proposes to give. According to the words of the departed leader, Liebknecht, we possess all that gives strength to religion, namely, faith in the higher and highest ideals. In Social-Democracy is found the higher morality, justice, and love of mankind. The best and most pronounced elements in religion will always abide in Social-Democracy. In fact, this religion is Social-Democracy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BIBLICAL STUDY AND THE COLLEGES.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN, of New York University, has evoked a good deal of discussion throughout the country by proposing an entrance requirement for college students based upon Scriptural knowledge. In an address made at the formal opening of the University a few days ago he said:

"I wish we could require from every freshman a Sunday-school diploma that would certify that he knew by heart the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, a church catechism of some kind, and a score of the Scripture Psalms and best classic hymns. This university will join any association of universities and colleges that will demand this as an entrance requirement. So much as in us lies, we will make the college a place for preserving and strengthening reverence for things divine."

These words are heartily indorsed by *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia), which declares:

"In some of the oldest and greatest of American institutions of learning the Bible is less studied than Horace or Homer; and not only so, but destructive critics like the notorious Cheyne, whose recently published encyclopedia is treated with contempt by all schools of critics in Germany, are permitted—simply on account of the extravagances which have made them notorious—to ridicule the sacred volume or its contents in the presence of students and as many other citizens as can be drummed into attendance. A university without reverence may do some good, but it will do more harm."

The New York *Churchman* expresses its sympathy with the Chancellor's spirit, but doubts the practicability of his plan. "It is certainly greatly to be desired," says *The Churchman*, "that every freshman should know these things. They may be very properly required by a church college. Evidently they would be impossible in an institution supported by public taxation." The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* comments:

"We would like to see the officials of all our universities and colleges take a like stand, but whether they do or not, the home and church should see that every young person under their control has at least this much of religious knowledge. The time has gone by when parents and church-members can afford to be indifferent to the moral and Christian training of the rising generation, and especially of those who are to be the molding and influential forces in the future direction and development of our republic."

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, suggests the cooperation of college authorities along somewhat different lines. He writes (in *The World To-day*, Chicago, October):

"For three reasons—the literary, the historical, and the rhetorical—it is a great misfortune that the study of the Bible has been allowed to drop out of general education.

"I have sometimes thought of compiling and printing selection

from the Scriptures . . . in the hope that they might find favor as reading exercises in secular and week-day schools. Another volume might be made up of moral lessons. The two might well be combined. If the cooperation of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews could be secured in such a compilation, what a gain it would be. If Monsignor O'Connell, head of the Catholic University, Dr. Harper, head of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Schechter, head of the Jewish Seminary in New York, would give their indorsement to a collection of moral precepts made up from the Bible, we should have a text-book in ethics to which little, if any, objection could be made. The choice might be made from any good version, King James, the Douay, or the Jewish translation, or some selections from them all. . . . . .

"I know how hard it is to bring about in public schools agreement with regard to the use of the Bible, but to the limited extent now suggested, extracts from the Bible might be and should be employed as a part of the course of study in schools of every grade, both public and private."

AN ANCIENT RIVAL OF CHRISTIANITY.

AN interesting chapter in the history of religion, and one hitherto neglected, concerns the struggle for supremacy between Christianity and Mithraism. The story of this contest is told for the first time in its entirety by a Belgian scholar, Professor Franz Cumont, of the University of Ghent, whose book on the subject, entitled "The Mysteries of Mithra," has been translated into English by Thomas J. McCormack, and is now published in this country. Mithraism, or Mazdaism, originated in that unknown epoch when the ancestors of the Persians were still united with those of the Hindus. It became merged in the theological system of Zoroaster, and during the first century A.D. invaded Italy and took strong hold upon the Roman Empire. "At the beginning of our era," says Professor Cumont, "we see this religion suddenly emerging from the darkness, and pressing forward, rapidly and simultaneously, into the valleys of the Danube and the Rhine, and even into the heart of Italy." He continues:

THE PASSION OF A GOD.

An idealized portrait of Alexander as solar god, taken from a typical Mithraic statue.

"The nations of the Occident felt vividly the superiority of the Mazdean faith over their ancient national creeds, and the populace thronged to the altars of the exotic god. But the progress of the conquering religion was checked when it came in contact with Christianity. The two adversaries discovered with amazement, but with no inkling of their origin, the similarities which united them; and they severally accused the Spirit of Deception of having endeavored to caricature the sacredness of their religious rites. The conflict between the two was inevitable—a ferocious and implacable duel: for the stake was the dominion of the world. No one has told the tale of its changing fortunes, and our imagination alone is left to picture the forgotten dramas that agitated the souls of the multitudes when they were called upon to choose between Ormadz and the Trinity. We know the result of the battle only: Mithraism was vanquished, as without doubt it should have been. The defeat which it suffered was not due entirely to the superiority of the evangelical ethics, nor to that of the apostolic doctrine regarding the teaching of the Mysteries; it perished, not only because it was encumbered with the onerous heritage of a superannuated past, but also because its liturgy and its theology had retained too much of its Asiatic coloring to be accepted by the Latin spirit without repugnance."

The importance of the subject treated is conveyed in another striking passage:

"Never, perhaps, not even in the epoch of the Mussulman invasion, was Europe in greater danger of being Asiaticized than in the third century of our era, and there was a moment in this period when Cæsarism was apparently on the point of being transformed into a Caliphate. The resemblances which the court of Diocletian bore to that of Chosroes have been frequently emphasized. It was the worship of the sun and in particular the Mazdean theories, that disseminated the ideas upon which the deified sovereigns of the West endeavored to rear their monarchical absolutism. The rapid spread of the Persian Mysteries among all classes of the population served admirably the political ambitions of the emperors. A sudden inundation of Iranian and Semitic conceptions swept over the Occident, threatening to submerge everything that the genius of Greece and Rome had so laboriously erected, and when the flood subsided, it left behind in the conscience of the people a deep sediment of Oriental beliefs, which have never been completely obliterated."

The remains of the Mithraic monuments have been found along the confines of the entire Roman Empire, from the boundaries of Scotland to the farthermost margins of the Persian Empire, and from the mountains of Hungary and the Danube to the deserts of Numidia. Professor Cumont has collected the Mithraic inscriptions, as well as the records of all the excavations and discoveries, and shows how profoundly this Asiatic religion influenced Christianity, especially in ideas relative to the powers of hell and the end of the world. We quote again:

"The adepts of both [religions] formed secret conventicles, closely united, the members of which gave themselves the name of 'Brothers.' The rites which they practised offered numerous analogies. The sectaries of the Persian god, like the Christians, purified themselves by baptism; received, by a species of confirmation, the power necessary to combat the spirits of evil; and expected from a Lord's Supper salvation of body and soul. Like the latter, they also held Sunday sacred, and celebrated the birth of the Sun on the 25th of December, the same day on which Christmas has been celebrated, since the fourth century at least. They both preached a categorical system of ethics, regarded asceticism as meritorious, and counted among their principal virtues abstinence and continence, renunciation and self-control. Their conceptions of the world and of the destiny of man were similar. They both admitted the existence of a heaven inhabited by beatified ones, situate in the upper regions, and of a hell peopled by demons, situate in the bowels of the earth. They both placed a flood at the beginning of history; they both assigned as the source of their traditions a primitive revelation; they both, finally, believed in the immortality of the soul, in a last judgment, and in a resurrection of the dead, consequent upon a final conflagration of the universe. . . . . .

"The resemblances between the two hostile churches were so striking as to impress even the minds of antiquity. From the third century, the Greek philosophers were wont to draw parallels between the Persian Mysteries and Christianity which were evidently entirely in favor of the former. The Apologists also dwelt on the analogies between the two religions, and explained them as a Satanic travesty of the holiest rites of their religion. If the polemical works of the Mithraists had been preserved, we should doubtless have heard the same accusation hurled back upon their Christian adversaries."

Mithraism reached the height of its power toward the middle of the third century, but soon after that time its influence began to decline. The invading barbarians sacked its temples. Christianity, gaining the upper hand, addressed itself to the task of extirpating the erroneous doctrine that had caused it so much anxiety. The imperial Government legislated formally and directly against the sect. Driven out of the Roman Empire, Mithraism sought refuge in the Oriental countries of its origin, where its light slowly flickered out. Yet it was not destined to perish entirely. Says Professor Cumont, in conclusion:

"The sect of Manichæus spread throughout the empire during the fourth century, at the moment when Mithraism was expiring,

SNAPSHOTS OF MR. DOWIE EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK.

and it was called to assume the latter's succession. Mystics whom the polemics of the church against paganism had shaken, but not converted, were enraptured with the new conciliatory faith which suffered Zoroaster and Christ to be simultaneously worshiped. The wide diffusion which the Mazdean beliefs with their mixture of Chaldeism had enjoyed, prepared the minds of the empire for the reception of the new heresy. The latter found its way made smooth for it, and this is the secret of its sudden expansion. Thus renewed, the Mithraic doctrines were destined to withstand for centuries all persecutions, and rising again in a new form in the Middle Ages to shake once more the ancient Roman world."

SOME REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE DOWIE CRUSADE.

THE birth of a new religion, it has been observed, is strongly, if not indelibly, associated with the Eastern world. Generally speaking, "the wise men come out of the East." But the religious sensation of the moment is the appearance of a new prophet in the West. "We find nothing remarkable or surprising," says Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who writes in the New York *Herald* (October 11) on the eve of Mr. Dowie's missionary crusade against New York, "in the fact that a new prophet has arisen on the banks of the Ganges or the Jordan or the Bramaputra. . . . But when, as now, the religious compass is reversed and the new prophet appears on the banks of the Chicago river, presenting himself as Elijah the Restorer, who has come to seek us all, and presently and especially us New Yorkers, we are apt to consign him, flapping wings of ermine and all, to the region of the comic supplements." And yet, adds the same writer, "this is a great mistake. Whatever else it may be, this new religion and its new prophet, John Alexander Dowie, who is coming to war against the wickedness of New York, is no joke." We quote further:

"Dowie has a remarkably impressive appearance. He was clearly born to command, and, as has been proved time and again, he is quite incapable of following another. . . . To-day thousands and hundreds of thousands acknowledge him as their leader, their spiritual adviser, and their worldly guide.

"For reasons which it would be too long to relate here he hails himself as Elijah the Restorer. In the very few years that have elapsed since the day he pushed himself up above the heads of the submerged millions Dowie has proved himself to be a church autocrat without a peer, a financier who might well venture without timidity into Wall Street, and an anti-medicine faith healer beloved and believed in by thousands of patients, tho the apothecaries do speak evil things of him.

"The 'little wooden hut' in which his call was first heard has grown into a temple so resplendent that whether you will or no there you have to keep your eyes shut. Dowie believes in his own prayers as perhaps no mortal man has ever believed before, and when death instead of the life that he prayed for came to his beloved daughter he never even had a moment of philosophic doubt. From the pulpit he proclaimed that it was his daughter who had been at fault and not his prayers. And he works miracles not only on Sunday, but every day in the week.

"His pulpit is hung about with crutches like the miraculous grotto of Lourdes. I say he performs miracles. I mean that thousands upon thousands who have seen him at it have come away believing and made affidavits to the efficacy of his healing power. However, he has moments of modesty, too, in which he disclaims any great personal power, but admits that he has unusual access to God by prayer.

"This latter-day Elijah has a talent for real-estate speculation and a bump of acquisitiveness which is remarkable even when you remember that he was born in canny Scotland and received his business training in Chicago. He has undoubtedly amassed a large fortune, but it is also true that he has placed his church upon a self-supporting basis. They never would have to pass the plate again if Dowie, in his insatiable thirst for power, did not spur and lead them on to higher and harder things, as, for instance, the conversion of 'little old New York.'

"He likens his apostleship to that of John the Baptist as well as Elijah, and when reproved, as he sometimes has been in the open church, for his undoubtedly luxurious mode of life, he always answers: 'Who

A BATTALION OF THE ZION GUARDS

knows what John the Baptist and Elijah would do if they came to Chicago?'"

"Dowieism," as Mr. Bonsal goes on to remind us, is by no means the only new religion which has gained a firm foothold in America during recent years. Mormonism, the Salvation Army, Christian Science—to mention no more—have all exerted remarkable influence. "If there was ever an epoch," says Mr. Bonsal, "in which contented man sought only the things that were in his immediate reach, this is not one of them." He continues:

"To-day, as ever, thousands of men and women are putting to themselves that piteous question of Pilate that, with its human nature accent, has come echoing down the ages, 'What is the truth?' And they seek it in many and divers ways.

"Who can look about and see the new temples and the new shrines that are arising and still deny that this is an era of religious unrest and fermentation? In a generation one of the movements which have in the above paragraphs been merely outlined may have become so sacred, so idealized, that the pen of the present writer, if, unhappily, his work be not all blotted out by the short life of wood pulp paper, shall be set down as that of a blasphemer.

"And again, they may all be dead, these flourishing religious movements, and the children of men may have gone back into the old channels of religious thought or be seeking the eternal verities in other directions. Certainly there is nothing very novel in any of the new creeds, and there is much that is very old—for instance, the revival of the tithing system, fundamental with Christian Science and Dowieism, which is as old as the world.

"The new teachers would seem to be putting old wine into new bottles, bottles with high-sounding names and artistic labels, and then they add a new ingredient, which they promise will give life to the old vintage, which otherwise they pronounce to be dull, flaccid, and tasteless. It is the old story, probably, of 'something old and something new, something false and something true.'"

Who is the prophet, says Mr. Bonsal in conclusion, so bold as to say which of the many new religions will in the next generation gather to itself the greatest number of converts?

"History teaches us to be careful. Prophecy is a dangerous profession. We should not be unduly impressed by the blare of the brass bands and the sight of the many converts. In the land which is the Christian Holy Land to-day the religion of Christ—which has overspread the earth and shaped the course for well-nigh every civilization—thirty years after the crucifixion was weighed in the balance by a church historian of whom Renan speaks and found of so little importance as not to be worthy of the slightest record in his enumeration of the religious sects which then prevailed and prospered.

"Perhaps the lesson of history will be that those who burrowed in the catacombs and sought their shelter in the dens of the wild beasts builded better and more lastingly than those who now are rearing the lofty temples at sight of which we are all amazed. Perhaps America's greatest contribution to the religious education of the world has not been mentioned here. Probably its devotees meet together in some back room far from the fashionable thoroughfare, and may be you could count the present congregation on the fingers of your hand, if it really seemed worth the while."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S RELIGION.

THE story comes from Cleveland, a stronghold of the Standard Oil Company, that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has confessed to his pastor, Dr. Eaton, that he would like to go on the lecture-platform and tell people about the "personal comfort" that religion has brought to him. This remark elicits comment both serious and sarcastic from the newspapers. The New York *American* declares:

"Mr. John D. Rockefeller's methods in originating the Standard Oil Company and promoting its subsequent prosperity are pretty well known to the public by this time. Those methods included secret and criminal conspiracies with railroad companies by which competitors in the oil business were pitilessly frozen out. Rivals had to take what Mr. Rockefeller offered them for their properties or nothing. Those who have read Henry D. Lloyd's 'Wealth Against Commonwealth,' a book that found its statement on court records and testimony secured by Congressional and state legislative investigations, are prepared to believe that the Standard Oil Company has never in its career hesitated at any action, even destructive violence, that seemed to its managers necessary to protect its interests. The history of this monopoly, in short, is the history of an enormously successful crime.

"Nevertheless Mr. Rockefeller is blessed with a conscience at rest. Indeed, he professes to feel morally competent to go forth and preach righteousness to a sinful world. . . . . .

"Is Mr. Rockefeller a hypocrite? Not necessarily. The outright hypocrite is a rare person; self-deceivers are very numerous. . . . The marvel is not that men of the intellectual and moral limitations of the Rockefellers, father and son, should consider themselves exemplars of true piety, but that the pulpit, charged with the duty of preaching in season and out of season, to the rich as well as to the poor, the divine authority of the Ten Commandments—including that which says 'Thou shalt not steal'—should so seldom seek to break down self-deception so monstrous and egotism so blind and grotesque."

The Chicago *Chronicle*, however, thinks it a fortunate thing for the people of the United States that a man possessing the power of Mr. Rockefeller is a religious rather than an irreligious man. It says further:

"Without undertaking in any manner to indorse the policies or the morality of the Standard Oil magnate, *The Chronicle* thinks that the people who make their chief attack upon him in the form of sneers at his religion may thank their stars that he is not a man who has no religious convictions.

"Most agnostics and infidels in this country are the beneficiaries of a civilization which owes a great deal to religion of one kind or another. Practically every infidel who has been known to fame for his good works was the son of religious parents and in him were shown forth the doctrines which he imbibed in his youth. . . . There are many irreligious men who are just, honest, charitable, and righteous in all of their dealings with their fellow creatures, but we doubt very much if this could be said of them with truth if, consciously or unconsciously, their lives had not been shaped by the doctrine which only religion in some form inculcates.

"In fine, Mr. Rockefeller is to be criticized on many grounds with propriety, but not at all because of his religion."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT has neatly compared a Bible text to a railroad-ticket—"not good if detached."

AFTER four months' existence, *Christendom* has become merged in *The World To-day*, an illustrated monthly published in Chicago.

THE authorized biography of the late Dean Farrar is announced as in preparation. It is by his son, Dr. R. A. Farrar, and will be completed and published in the early spring.

DR. ALVAH HOVEY, formerly president of the Newton Theological Seminary, who died recently at Newton Center, Mass., was one of the most influential figures in the Baptist denomination. He was a representative of the type of theology often spoken of as "traditional," and has left a strong impress upon Baptist thinking in New England.

THE pastors of the larger churches in Lincoln, Nebr., have united in what is described as a religious "trust," intended to strengthen the work of the older established parishes and to prevent the establishment of several projected new churches. "Too many ministers are working for small salaries," says one of the pastors concerned, "and congregations are too small. A remedy is the abolition of the small churches and congregations."

A "Calvary" is to be erected by the Roman Catholics of Treguier, Brittany, to offset the influence of the Renan statue. It will bear the following inscription: "We have a loyal heart and detest traitors; we adore Jesus, the God of our ancestors." "As a protest against honors to Renan," remarks the *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame), "this must be considered fairly adequate."

THE first encyclical of Pope Pius X. recommends the education of the young, especially by the clergy, and expresses the hope that Roman Catholic societies may grow in influence. The new Pope declares his intentions as follows: "There will not be lacking those who, measuring divine things by human laws, will try to discover what are the secret intents of our soul. We say to them that we do not wish to be, and with divine aid shall not be, before human society other than the minister of God, of whose authority we are the depository. The interests of God shall be our interests, for which we are determined to spend all our strength and life itself if it were asked in order that we may gather all things in Christ." The encyclical closes with the statement: "It is evident that the church instituted by Christ must enjoy full and entire independence."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

JAPANESE PRESS ON RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

MOST of the British papers published in Japan advise the Government of the Mikado to act with circumspection in the series of crises growing out of the conflicting aims of Russia and Japan in Korea. But the tone of the native Japanese press, while not precisely warlike, is aggressive. A marked change, for instance, has come over the *Jiji Shimpo*, an influential and conservative organ which has long commanded the respect of European publicists. This daily has in the past deprecated an attitude of hostility toward the Government of St. Petersburg, but its tone has recently changed. It now seems to think that Russia will drive Japan into war. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, an independent paper, considered one of the most serious and temperate of Japanese journals, asserts that the real aim of Russia is the dismemberment of China in opposition to the policy of "spheres of interest." This will lead to similar action in Korea, which Russia thinks she can do with as she likes. The future is grave in all aspects, according to this organ, whether war be averted for the present or not. The *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*, which is considered a ministerial organ, altho its inspiration comes from the Marquis Ito at times, insists that Russia be compelled once for all to arrive at a definite understanding with Japan, not only with regard to Korea, but with regard to China. Unless this is done the most serious situation will be brought about. But, being more friendly to Russia than some other papers, this organ urges Russia to act in a conciliatory spirit, and it does not despair of an understanding with St. Petersburg even at the eleventh hour. The *Mainichi*, a progressive Tokyo sheet, edited by the famous publicist, Shimada Sabouro, understands that the United States intends to take common action—of a nature not stated—with Great Britain and Japan regarding the Far East in general. Russia, according to this native authority, has no wish to settle the present crisis amicably.

If the *Jimmin*, a liberal paper (organ of the party formerly led by the eminent Count Itagaki and by Hoshi Torou, the publicist assassinated about two years ago) is correctly informed, the masses of the people throughout Japan are very hostile to Russia and would not shrink from war. Something to the same effect is said by the *Yorozou Choho*, a popular sheet, noted for its round denunciations of abuses in the Government and much read by the masses. However, this journal does not carry much weight with the educated. The Tokyo *Chuwo* prints what is on the face of it a sensational interview with the United States Minister in Japan, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom. Mr. Griscom is made to say that "the Russian Government would put under the table all the diplomatic papers which the Japanese Government had sent in and would entirely disregard them. The unsophisticated Japanese Government took Russian promises too seriously, and was uselessly continuing negotiations apparently with the object of discovering a policy after obtaining a reply from Russia. Japan's sluggish attitude has excited the risibility of the diplomatic circles in Europe." Some other alleged observations of Mr. Griscom are quoted, but *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), from whose columns we extract the alleged "interview," thinks they are a "libel on Minister Griscom," and that he never said anything of the kind attributed to him. *The Kobe Herald*, a British paper, to whose enterprise we are indebted for the Japanese native press opinions quoted in our first paragraph, urges self-control upon the Japanese Government, and remarks:

"The unanimity of the Japanese press at the present time can only be regarded in a very serious light. With such a power in the country there seems every possibility that some action may be forced on the ministry which might possibly plunge the nation into a disastrous war. The tension now is intense and any additional strain can only result in the snapping off of all diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Tokyo. . . . Baron Kaneko [formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce] asks the nation what course it would adopt supposing it did come successfully out of a Russo-Japanese war. It seems to us that too little attention has been paid to this all-important phase of the situation. Japan made a bad blunder when carried away with her success against the Chinese; she launched out into all sorts of mad schemes of industrial expansion that she had not the money to carry out. One such example should be sufficient in the history of any nation, and the remembrance of it should cause Japan to pause before taking the final leap which would land her in the midst of a costly and bloody war."

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

ALFRED DEAKIN has become Prime Minister of Australia; the highest court of the Commonwealth—which has been the subject of a fierce controvesy and a long deadlock—has at last been constituted with three members; and next December a new governor-general, Lord Northcote, assumes office in succession to Lord Tennyson. The permanent capital has yet to be chosen, and for the present the seat of government will remain where it is. The Melbourne *Argus* congratulates the country upon the settlement of so many complications, while the Melbourne *Age* says flattering things of a personal nature regarding the former member of its editorial staff who had been raised to the position of head of the Government. Mr. Deakin, we are told, is forty-seven, a famous advocate of irrigation, a sound lawyer. He has the further qualification—important in so democratic a commonwealth as Australia—of having refused ribbons, titles, and knighthoods from the British Government. He has until now been attorney-general in the ministry of Sir Edmund Barton. Sir Edmund, who became Prime Minister on January 1, 1901, when the commonwealth Government came into existence, now becomes a justice of the High Court, a tribunal corresponding to the United States Supreme Court. An Australian correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

LORD NORTHCOTE.
He becomes governor-general of Australia next December.

"During Sir Edmund Barton's absence in England attending the coronation Mr. Deakin held the position of acting Prime Minister, and proved by his tact and discretion his eminent fitness for the permanent succession to Sir Edmund Barton. The alliance between Sir Edmund Barton and Mr. Deakin was an excellent one from a public point of view, as each supplied the deficiencies in the other's qualities. The former's phlegmatic temperament was stirred to action by Mr. Deakin's enthusiasm, whilst the latter's 'excessive impressibility,' as Professor Pearson called it, was tempered beneficially by Sir Edmund Barton's cautious tendencies. It is a good omen for the success of Mr. Chamberlain's policy that the man who first unhesitatingly announced the adhesion of Australia to the new program is now in a position to give effect to his own prognostications. If the general election in December should go in his favor, we may not only look to his accomplishing great things for the commonwealth, but contributing substantially to the solidarity of the empire."

Mr. Deakin is not in sympathy with the more or less socialistic ideas of the labor element, according to the Melbourne *Argus*.

He is what is called an imperialist, and believes that Australia should contribute her share to the maintenance of the British navy. His sympathies will remain with Mr. Chamberlain, but "they will not lead him too far." The new governor-general, Lord Northcote, is not well known in Australia as yet, but *The St. James's Gazette* (London) speaks highly of him thus:

"The empire has reason for every belief that in Lord Northcote the right man has been found for the position which Lord Tennyson has filled so worthily and skilfully in circumstances of more than usual delicacy. A son of Lord Iddesleigh has to begin with a personal claim of the strongest upon every Briton, wheresoever his home may be round the shores of the seven seas, who remembers the days of a statesman who won a tribute of more than ordinary affection and respect. But Lord Northcote in his own career has amply proved his fitness to represent in Australia the British crown. In the external adjuncts of office there may seem perhaps little enough in common between his present position as governor of Bombay and the post to which he will succeed in December. A free and democratic federation of the Australian type presents more contrasts than similarities with an Indian presidency. But, in fact, much the same personal qualities are required to fill a high position in either environment, and the experiences of Lord Northcote's earlier career, from the days when he went with Lord Ripon to arrange the Alabama Treaty onward, are a full enough guarantee of a comprehensive diplomatic and parliamentary training."

The extremely radicals Sidney *Bulletin* insists that Australia should now set to work upon a "general reconstruction" of the fabric of government "from top to bottom." It declares:

"If the Australian Government will take over the existing state debts (also if the silly, parochial vanity of the state governments will let it do so) and pledge itself (the state governments joining in the pledge) to borrow no more till they are paid off, and will establish even a small sinking fund for their repayment, it can probably renew the old loans even now as they fall due, at such a reduction of interest as will itself more than cover the sinking fund. After that it will remain for the states to cut off every item of needless expenditure (the hospital subsidy and the old-age pension vote are not needless expenditures, and are not included), to sack their agents-general, to reduce their legislatures to one House each, to put up with a plain lieutenant-governor each at £1,000 a year . . . to make paper money do to a large extent in place of gold, and apply the gold in reduction of our outside debts, to manufacture more and import less, to tax the big landlords of Victoria, Queensland Tasmania, and Westralia, to levy a heavy impost on the absentee, to promote settlement by cuting up big estates, to make the country districts pay for their own roads and culverts, and by these and other devices for the six states to find about £7,000,000 a year out of revenue for public-works purposes. Such a course as that will 'restore confidence.'"

MR. BALFOUR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND THE KING.

THE turmoil into which British politics, British industry, British commerce, and British finance have been plunged by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain between them is ramifying in many directions. London newspapers are discussing the personal integrity of the Prime Minister, the plausibility and the rhetoric of Mr. Chamberlain, and the unusual attitude adopted by King Edward in asserting the royal prerogative. "Let us have the truth and the whole truth," says *The Standard* (London); but no competent authority seems to be in possession of even half the truth, altho opinon is fairly unanimous on the point that King Edward has not gone beyond the limits which the British constitution imposes upon his royal authority.

The riddle which perplexes the London *News* is afforded by Mr. Balfour's "amazing betrayal." He has, we learn from this Liberal organ, "thrown off the mask." Again: "Mr. Balfour believes in the taxation of food as much as Mr. Chamberlain. But he does not believe that it is popular. Therefore he abandons it." The allusion here is to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour agree that Great Britain "is not ripe for any arrangement which would involve a tax being placed upon food." There is, however, another branch of the great fiscal inquiry to which London organs are devoting themselves. "Has the time not arrived when the free-trade system prevailing in England for the last fifty years should be reconsidered?" The question is Mr. Balfour's, and he answers it in the affirmative. In order to defend England's own trade and to protect her manufactures, the Government should be armed by Parliament with the right to impose retaliatory duties. It is important to remember that Mr. Balfour halts for the present at this point of retaliation. The free-traders left his cabinet because retaliation went too far, and Mr. Chamberlain left because

A GERMAN INTERPRETATION.

KING EDWARD: "Go away, Joe, and take hunger with you!"
CHAMBERLAIN: "I go—but will come back."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

AN ITALIAN INTERPRETATION.

Whether protectionist or free-trade, guided by Chamberlain or another, the British policy will always be the same.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

CONTINENTAL CARTOONS ON CHAMBERLAIN.

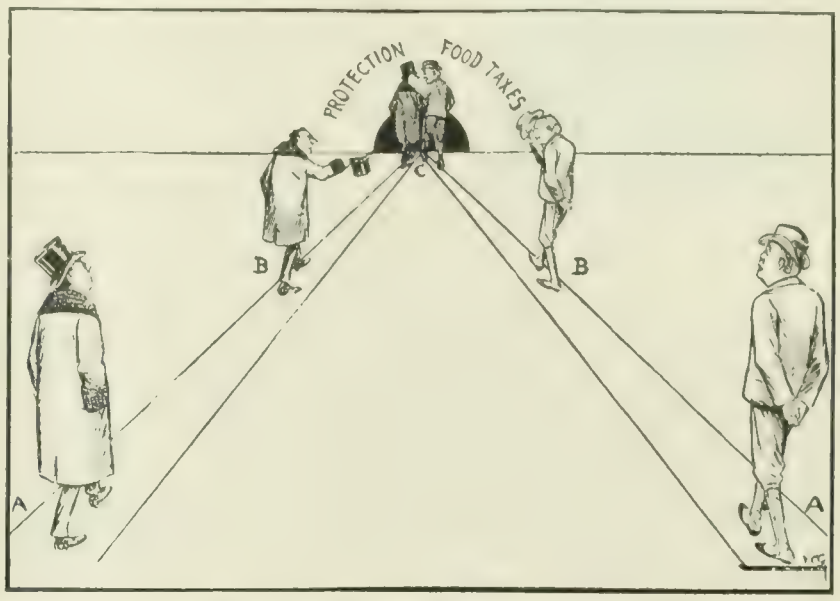
it did not go far enough. The *News* (London) comes forth with an explanation of this seeming paradox. Mr. Balfour concealed the Chamberlain resignation from the free-traders in the cabinet, it says. He wanted to get rid of those free-traders. "His is, indeed, simply the policy of cowardice."

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain is going up and down and across the country eliciting the applause of multitudes and the comment of newspapers. "What we doubt," says the London *Spectator*, which is attacking the Balfour policy of retaliation as smartly as it hits at the great Mr. Chamberlain himself, "is whether he will produce conviction in the people, will alter the shout of 'No!' which has already shattered a great party into the 'Yes!' which will make him the dictator." Mr. Balfour in his recent speeches has been letting the British public understand that he—Mr. Balfour—is "leader." "Any one who is supposed to lead a party," he said, for instance, "must lead it, and as long as I am leader I mean to lead it." *The Spectator* thinks Mr. Chamberlain will be leader if victory comes:

"For as defeat will politically ruin Mr. Chamberlain, so victory, however deep his loyalty to Mr. Balfour may be, will inevitably leave him, and not Mr. Balfour or anybody else, master of the situation and the empire. He has against him not only the whole force, as we think, of economic argument, but the whole force of the self-interest of the masses; the whole force of experience, which for sixty years has taught the same lesson; and the whole force of the silent British pride, which will decide that if the affection of the colonies can be retained only by bribes, it will be nobler to see if we can not live the great life even without their aid. That he thinks he can single-handed defeat these forces is, after his experience of the last few weeks, a wonderful proof of his courage; but courage, tho it so often makes wisdom effective, is not always a proof of its existence. The commandant of a forlorn hope is always a subject for just admiration, but there is no instance that we can recall of his displaying the qualities of those great soldiers, half statesmen, half drillmasters, who have contributed so much to the history of the world. Nor are the cheers with which every regiment worth its salt follows such a commandant proof that it would at a cooler moment help to make him commander-in-chief."

Putting the speeches of Mr. Balfour beside those of Mr. Chamberlain, *The Westminster Gazette* (London) finds that Mr. Balfour "allows Mr. Chamberlain to go out into the streets with a muffin bell to discover whether the wares are popular before the shutters of the central establishment are taken down." The ministerial *Telegraph* (London) asserts that "Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are in complete agreement as to the necessity of revising the old system." But the opposition *Morning Leader* (London) says Mr. Chamberlain acts as if "Mr. Balfour had a mandate to enter upon a course of retaliation without consulting the electorate," a proceeding which "would be an outrage upon our constitutional system." "Mr. Chamberlain resigned office," says *The Speaker* (London), another opposition weekly, "not because he disagreed with Mr. Balfour, but because he and Mr. Balfour agreed that the policy they favor in common was at the moment very unpopular, and that the best way to forward that policy was for Mr. Chamberlain to resign and Mr. Balfour to remain in office. Mr. Chamberlain was to pursue his agitation outside for protection in full, while Mr. Balfour was to carry the party a long distance in that direction by renouncing, only for the moment, Mr. Chamberlain's final object. The arrangement is so palpable that every one understands it except *The Standard*." As for *The Standard*, thus accused of a certain dulness of comprehension, we find it explaining the much explained situation thus:

"Unfortunately, the vagueness of his [Mr. Balfour's] language, and his reluctance to go into detail, render it difficult to decide what is really contemplated. The 'freedom to negotiate,' which he desires, is to be secured in some way by fighting hostile tariffs with hostile tariffs. Mr. Balfour, indeed, goes further. He is prepared to reverse the existing fiscal system to the extent of imposing taxes, not merely for revenue, but for political and diplomatic purposes. We should like to see that idea reduced to particulars, and thrown into the shape of a working scheme, before we can pronounce upon it. It may be innocent, or it may be dangerous in the extreme. We can not tell, and Mr. Balfour does not enlighten us. So much for the one branch of the controversy. On the other, the Prime Minister also left something to be desired. He is, theoretically, in favor of the preferential system. But he repeats that it is not feasible, because public opinion is not yet 'ripe' for it. There is a sentiment against it which the head of a



A A STARTING ON PARALLEL LINES.—B B CONVERGING.—C CONVERGED (VANISHING OR DISSOLUTION POINT).

(Parallel lines converge in perspective.)

[The *Times* says that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are moving on parallel lines.]

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

government can not disregard. Then, are we to infer that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are absolutely repudiated? There ought to be no doubt upon that point, or any opportunity for the suggestion—which will not fail to be made, in various quarters—that Mr. Balfour recognizes the popular prejudice without approving it. We shall certainly be told that Mr. Balfour is merely waiting till the ripening process has been completed by his unofficial ally. The imputation seems to us discreditable, but the circumstances are so peculiar that we can not be surprised at its repetition, until it is definitely disclaimed."

King Edward was dragged into the crisis on its constitutional side. He was said to have objected to some of the names presented to him for cabinet rank by Mr. Balfour. The question was whether the King had a constitutional right to interfere with Mr. Balfour in the work of ministerial reconstruction. "Those who have been disturbed in their minds by reports of an unusual course in the negotiations between the sovereign and his political advisers," remarks *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "may do well to bethink them that they may have failed to realize how much of the characteristic property of elasticity still belongs to the British constitution." "Of the prerogative," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "it may be said, indeed, *commendat rarior usus*; but to argue that when he who wields it is possessed of the deepest and truest political sagacity he must refrain from its use lest another day the power may lie in the hands of one less fitted, seems to us a sufficiently absurd doctrine." "Changes in the constitution have not abrogated the monarch's right to a voice in the selection of his ministers," declares *The Irish Times* (Dublin). *The Westminster Gazette* (London) prints this:

"As everybody knows, there has been much more free talk than free writing about the delayed reconstruction of the ministry and the cause of the delay. It gave general satisfaction, the cause of the delay, for it was understood to be the King's hesitation to accept a ministry so 'reconstituted' that its shattered prestige remained as it fell, and that not even a show of ability, or intention, or desire to repair its worst default was pretended. This should have been a reason good enough for patriots of all denominations;

yet here and there hopes were expressed that the King's prerogative would not be strained; warnings that the authority of the crown might be imperiled by carrying it into the machinery of Government."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL CAMPAIGN.

WHENEVER the French ministry now in power at Paris wishes to proclaim to the world the extremes of which its anticlericalism is capable, it dedicates a statue to "some enemy of God." Such is the interpretation of recent events to which the Roman Catholic *Correspondant* (Paris) finds itself driven when it reflects upon the flamboyant outbursts during the unveiling ceremonies at the Renan monument recently. The whole proceedings, asserts this clerical magazine, amounted to "a manifestation against our Lord Jesus Christ. . . . Renan had spat in the face of Jesus Christ. Good! Enough! He must have a statue!" To the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) the Renan statue suggests a series of warnings to Premier Combes. "The monks and nuns," it is forced to conclude, "want to roast all friends of free thought." "Not satisfied with having roasted great men in the past, they vilify their memories in the present." The monks and nuns, we are further assured, had they the power, would "roast the entire anticlerical majority" in the French Chamber of Deputies, even as, in the sixteenth century, "they roasted that champion of mental emancipation, Étienne Dolet."

The anticlerical majority, now that the Chamber of Deputies has resumed its sessions in Paris, must, to quote the Socialist *Petite République* (Paris), "proceed with the work of liberation," which is separation of church and state, "so long desired, so long deferred." The more weighty organs of Paris opinion, the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps*, forecast times of storm and stress. Both agree that the Premier is on the best possible terms with the Socialists as well as with the three other political groups upon which the ministerial majority now rests. This is interpreted to portend a renewed campaign against the clerical element; but what form it will take remains to be seen. The *Action* asserts that "religion is a malady to be exterminated like tuberculosis"; but the *Lanterne* (Paris) would be satisfied for the present with separation of church and state. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* predicts a series of uncompromising measures directed against the church's existing legal status, unless the Combes ministry falls. The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks the visit of the King of Italy to Paris may, contrary to expectation, moderate anticlerical energy:

"The anticlerical violence we now behold does not always produce the effect intended by those responsible for it. Sometimes it even has results the direct opposite of those anticipated. . . . In addition to the political reasons which the anticlerical coalition alleges for its course, the prospect of strengthening Italian friendship is also urged as a justification of present policy. We are reminded of the dread once felt by the house of Savoy of a possible restoration of the temporal power through the medium of an understanding between France and the Vatican. Allusion is made to the anxiety once felt in the capital of unified Italy on account of the clerical sentiments formerly dominating the French national assembly. It is inferred from all this that the best way to get on good terms with the Quirinal is to overwhelm the Roman curia with provocation and insult. To this effect M. Combes spoke last March in the Senate. But here is precisely where the Machiavellis of the Masonic lodges miscalculate. Tho it be certain that at first Italian statesmen saw without displeasure the development in France of an anticlerical policy likely to embroil us with the Holy See, it is not less certain that this policy, by its excesses, now produces in the Quirinal as much alarm as it once produced satisfaction. Our friends in Italy think the violence—legal or otherwise—of the Combes ministry against the regular and secular clergy will inevitably produce a clerical reaction."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), altho anticlerical, thinks the Combes ministry has tended occasionally toward persecution of the clericals. But the Roman Catholic *Tablet* (Rome) said recently that the expected clerical reaction in France had failed to assert itself. The London *News* says the French clericals are now "discouraged."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.—The schemes put forth by friends of peace for a general disarmament are based upon sheer delusion, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The German Emperor, it says, "stands in the way," largely because he has resolved to be "as powerful on the water as he is on the land."

A POETIC WORLD POLICY.—The Prince of Montenegro is devoted to the principle of "a great Servia," according to a writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris). "But as he has not material means sufficient for his purpose he devotes himself to the productions of plays and poems in which his views are expounded." These productions are staged and printed and propagate his "great idea."

PANSLAVISM.—The will of Peter the Great is supposed to embody the ideals of Panslavism, we are told by the *Ruthenische Revue* (Vienna), but the will of Peter the Great is not genuine and Panslavism is not genuine either. Panslavism is simply kept going by the Russian Government for political purposes. The Slavs have no ethnological homogeneity and they can not be united for Russian ends.

AGONY.

There will soon be but one point left as a resting place for the Turk.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

DIPLOMACY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARIA AND RUSSIA—"We will not interfere with his meal—but with his digestion."
—*Fischietto* (Turin)

THE TURK AND HIS TROUBLES.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A "LATTER-DAY SAINTS" NOVEL.

THE LIONS OF THE LORD. By Harry Leon Wilson. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅝ in., 520 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Publishing Company.

HERE is a novel worthy of very high praise. It deserves more than an ephemeral success. There is certainly no intrinsic reason why it should not live. It is strong, finely written, of unrelaxing interest, despite its half a thousand pages, and the characters are flesh-and-blood women and men vividly portrayed. A critic may doff his hat to Mr. Harry (surely for this novel he should have written it "Henry") Leon Wilson and give him a lusty encore.

If the writer has selected a canvas of heroic dimensions, his theme demanded as much for proper elbow-room. There is no sense of "padding"; not even of mistaken proportions. There is the realistic minutiæ of Verestchagin, and his breadth, with a technic more refined and commanding. The book is practically a history of Mormonism. The Latter-Day Saints, ejected by the country's soldiers from Nauvoo in 1847, trekked from their burned and pillaged homes across a maddeningly sterile waste of land to the acme of desolation amid the Wahsatch hills, and in that barren spot reared Deseret, the Salt Lake City of to-day. They are pictured in their hegira and in their upbuilding, material and spiritual. Mr. Wilson has digested Mormon history and tradition until he has made it his own. The average "Gentile" mind has scant appreciation of this strange body of religionists, half foreign, half native, encysted in the United States. To the many, Mormons are a cross mob of lecherous fanatics, who are a stumbling-block of scandal to the rest of the land. The deeper student, especially one who has dwelt among them and imbibed their atmosphere, may find them a blemish on our civilization, while modifying this judgment of them in many ways. Mr. Wilson appraises them with level-headed and consistent fairness.

HARRY LEON WILSON.

He pictures their stubborn fight with the soil, their attitude under trials, whether climatic or pecuniary or from aggressive national attacks. If they have proved malleable to the country's spirit since, they were, under the absolute control of Brigham Young, the most stiffnecked of religionists.

The most lurid chapter in the history of Mormonism, as known to the outside world, is the Mountain Meadows Massacre, when an emigrant train, numbering 120 or more, was blotted out by "the Saints." This plays an important part in the romance which Mr. Wilson deftly interweaves.

Joel Rae, "the Lute of the Holy Ghost," is a beautiful creation. There is something of the tender grace of Jean Valjean about this young Mormon, who "works out his salvation" amid so drastic an en-environment. His purity, zeal, generosity, and self-sacrifice mark him as one of the Lord's predestined, no matter what creed claims his nominal affiliation. His father was killed and his sister outraged by the United States troops at Nauvoo, and, bitterest blow of all, the woman he loved, to whom his soul was faithful all his life, forsook the Mormon creed and the man who loved it even more than he loved her.

Mr. Wilson's ability for romantic coloring is suggestive of Victor Hugo. Once or twice it slips, through excess, into melodrama; but considering the countless pitfalls that the theme created for his pen, his contained, but vigorous, sobriety is to be commended. The poor, earnest, suffering Joel Rae secures lodgment in the heart, and will be cherished with tearful respect and tenderness.

A POET AND A VAMPIRE.

THE SILVER POPPY. By Arthur Stringer. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 291 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

A BEAUTY doctor once caricatured the face of a prominent woman in his advertisement. To one who suggested that this gave sufficient cause for a suit for damages, he replied: "I believe I *will* sue that woman; the ad. didn't draw worth a cent."

If the report is true that the author of "The Silver Poppy" has taken a leading novelist as the model of Cordelia Vaughan, the fair plagiarist of his story, then he has a case in the court of literature for punitive damages. The caricature is so evidently inspired by personal animosity that it fails of artistic effect. There are creative portions of the book which indicate the author's true ability as a novelist; but these are impaired by their juxtaposition with scenes which, if not transcripts from real life, are inexplicably banal bits of invention. If the reader possesses a sense at all artistic, it is jarred as if by opening an edition de luxe where artistic engravings are mingled with half-tones of snapshot photographs.

ARTHUR STRINGER

The machinery of the plot, while very simple and not at all original, is quite sufficient for the author's purpose. We have as main characters the immediately recognizable vampire of the poet, "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair," and her still more familiar victim, the struggling literary genius. In order that we may make no mistake about the situation and its inevitable end, a third stock character, the warning friend, relates a parable, unintentionally comic, of a scientist and a pet vampire bat, that shows the hero his finish.

If the plot is commonplace, the same can not be said of the style. This is over-brilliant. The poetic fragments at the heads of the chapters prove, not the unrecognized genius of John Hartley, but the journeyman knack of Arthur Stringer. The aphorisms with which the book is crammed are of a higher order of workmanship, but they cloy the reader. The temptation to make every conversation sparkle has been too much for the novelist. He puts epigrams in the mouths of his supernumeraries in order that the principal characters may condemn in epigram the prevalent fad of epigram-making. He even makes his plagiarist heroine utter a stream of apt and original remarks which are often cleverer than those she has pilfered.

Cordelia Vaughan at least had compunctions about her literary kleptomania; Mr. Stringer's besetting sin, if less immoral, is more ineradicable and intolerable. He is a hopeless and heartless epigrammaniac.

CLOSET DRAMA VERSUS THE ACTED PLAY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAMA. By Brander Matthews. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 351 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE professor of dramatic literature at Columbia University has in this volume attempted to show "the slow evolution of the drama, from its rude beginnings far back in the forgotten past to the pictorial complexity of the present day." The titles of his ten chapters (about one-half of which originally did service as lectures) are: "The Art of the Dramatist," "Greek Tragedy," "Greek and Roman Comedy," "The Medieval Drama," "The Drama in Spain," "The Drama in England," "The Drama in France," "The Drama in the Eighteenth Century," "The Drama in the Nineteenth Century," "The Future of the Drama."

Professor Matthews is a firm believer in the acted play, as distinguished from the closet drama. This distinction is accentuated in each chapter, and by its recurrence serves to unify and give uniform direction to the volume. In the first chapter he writes:

"Praise is abundant for the poetry that adorns the great plays, for their sentences of pregnant wisdom, for the subtlety of their authors' insight into conflicting human motives; but due consideration is seldom bestowed on the skill with which the action is conducted—the action, which is the heart of the play, and without which it is lifeless and inert. . . . The tragedies of the Greek and the romantic comedies of the Englishman are as great as they are, not because of any mere metrical or grammatical felicity, but because of their admirable dramaturgic structure—because Sophocles and Skakespeare were both of them born playwrights; because they were, first of all, not writers of poetry, but makers of plays, masters of all the tricks of their trade, and possessing completely all the resources of their craft. The dramatist needs to have his full share of play-making skill before he can adequately display his power as a poet; and it is this play-making skill, this dramaturgic faculty, which sustains and vitalizes every masterpiece of dramatic literature."

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

And yet the dramas of Shakespeare live for the majority of us far more by reason of their poetry, their power as literature, than because of their dramaturgic qualities. If the world's judgment is beyond appeal (*securus judicat orbis terrarum*), then Professor Matthews's main contention is still open to question. One might plausibly argue that the drama is an essentially inferior form of art; that it depends too much

on externals, hence has not the permanency of the poem or work of fiction. Only when a great poet, as Shakespeare, writes poetry in the form of the drama do we get a masterpiece. What keeps the plays of Shakespeare alive is their poetry, not their dramaturgic qualities.

The author recognizes this view and makes some attempt to reconcile the two views.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters in this stimulating volume are the two last: "The Drama in the Nineteenth Century" and "The Future of the Drama." This is how the author sums up the dramatic situation in the first part of the nineteenth century:

"Despite their survival in the Austrian theaters, Grillparzer's pleasing plays are no one of them epoch-making; altho they had more life in them than the closet dramas upon which British bards like Byron and Shelley were then misdirecting their efforts. Throughout Europe during the first-score years of the century the acted drama was for the most part frankly unliterary, and the so-called literary drama was plainly unactable, proving itself pitifully ineffective whenever it was put on the stage."

And at the century's close:

"When the last year of the century drew to an end, the outlook for the drama was strangely unlike that of a quarter century earlier. Except in France, there was everywhere evidence of reinvigoration; and even in France there were not lacking playwrights of promise, like Hervieu. Perhaps everywhere, except in Norway, it was promise rather than final performance which characterized the drama; and yet the actual performance of not a few of the dramatists of the half-dozen modern languages was already worthy of the most serious criticism. Just as a clever playwright so constructs the sequence of his scenes in the first act that the interest of expectancy is excited, so the nineteenth century—in so far as drama is concerned—dropped its curtain, leaving an interrogation mark hanging in the air behind it."

Of the future of the drama he says:

"We need not fear that the drama is likely to be less literary because the stage has receded behind a picture-frame. But it is likely to be less rhetorical, less oratorical, less lyric, less epic, more purely dramatic."

GREAT WRITERS REEXAMINED.

ESSAYS ON GREAT WRITERS. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 354 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton Mifflin Company.

THERE are eight essays in this volume. Two of them are devoted to Montaigne, showing different aspects of the man and explaining his perennial hold upon thoughtful readers. The other papers deal with D'Annunzio as novelist, Macaulay as historian, with Scott, Don Quixote, some aspects of Thackeray, and English and French literatures. Lockhart's "Life of Scott" is the opening essay, and certainly never had the bard of Abbottsford larger measure dealt out to him than at Mr. Sedgwick's hands. The praise, however, is so nicely balanced, and the side lights thrown upon the causes that have worked to make British prose and poetry what they are so indicative of discernment that the somewhat discursive combination makes delightful reading.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

"A hundred great portraits," says Mr. Sedgwick, "have been painted, from Masaccio to John Sargent; but the great biographies are half a dozen, and one of the best is this book of Lockhart's. . . . As time recedes into remoteness, books, saving a few on which time has no claim, become unreadable; but a man's life retains and tightens its hold upon us." For the work of Scott he does not dread mortality, for he discerns in it the bone and fiber of all that has gone to the upbuilding of Englishmen as they are: the love of glory growing out of the quest for gain; the heroism never divorced from common sense; the admiration for the cavalier—the man whose roots run back to feudal days—the only gentleman, after all is said, profoundly respected by the conservative-hearted English nation. These are the elemental points, however much the man's genius may soar beyond them in flight.

Sometimes Mr. Sedgwick discovers strange likenesses in sharp contrasts. Cervantes he regards as one of the greatest of the few world authors and Don Quixote as one of the most loveable of imperishable creations:

"Don Quixote and Sir Walter Scott look very unlike, one with his cracked brain and the other with his shrewd good sense; but they have this in common. that Don Quixote is a heroic man whose heroism is obscured by craziness and by the irony under which Cervantes hid his own great beliefs, while Scott is a heroic man whose heroism is obscured by success and by the happiness under which he concealed his daily duties faithfully done. In the good school of hero-worship these men supplement one another, the proud Spaniard and the canny Scot, great-hearted gentlemen both. Our affection for them is less a matter of argument than of instinct."

Many fine things are said of the peculiarly brilliant gifts with which Macaulay bodied forth the best English characteristics, while yet passing by unheeded all that men like Newman, Carlyle, and Ruskin stood for.

Concerning the brilliancy of D'Annunzio's art, Mr. Sedgwick does not stint his praise; but he does not believe that a novel of the first rank can be made out of the materials at D'Annunzio's command. "In place of humor there is sneer, instead of conscience swollen egotism, for the deep affections, lust. . . . There are great regions of reality and romance still to be discovered by bold adventurers, but Gabriele D'Annunzio will not find them unless he be born again." The essay on Thackeray may perhaps prove of greatest interest to most readers, as it deals directly with one of the best read of English authors. No point of Thackeray's many excellences as author or man is omitted, and this gives more force to the critical strictures on his lack of spiritual insight:

"Thackeray has no faith; he does not entertain high expectations. His characters do shameless things, and Thackeray says to the reader, 'Be not surprised, injured-seeming friend; you would have done the like under the like temptation.' At first you contradict, you resent; but little by little Thackeray's opinion of you inoculates you; the virus takes; you lose your conviction that you would have acted differently; you concede that such conduct was not impossible, even for you,—no, nor improbable,—and, on the whole, after reflection, that the conduct was excusable, was good enough, was justified, was inevitable, was right, was scrupulously right, and only a Don Quixote would have acted otherwise. . . . . .

"Thackeray was able to see that his immediate family [portrayed in "Pendennis"] were not rogues; he was also able to draw a most noble gentleman, Henry Esmond, by the help of the idealizing lens of a hundred odd years; but the world he thought he saw about him is the world of 'Vanity Fair.'

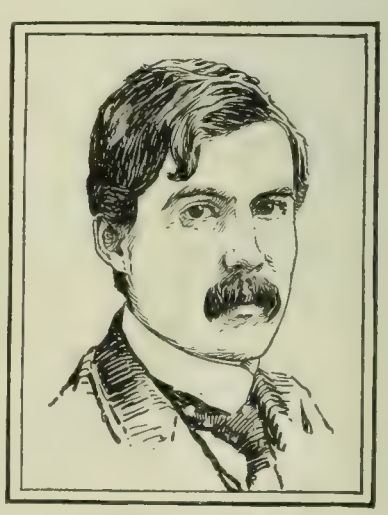
"Thackeray had so many fine qualities that one can not but feel badly to see him in such a place. Had his virtues—his kindness, his tenderness, his charm, his capacity for affection—been energetic enough to dominate his entire character, he would have lived among far different scenes; his readers would have beheld him brooding over a world where passion may be very noble and very base, happy that virtue, in the strong or in the weak, may sometimes be found indomitable, and deeply serious, deeply conscious, of that inner essence in men which at times has persuaded them to believe themselves children of God. Was it Thackeray's fault that this was not to be. Or did he suffer the incidental misfortunes which large causes bring to individuals as they follow their own regardless paths?"

BATTLES WITH THE DEEP.

THE WAY OF THE SEA. By Norman Duncan. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 332 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

TEN tales, which deal with the comedies and tragedies of the life of the sturdy fisher-folk of the Newfoundland coast. The struggle of man against the elements, the sly craft of the sea, its luring fascination, its trickeries, its vengefulness—such are the themes of which the stories are woven. From their perusal, one gets a sense of open spaces and of the illimitable might of nature.

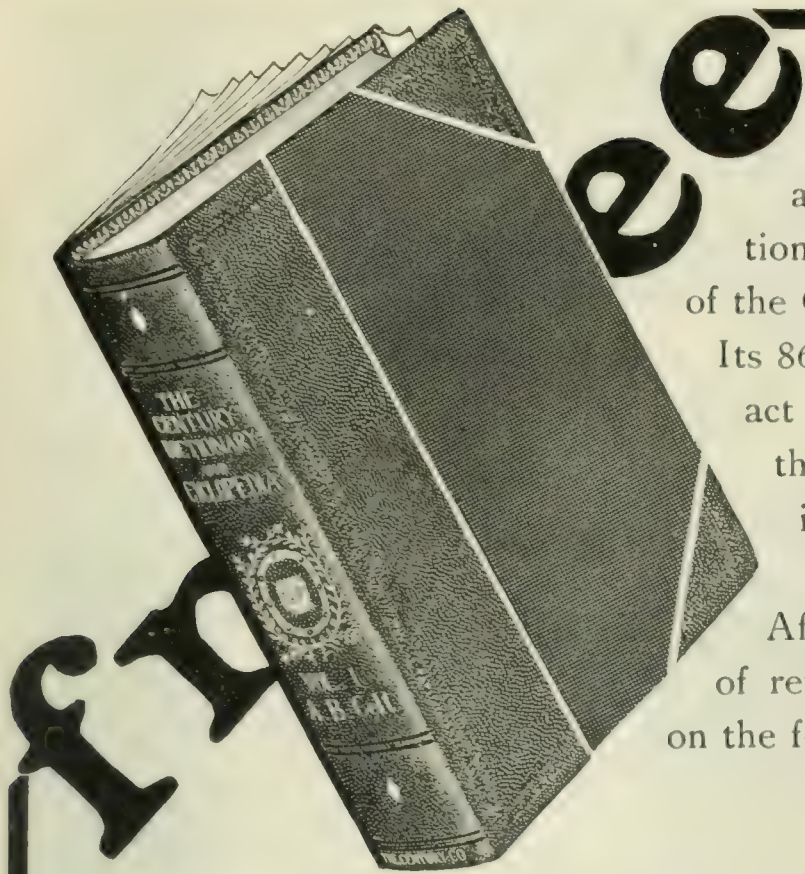
To tell any tale well requires a careful arrangement of material, a skilful proportioning of description, narration, and dialog; but to make a vivid impression on the mind, such an impression as remains longest after a thrilling personal experience, the art of repression is all important. Every word must count, everything not essential to the dramatic effect must be rigorously excluded. It is here that these tales by Mr. Duncan suffer in comparison with the short stories of masters such as Mérimée, Balzac, Hawthorne, Poe, and Maupassant. As yet, Mr. Duncan does not exhibit this power of concision to any great degree. Balzac defined a short story as "a narrative sharp and incisive as a blow with an ax." Such a definition can not be applied to any of the stories in this volume. They have local color in abundance and manifest close familiarity with the life depicted; indeed, for the purposes of art the author is still too close to the life of which he writes. Fiction as well as history sometimes suffers from a too close proximity of a writer to his subjectmatter.



NORMAN DUNCAN.

The best of Mr. Duncan's stories is "The Fruits of Toil." It reminds one at times of Homer and of Zola by the power shown in dealing with large forces. There is something akin to the "Catalogue of the Ships" in this:

"In thirty years after that time, Solomon Stride put to sea ten thousand times. Ten thousand times he passed through the ticket rocks to the free, heaving deep for salmon and cod, thereto compelled by the inland waste, which contributes nothing of sustenance to the men of that coast. . . . He weathered four hundred gales. . . . Twenty-one years longer old Solomon Stride fished out of Ragged Harbor. He put to sea five thousand times more, weathered two hundred more gales, survived five more famines—all in the toil for salmon and cod."



free

We have just received from the printer an edition of the booklet here pictured. Its cover is an exact reproduction in color, size, and ornamentation of the cover of one of the ten handsome volumes of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas.

Its 86 pages are on the same quality of paper, show exact reproductions of some of the 9,100 printed pages, the 310 maps, the 16 color plates, 1,000 of the 8,000 illustrations; also a composite page displaying how The Century is kept up to date.

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LIT. DIG. Oct. 24

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Five Nations." — Rudyard Kipling. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.40 net.)

"Memoirs of Monsieur de Blowitz." (Doubleday, Page & Co., $3 net.)

"The Life of William Ewart Gladstone."—John Morley. (The Macmillan Company, 3 volumes, $10.50 net.)

"German Composition." — B. Mack Dresden. (The American Book Company.)

"Money, Banking and Finance."—Albert S. Bolles. (American Book Company.)

"The Baldwin Speller."—S. R. Shear and Margaret T. Lynch. (The American Book Company.)

"The Philippines."—A geographical reader by Samuel MacClintock. (The American Book Company.)

"Physical Laboratory Manual."—S. E. Coleman. (The American Book Company.)

"Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry."—Alan Sanders. (The American Book Company.)

"Latin Prose Composition."—Henry C. Pearson. (The American Book Company.)

"The Merchant of Venice."—William Shakespeare. Edited with notes by W. J. Rolfe. (The American Book Company.)

"Aus dem Deutschen Dichterwald."—German poems. Edited by J. H. Dillard. (The American Book Company.)

"Little Dick's Christmas."—Etheldred B. Barry. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.40.)

"The Elizabethan Shakespeare."—Edited by Mark H. Liddell. Vol. 1: "The Tragedies of Macbeth." (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Four-in-Hand."—Geraldine Anthony. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Pool in the Desert."—Mrs. Everard Cotes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Baby Days."—Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Golden Chain."—Gwendolen Overton (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"Widows Grave and Otherwise."—Compiled by Cora D. Willmarth. (Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1.)

"The Industrial Crisis."—F. C. Lange, author and publisher, Hartford, Conn.)

"On the We-a-Trail."—Caroline Brown. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Aprocryphal and Legendary Life of Christ."—James de Quincey Donehoo. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Makers of Music."—R. Farquharson Sharp. (Hatch Music Company, Philadelphia, $1.)

"The Story of Little David."—From the "David Copperfield" of Charles Dickens. (Dana Estes Company, Boston.)

"The Spirit Father."—Mrs. Mary Mann. (M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago.)

"Sixty Jane."—John Luther Long. (The Century Company, $1.25.)

"Little Stories."—S. Weir Mitchell. (The Century Company, $1.)

"Adventures of an Army Nurse. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Old Maid's Corner."—Lillie H. French. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"Under the Jack-staff."—Chester Bailey Fernald. (The Century Company, $1.25.)

"Present-Day Egypt."—Frederic Courtland Penfield. (The Century Company, $2 50.)

"How to Judge Architecture."—Russel Sturgis. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50.)

"The Yellow Van."—Richard Whiteing. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Careers of Danger and Daring."—Cleveland Moffitt. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Edmund Clarence Stedman.

[Commemorating his Seventieth Birthday.]

By Edwin Markham.

I know a veteran redwood standing high
  Upon a lofty cliff in Siskiyou,
  Looking on hilltops reaching to the blue,
And looking on bright regions of the sky;
A hundred strong young sons are ever nigh
  In comrade cirque about him, to befriend
  When canyons brim with quiet—to defend
When lightnings probe the dark and torrents cry.

A MARVELOUS CHARM.

From the moment one steps from the train at Lakewood he is conscious of entering a different atmosphere. The scent of the pines prevails and the quiet aristocratic surroundings are impressive. The broad roadway in front of the station is thronged with fashionable turnouts, and without noise or confusion the visitor is whisked away to his hotel, than which there is none finer in the land. At these vast abodes there is none of the cold, chilly atmosphere so often found at resort hostelries; instead, the spacious reception-rooms are cheery with great log fires; tone is added by the charming decorations, and the courtliness with which the guest is met places an assurance on the whole, while the service in every respect is such that the guest remarks it. Lakewood's cottage settlement is now of considerable proportions, and Mr. George J. Gould has built a magnificent estate at Lakewood, which he makes as his home for a greater part of the year.

There is nothing undignified or trashy regarding Lakewood; its streets are of macadam, broad, well kept, and shaded by towering trees, and the prevailing sport is driving, for the roads in every direction are excellent. Golf and polo are likewise popular, and the facilities for each are exceptional.

The New Jersey Central is the only road reaching Lakewood, and its train service from New York or Philadelphia is fast and frequent. If you are interested in Lakewood send for Lakewood Brochure to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central (143), N. Y. City. The book is free for the asking.

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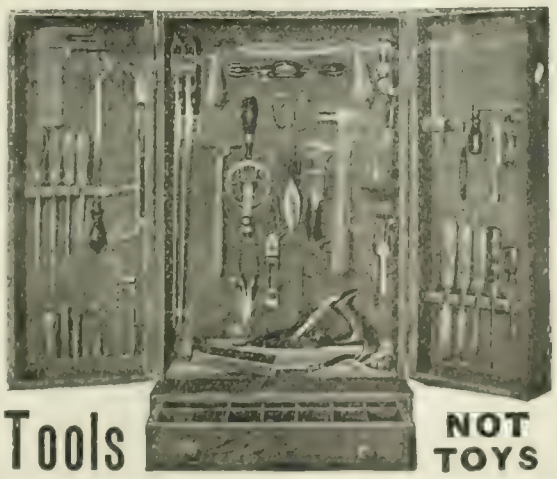

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To you now, with your hundred sons of song
Who stand about you that no power o' the night
Shall shake your steps, no star shall work you wrong.

—From *The Herald*, New York, October 11.

"I Longed for Love."

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

I longed for love, and, eager to discover
Its hiding-place, I wandered far and wide;
And as, forlorn, I sought the lone world over,
Unrecognized, love journeyed at my side.

I craved for peace and priceless years expended
In unrewarded search from shore to shore;
But, home returned, the weary seeking ended,
Peace welcomed me where dwelt my peace of yore!

—From *The Outlook*.

October Moonlight.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

The moon is up at half-past five,
She frightens me among the pines:
The moon, and only half-past five!
With half the ruddy day alive—
So soon, so high, so cold, she shines,
This daylight moon among the pines.

The moon is walking in the wood,
Her face is very white and strange;
The moon is coming through the wood,
Her face half-hidden in her hood,
Cold silver face whose hourly change
Blanches her cheek more white, more strange.

The moon beneath a pine-tree stands,
Her weary face is full of dreams;
The moon by yonder pine-tree stands,
She builds a palace with her hands,
Pillars of silver, shafts and beams,—
She builds a palace for her dreams.

The moon is sleeping in the trees,
So early is she tired of heaven,
The moon is dreaming in the trees
Her shepherd boy she sees! she sees!
Asleep and it is only seven!
O moon, that is so tired of heaven.

—From *Harper's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

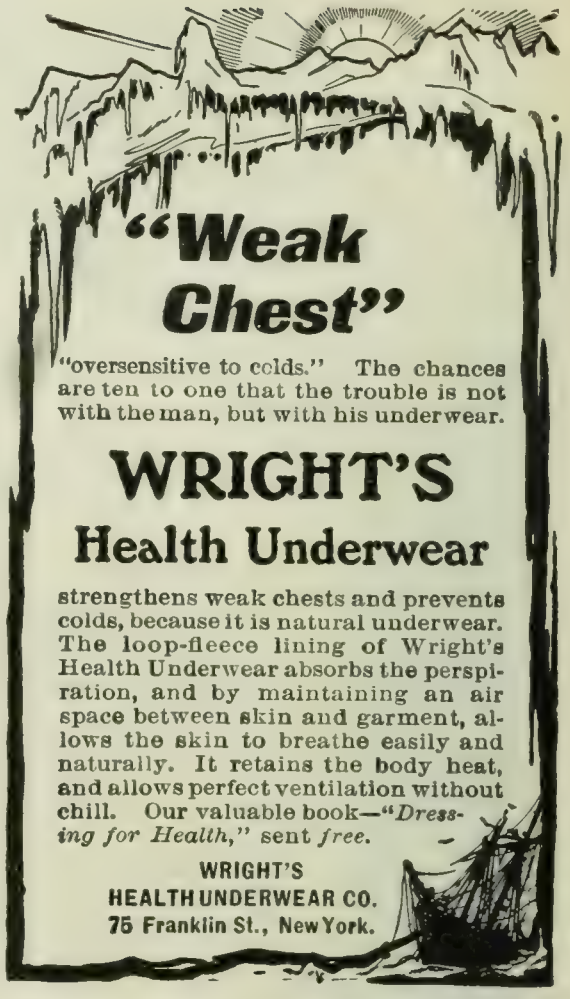
No Need of Praise.—An interesting story in regard to General Miles comes from the recent Encampment of the Grand Army at San Francisco, and is published in *The Saturday Evening Post*. The general, while being entertained at a club, was rallied good-humoredly by an old-time comrade for his failure to win a laudatory "send-off" in his retirement papers.

"In reply to that," remarked General Miles, "let me tell a story. The application may seem a trifle egotistical, but as the story is a good one, I'll venture it.

"In the early days of the West an itinerant preacher stopping for refreshment one day at the pioneer home of one of his parishioners was served, among other things, with apple pie. It was not a good pie. The crust was heavy and sour, but the encomiums which that clergyman heaped upon it were great. The good wife knew that she had had bad luck with the baking, and as she was in reality an excellent cook she determined that the next time that preacher came her way he should have a pie that was faultless.

"He told her when he was to return, and on that day she set before him an apple pie that was the real thing. He ate it, but to her astonishment vouchsafed not a word of commendation. This was more than the housewife would stand.

"'Brother,' she exclaimed, 'when you were here



"oversensitive to colds." The chances are ten to one that the trouble is not with the man, but with his underwear.

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strengthens weak chests and prevents colds, because it is natural underwear. The loop-fleece lining of Wright's Health Underwear absorbs the perspiration, and by maintaining an air space between skin and garment, allows the skin to breathe easily and naturally. It retains the body heat, and allows perfect ventilation without chill. Our valuable book—"*Dressing for Health*," sent *free*.

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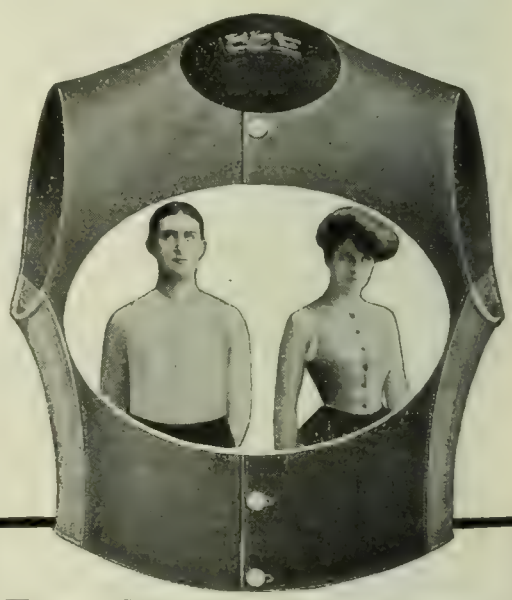

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last you ate an apple pie that wasn't more than half-baked, and you praised it to the skies. Now you have eaten a pie that nobody needs to be ashamed of, but you haven't a word to say in its favor. I can't understand it.'

"'My good sister,' replied the preacher, 'that pie you served me a few days ago was sadly in need of praise, and I did my full duty in that direction; but this fine pie, bless your heart, does not require any eulogy'"

Leishman's Happy Remark. J. G. A. Leishman, United States Ambassador to Turkey, is said to be a millionaire; but in childhood he was an inmate of an orphan asylum in Pittsburg. His ready wit and pluck, joined to industry, caused him to rise in life. This story of his youth, which is published in the Boston *Post*, exemplifies his power of making the best of an awkward situation:

He was driving along a narrow country road. Suddenly he saw another team approaching from the opposite direction. For Mr. Leishman to turn out would have meant the sinking of his carriage to the hubs in the mud of a ditch, but the other team could have turned out without inconvenience.

The driver of the other rig, however, showed no desire to turn out. He was a fat man, and he and Mr. Leishman approached each other till the noses of their horses touched. Each, it was plain, was determined not to turn out. They stopped, face to face, and for a while glared at each other in silence.

Finally the fat man lighted a cigar, crossed his legs and began to puff comfortably away. Mr. Leishman took out a pipe and smoked in turn.

Then the fat man took a newspaper from under the seat and began to read. Evidently, Mr. Leishman reasoned, this was to be a contest of patient waiting (and at patient waiting he was not good) or else it was to be a contest that would be decided by a coup of some sort. To accomplish a coup, he made up his mind to break the silence, and between puffs he said:

"When you're through with that paper I'd like to look at it, if you don't mind."

This remark caused the fat man to laugh. He apologized to the other for his churlishness, drew his carriage out so that Mr. Leishman's could pass, and the two parted good friends.

Bailey Got the Nomination.—Arthur Williams, of Houston, Texas, tells this story of Senator Bailey, which we take from the New York *Tribune*:

There was a Democratic Congress convention in Bailey's neighborhood, and he started to walk to it. On the way he met a farmer, who gave him a lift. "Going to the convention?" asked Bailey after a while. "Yep," said the farmer. "Ever hear of a young lawyer named Bailey 'round here?" asked Bailey. "Nope," said the farmer. "Good speaker, and bright fellow, I understand," suggested Bailey. "S'pose so," said the farmer. "Yes," continued Bailey, "and he will be over there to-day, and I tell you what we'll do. We'll call on him to make a speech. You see all your friends, tell them about Bailey, and we'll call on him."

The farmer said "All right." No more was said about the matter until there was a lapse in the convention during the preliminary movements of the body. Suddenly the old farmer got up and suggested that the convention hear from Mr. Bailey, "a risin' young lawyer of these diggin's," he said, "an' a feller who talks like puttin' out fire." "Bailey! Bailey! Bailey!" more than a

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Out in Montana there is a Co-operative Company whose principal business is raising cattle and sheep belonging to its shareholders. The company is said to have proven a success from the start, and now has over 600 shareholders scattered all over the United States, nearly 150 of whom are ladies.

The Company is just issuing an illustrated paper, showing pictures of the ranches and explaining how money is made in raising cattle and sheep in Montana. It is an interesting paper, and may be had by any one by addressing the Montana Co-operative Ranch Company, Great Falls, Montana, mentioning this paper.

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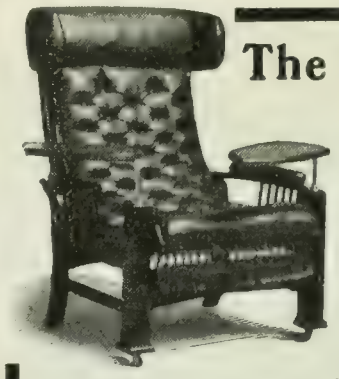

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dozen yells went up, and Bailey came forth. Joe Bailey made one of the hottest speeches of his life, and the upshot of the whole thing was that the "risin" young lawyer of these diggin's" got the nomination for Congress.

Grant Kissed them Both.—Will Carleton, author of "Songs of Two Centuries," "Farm Ballads," etc., was speaking the other day of his last interview with General Grant. He said:

"I had seen him and met him on various occasions, but this was the first time I had ever had him to myself for half an hour. It was at a country railroad-station where we were both waiting for a train. A more simple, quiet undemonstrative man in private conversation I never saw. We talked of his famous trip around the world, and compared data concerning places where we had both been. Especially was he struck with Ayr, the birthplace of Burns, and with two of Burns's nieces, the Misses Begg, two elderly maiden ladies who lived in a cozy cottage a few miles from 'auld Kirk Alloway,' and who were daughters of Burns's sister. I had happened to visit them immediately after Grant was there, and they were naturally enthusiastic about the great American hero. 'When he went awa',' said one of them to me confidentially, 'he kissed my sister good-by.' But when I laughingly repeated this to the General, a twinkle appeared in his eye, and he said, quietly, 'I kissed both of them.'"

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Why?—

Can anybody tell if Lynn
Is where they train the linnet?
Or why an angle worm has not
A single angle in it?
—*Buffalo Express.*

And, while you are about it, say,
What is the reason why
May apples do not come in May,
Or June bugs till July?
—*Chicago Times.*

Or why the daisies are not dazed
When the rain falls from the sky?
And piebald horses are not raised
By eating piebald pie?
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Then tell us why a dogwood bark
Is but a catnip tea,
And why a man is on a lark,
When he is all at sea?
—*Buffalo Commercial.*

A Small Favor.—FARMER (to lady): "Have you seen my bull?"

LADY: "Mercy no! Where is he?"

FARMER: "He got loose. And if you should see him, will you please keep on that there red coat and run this way?"—*Life.*

Pat Illustrates.—Bridget and Pat were reading an article on "The Law of Compensation."

"Just fancy!" exclaimed Bridget. "Accordin' to this, whin a mon loses wan av his sinses an-

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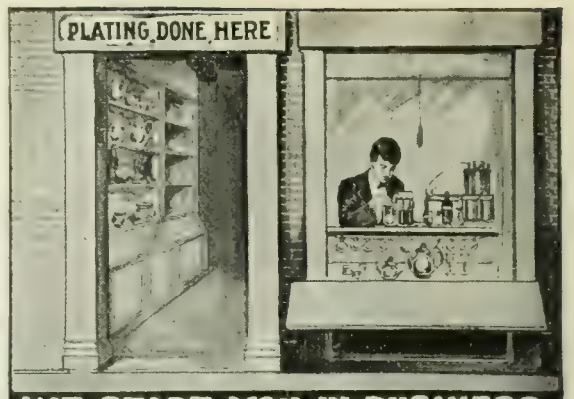

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other gits more developed. For instance, a bloind mon gits more sinse av hearin' an' touch, an'——"

"Shure, an' it's quite thrue," answered Pat. "Oi've noticed it meself. Whin a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra the other's longer."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

The Obedient Typewriter.—The chief was cross that morning and was venting his wrath on the pretty young lady who manipulated the typewriter.

"Everything is in confusion on my desk," he said testily. "It always is."

"You insist that you don't want anything disturbed there," she responded meekly.

"Well, I don't want my papers disturbed, but I don't want this sheet of postage-stamps left there."

"Where shall I put them?" she inquired demurely as she took them up.

"Don't ask so many questions," he snapped. "Put them anywhere out of my sight."

"Very well, sir," she cooed as softly as a dove.

And licking them with her pretty red tongue she stuck the sheet on his bald head and walked out to seek a new situation.—*Illustrated Bits* (London).

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

October 12.—It is reported that the Japanese have occupied Masanpho, Korea. It is announced at the British Foreign Office that the Powers had determined to uphold treaty rights in Manchuria.

October 13.—Reassuring advices are received from the Far East; it is believed that the Russo-Japanese dispute will be amicably settled.

October 14.—The Japanese Government denies the imminence of war with Russia.

October 16.—The Russian squadron returns to Port Arthur; negotiations continue at Tokyo.

October 18.—A commission, including a number of Russian Ministers, Viceroy Alexieff, and the Czar as President, is formed to manage affairs in the Far East.

THE BALKANS.

October 14.—It is reported that the Sultan has promised a general amnesty and funds to aid in rebuilding their homes if the refugees return to Macedonia from Bulgaria.

October 16.—It is estimated that there are now in Bulgaria 22,000 fugitives from Macedonia and Adrianople.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 13.—Seven persons are killed and thirty-five wounded in riots between Socialists and Clericals in Bilbao, Spain.

October 13.—Lord Roseberry makes a speech at Sheffield in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy; and Colonial Secretary Alfred Lyttleton issues a statement of his view on the tariff.

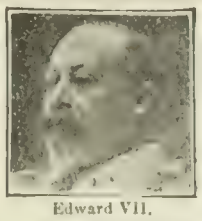
Panama advices say that Nicaragua and Guatemala are about to declare war on Salvador and Honduras.

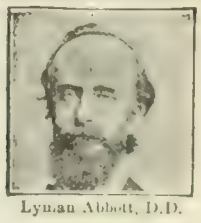
King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena start on their journey to Paris.

Bishop Vincent

Dr. Clark

ALL THESE PERSONS ENDORSE


Edward VII.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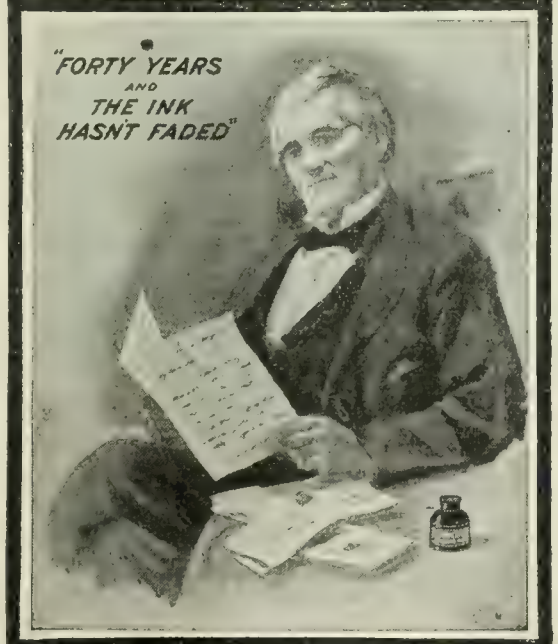

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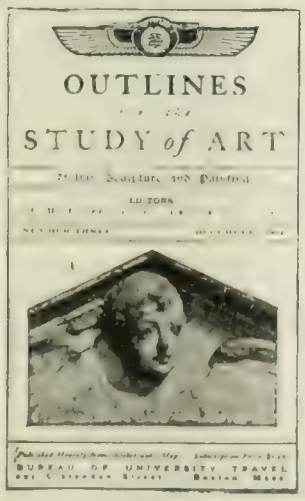

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October 14.—The King and Queen of Italy are warmly welcomed in Paris.

The Anglo-French arbitration treaty is signed.

A British steamer is held up by the Venezuelans at the mouth of the Amacura River.

The Panama Canal Treaty with the United States is presented by the committee charged with drafting it to the Colombian Senate.

October 15.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, the Liberal leader, in a speech at Bolton, attacks Mr. Balfour's plan of retaliation.

The King and Queen of Italy, accompanied by President Loubet, visit Versailles.

October 16.—Great Britain despatches two additional war-ships to Chinese waters.

It is reported that the United Steel Corporation has obtained the contract to supply all the iron and steel required by Harland & Wolff, the ship-building company at Belfast.

October 17.—The Alaskan boundary tribunal in London renders a decision sustaining all the contentions of the United States except that for the Portland Canal, which goes to Canada.

October 18.—The Pope appoints Monsignor Merry del Val Papal Secretary of State, to succeed Cardinal Rampolla.

The King and Queen of Italy leave Paris for Italy.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Peking and the coast is put in service.

Domestic.

POSTAL SCANDALS.

October 13.—The trial of D. V. Miller and J. M. Johns, indicted for postal frauds, begins in Connecticut.

October 14.—State Senator Green, of New York, is arrested under another indictment growing out of the postal investigation.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 13.—President Gompers and First Vice-President Duncan, of the American Federation of Labor, advise the building trades unions to accept the arbitration plan of the employers.

The New York Court of Appeals rules that dependence upon "faith-healing" in the case of sickness is criminal neglect.

Antonio Opisso de Ycaza, a native Filipino, is admitted to practise at the bar of District Supreme Court, in Washington.

Boston, the American League champions, defeat Pittsburg, the National League leaders, in the deciding game of the series for the world's championship.

October 14.—Ex-President Cleveland, at a dinner given by the Chicago Commercial Club, declares good citizenship is the only remedy for corrupt political conditions.

Mr. Dresser, on the stand in the Shipbuilding case, declares the company was wrecked by Schwab's withholding the profits of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

October 15.—An equestrian statue of General Sherman is unveiled in Washington, President Roosevelt making the principal address.

James H. Tillman is acquitted at Lexington, S. C., on the charge of the murder of N. G. Gonzales.

"Dummy" directors at the shipbuilding trust hearing testify that they knew nothing about the values of the various plants and simply followed instructions.

United States Marshal Field of Vermont is removed by the President for allowing three Chinamen to escape from his custody.

October 16.—John Alexander Dowie and his 3,500 followers arrive in New York.

October 17.—Secretary Moody's estimates for the navy for the next fiscal year amount to $103,000,000.

General Funston, in his annual report, urges higher pay for enlisted men.

Henry Farley, a New York walking-delegate, is reported to have confessed to aiding Parks in the wholesale blackmail of builders and contractors.

October 18.—A new proposition from Colombia for a canal treaty is sent to the United States; it involves the payment of $25,000,000 by the United States and an agreement to let the territory remain as a part of Colombia.

John C. Calhoun sues Lewis Nixon and other directors of the Trust Company of the Republic, claiming $750,000 in profits is due him from the Shipbuilding Company.

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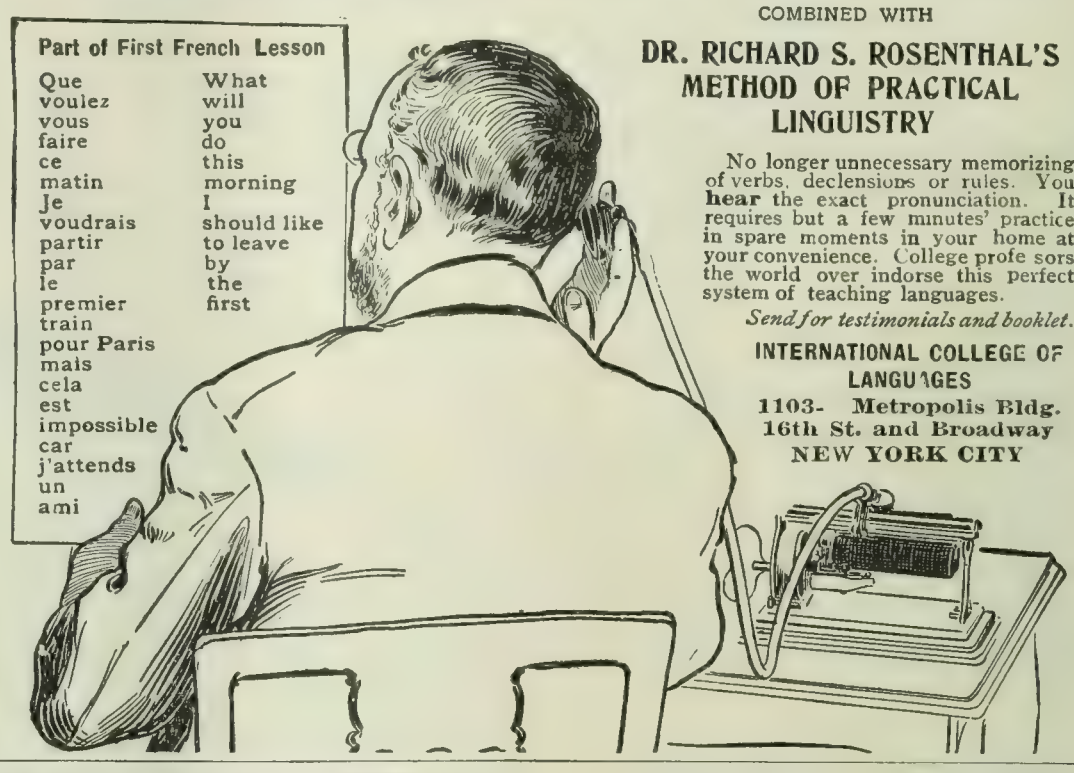

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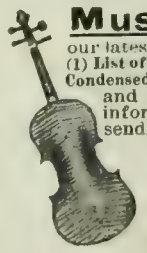

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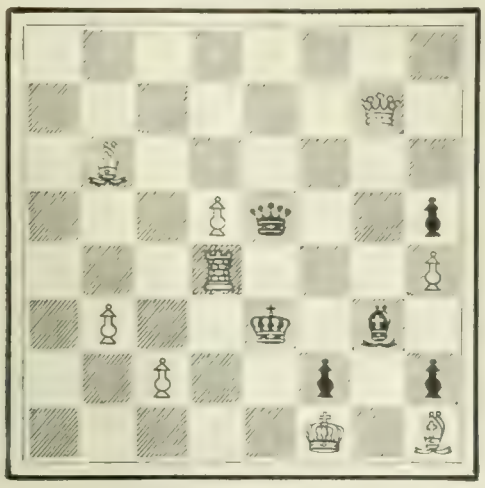
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 873.

By E. PRADIGNAT.
From *L'Ecodagli Scacchi.*
Black—Six Pieces.



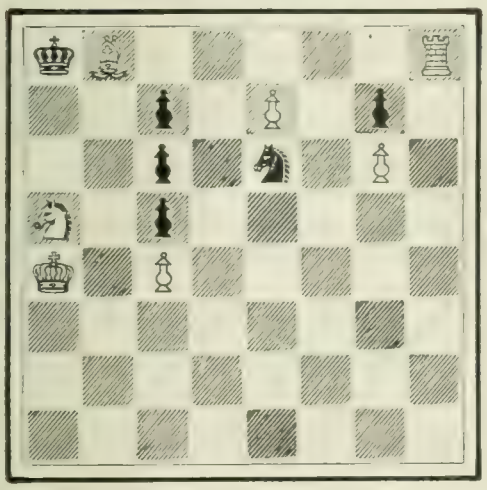
White—Nine Pieces.

8; 6Q1; 1B6; 3Pq2p; 3R3P; 1P2k1b1; 2P2p1p; 5K1B.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 874.

By H. VON GOTTSCHALL.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

kB5R; 2p1P1p1; 2p1s1P1; S1p5; K1P5; 8; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

"King-in-the-Corner" Tourney.

The Mercury, Norwich, Eng., announces a Problem-Tourney under the following conditions:

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(*b*) Author's names and full solutions should accompany all entries. Names will be given with the problems, unless otherwise desired.

(*c*) Problems should be sent addressed to "Chess Editor," "Mercury" Office, London Street, Norwich, not later than January 9, 1904. Extra time will be allowed composers abroad.

(*d*) Judges A. C. Challenger (London) and Max J. Meyer (Bournemouth).

Mr. A. C. White, of New York City, has contributed the prize-fund, and sent us advance sheets of *The Mercury*, giving three problems as samples of what is required. The von Gottschall problem is one of these, and it is one of the finest examples of this theme.

The B. C. M. publishes Mr. Brock's problem, that took second prize in our recent Tourney, and says: This "strikes us as an admirable problem of its kind. We feel sure that there are not a few who prefer it to the two-er by J. Van Dyk, which took premier honors."

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In July,	1900, they sold for	450
In Jan'ry,	1901, they sold for	500
In July,	1901, they sold for	550
In Jan'ry,	1902, they sold for	600
In July,	1902, they sold for	625
In Jan'ry,	1903, they sold for	700
In July,	1903, they sold for	750

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The Missionary Review

Few can fail to be interested in the November number of THE MISSIONARY REVIEW. The variety of the subjects treated and the uniformity of excellence make it a notable issue. "Who's Who in Missions," by Miss Belle M. Brain, gives a list of two hundred noted missionaries, with a few words designating that which makes them famous or worthy of fame. Dr. H. H. Jessup, the honored veteran missionary of Syria, gives "Twenty Hints for Young Missionaries," which are full of force and good sense and which will prove valuable to many workers at home and abroad. His remarks on the Missionary in politics throw much light on the accusations made against Christians in Turkey at present. Other articles well worth reading are "A Journey into Borneo," written and illustrated by B. F. West; "The Caste System of India," by W. E. Hopkins; and "The Great Opportunity in South Africa," by Clinton T. Wood. The news of the month is also up to date and important.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 867. Key-move: Q K 8.

No. 868.

1. Q R 7 / K x B	2. Q—B 2 / P - R 7 (must)	3. Q—B sq. mate
1. —— / K—Kt 6	2. Q—Kt sq, ch / K any	3. Q—Kt 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; S. Seijas, New York City; M. Almy, Chicago; W. D. Heihy, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Prof. E. T. Bynum, Ph.D., Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; "Pife," Philadelphia; O. Hagman, Brooklyn.

867: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Z. G., Detroit; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.

Comments (867): "Good"—M. M; "This idea is always pleasing"—G. D.; "A very handsome maneuver"—F. S. F.; "Ordinary"—J. G. L.; "Good"—J. H. S.; "There is so little to commend that I hesitate to credit this as the solution"—W. R. C.; "Very easy, and very simple"—"Veritas."

868: "Clever; but I don't like the necessary presence of the white P on R 2"—M. M.; "Petite and pretty"—G. D.; "Very instructive"—F. S. F.; "Easy enough after you have found the Key"—J. G. L.; "A fine old-timer"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. S., and Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco got 865. The Doctor in commenting on it says: "We don't need to go over-seas for good 2-ers."

BAMPTON'S MATE.

22. R x P ch / K x R (must)	23. Q—Kt 3 ch / K—R 2	24. B x P ch

In addition to the regular solvers who found this mate, J. L. Court, New York City, Mr. Brodel, Baltimore; A. J. Booth, Provo, Utah; and S. W. Hathaway, Boston, as several solvers pointed out, Black should have won the game on his twentieth or even twenty-first move.

CONCERNING 866 (WEINHEIMER).

Place white Q on R 3 instead of on R 2.

The marvelous problem 870, we have learned, is in *Checkmate* Tourney. Author's name not given.

Pillsbury in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes the following interesting game and says: Albert W. Fox, the young Washington player, whose brilliancies entertained the Chess-world before he figured actively in Chess-circles, was the only player of the Brooklyn contingent who could wrest victory from Champion Pillsbury in a single match-game last week. Judging from the run of the game, the Champion must have underestimated Fox's powers in over-the-board play, for he pursued his own aggressive tactics on the Queen's side without making adequate allowance for the strong central formation established by the Brooklynite. When Fox's attack was ripe there was no resist-

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ing it, and Pillsbury found himself compelled to play second fiddle until his colors struck. Fox realized full well when he had the advantage and made use of his opportunity relentlessly. The score:

Petroff Defense.

	FOX. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*		FOX. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	19	P—Q 4	R x R P
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	20	P x P	R—K sq
3	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	21	P x P	R x P
4	P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	22	Q—B 3	R—K B sq
5	B—K 2	P—Q 4	23	Kt—R 5	P—Kt 3
6	P x P	Kt x P	24	P—B 7 ch	B x P
7	B—Q 2	Castles	25	Kt—B 6 ch	K—Kt 2
8	Kt x Kt	B x B ch	26	Kt—Q 7	Q—Q B 3
9	Kt x B	Q x Kt	27	Kt x R	K x Kt
10	B—B 3	Q—Kt 4	28	Q—B 4	K—Kt 2
11	B x Kt	Q x B	29	R—K 7	Q—Q 4
12	Castles	B—K 3 (a)	30	Q—B sq	Q—Q Kt 4
13	R—K sq	P—B 3	31	P—Q B 4	Q—Kt 5
14	Kt—B sq	Q R—Q sq	32	R x P	R—K 7
15	Q—K 2	R—Q 5	33	Q—R sq ch	Q—Kt 7
16	Kt—Kt 3	K R—Q sq	34	Q x Q ch	R x Q
17	Q R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3	35	P—K Kt 4	K—B 3
18	P—Q B 3	R—Q R 3	36	P—Kt 5 ch	Resigns.

(a) This move, in connection with subsequent heedlessness, was the cause of Black's trouble.

"Short and Sweet."

Played recently in the School of Arts, Sydney, N. S. W.

Vienna Gambit.

	White.	*Black.*		*White.*	*Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	6	P—Q 4	Kt x P
2	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	7	Kt x Kt	P—Q 4
3	P—K B 4	P x P	8	Q—K 2	P x B
4	Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	9	Mate.	
5	B—B 4	B—Kt 5			

Emanuel Lasker, the Champion of the World, Carl Schlechter, the Champion of Austria, and Robert Teichmann cabled from Berlin, Vienna, and London respectively, yesterday to the managing directors in charge of the International Chess-Masters Tournament, to be held in the months of April and May of next year, that they would participate in the contest. So far, the following European experts, Lasker, Janowski, Teichmann, and Schlechter, and the Americans, Pillsbury, Lipschuetz, Marshall, Napier, Hodges, and Bano have accepted the invitation to play. It is expected that word will soon come from the other Europeans, namely, Tschigorin, Maroczy, Tarrasch, and Burn, while the Kentuckian, Showalter, may also surely be relied upon to be in the ring.

Tarrasch and Lasker are at present negotiating for a match for the championship of the world, to be played in the near future. It is stated in German exchanges that Lasker insists upon having a contest of eight games up, while Tarrasch wants the combat to one of ten games up. They have, however, agreed upon the rest of the rules and regulations under which the contest is to be brought to an issue.—The New York *Sun*.

A Master's Resource.

A highly amusing as well as instructive ending occurred in the simultaneous gambit performance given by Harry N. Pillsbury at the Brooklyn Chess-Club recently, his adversary in this particular instance being C. Jaffe, a strong player of the Paterson Chess-Club. The latter, with six Pawns to two against the champion, plunged confidently ahead without reckoning on a master's resourcefulness. Pillsbury, for his part, was not discouraged, for he had a trick up his sleeve. He kept harping on the stalemate theme until, after its application to several variations, he forced his unwilling adversary into this exasperating finale. Jaffe was fully warned of the impending danger and faced the catastrophe with his eyes wide open. This was the unique position with Jaffe to move:

Black (Jaffe): K on Q Kt 2; Q on Q 4; Ps on K B 2, 3, K Kt 6, Q B 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 2.

White (Pillsbury): K on Q R 3; Q on K 2; Ps on Q Kt 3 and 4.

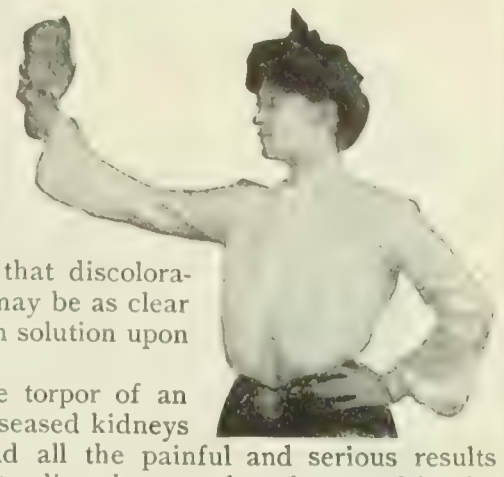
And now the interesting play continued thus:

	White.	*Black.*		*White.*	*Black.*
1	.....	P—B 6	7	Q x Q (B5)	P—Kt 7
2	Q—Q 2	Q—B 3	8	Q—B 2	Q—K Kt 3
3	Q—Q B 2	P—B 7	9	Q—Kt sq	Q—Kt 5
4	Q—K 2	Q—B 8 ch	10	K—Kt 2	Q—K 7 ch
5	K—R 2	P—Queens	11	K—R 3	Q—B 8
6	Q—B 3 ch	Q—B 3	12	Q x P ch	Q x Q

STALEMATE.

On the sixth move black is obliged to interpose his Queen, as otherwise White gains access to the black King and forces the capture of the Queen with a resulting stalemate.—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

Look at this Girl



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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FEATURES OF THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

NO other election this year, state or municipal, is attracting the attention commanded by the Fusion-Tammany fight in New York City. New York outclasses four-fifths of the States in the number of its voters (625,000), and nowhere else is the electorate so crowded into a small area, so varied in character and so inviting to bizarre campaign methods. The pedestrian is greeted at every turn with the legend "Vote for Low and keep the grafters out" inscribed on banners, fences, and dead walls, and if he thinks to escape these by boarding a street-car, he is confronted with Tammany placards bearing the sentiments reproduced in the accompanying diagrams. One Low banner proclaims that "No thief, gambler, or dive-keeper will vote for Low," and then asks, "Who will you vote for?" while a few blocks away a Devery banner appeals for support from those who favor "a liberal enforcement of the law." The Tammany street banners display merely the names and portraits of the candidates. One flaring Tammany poster intended for display at the stations along the elevated road fell into the hands of a bill-poster who located it next to the poster of a burglar-insurance company, bearing a picture of a thug with revolver and dark lantern, and the warning, "Look out for thieves and burglars! Get protection against them!" The street corners have been thronged every evening with crowds listening to the "cart-tail orators" or "spellbinders," or viewing the pictures, cartoons, and campaign arguments thrown on canvas by stereopticons and moving-picture machines. At one point two rival stereopticons were brought into play by Fusion and Tammany, with megaphone comments on each other's pictures. On Sundays, when other forms of "spellbinding" take a rest, the clergy have taken up the campaign and have launched against Tammany such alliterative accusations as "loot, lust, and lawlessness," and "greed, graft, and grog," to quote from two sermons. Nor has poetry been lacking. Here is a poem from the Tammany campaign-book:

Seth Low, he has got a fine yacht,
Of money he's got a big pot,
  But the people don't care
  To have him for a mayor,
And its dollars to doughnuts they'll not.

There is an old woman called Low,
Whose pockets run over with dough;
  She wants to be mayor,
  But we're going to take care
That she hasn't a ghost of a show.

The same poet, in another poem, makes a plea for more educational facilities!

The Sun prints a "campaign alphabet" in verse, of which the following are a few stanzas:

L is for Mayor Seth Low,
Head of the fusion show.
  Gaily arrayed
  He leads the parade,
And his circus is surely a go.

M is McClellan, the Colonel,
Cause of dissension intolonel.
  When the smoke clears away
  On the next ballot-day,
He'll find himself licked most infolonel.

P is for Uncle Tom Platt,
The old man knows when to stand pat.
  He votes in Owego,
  But locates his ego
Right here on the Isle of Manhat.

X is the term to describe
The price of a vote-getting bribe.
  When contests are bright
  There are X-spots in sight
For a shockingly numerous tribe.

Z's the political Zoo,
Gruber, McCarren, Garoo,
  Sullivans, Cits,
  Lindinger Fritz,
Woodruff and Fornes, the "me too."

Predictions are also plenty. "We will carry all five boroughs, even including Brooklyn," says Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall; "everything points to a big majority for the Democratic ticket." The Brooklyn *Citizen*, on the other hand, the organ of the McLaughlin Democratic machine in Brooklyn, which is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Tammany, says that Tammany Hall "is doomed to a crushing defeat." And the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Fusion) declares that "nothing can save Tammany now except carelessness on the part of its assailants, due to a belief that the victory is already won."

An entertaining and instructive dispute has been in progress between the Tammany Hall leaders and ex-Chief of Police Devery in regard to the responsibility for "graft" during the last Tammany administration. Col. George B. McClellan, the Tammany candidate for mayor, says that Devery was to blame for it, and pledges his own administration to political purity. He says:

"'Red light' and 'graft' stand for 'Deveryism.' Devery has been driven in contempt from the Democratic state convention; he has been denied admittance in New York County to the councils of the Democratic party. The Democrats of his own district have repudiated him with loathing. Thus ostracized by the Democracy of the State, the county, and the district, the condemnation of Devery by the Democratic party is complete. His only purpose now is to serve my opponents by endeavoring to injure my candidacy. They are welcome to his aid.

"As for me, I solemnly declare that if elected mayor I shall exhaust every endeavor to prevent any betrayal of public trust by those under me, and shall free this city from every vestige of 'graft' and 'red light.'"

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, has made a similar charge. Mr. Devery, who is the candidate of the "Independent People's Party" for mayor, says in reply to "Charley":

"There's an insurrection on that nothing this side of the grave

can stop. On November 3 a mayor of New York will be elected who will jump down the throats of the politicians, gallop up their insides, and skin 'em alive.

"We haven't any trust or combinations to hand us money as Tammany Hall has. And that reminds me, I see that our friends in Tammany Hall have put the muzzle on Charley. They are afraid he'll give off too much gas. He says I'm a collector. I never got $1 from Charley, and if I'm a collector, I guess there's a lot due me from him.

"Not only is his Eighteenth Assembly District honeycombed with his dives, but I want to put it down his neck that while his red light hangs over in the Borough Hotel there is also a lot of other places that he ought to put up for. There's his place in Fourteenth Street, a 15-ball poolroom, I guess.

"Then there's his 15-ball poolroom in Twenty-third Street that Charley never said anything about to me. And on Third Avenue, clear up to Twenty-seventh Street, are some more of his 15-ball poolrooms that he's never paid up on.

"It's about time he sent around his friend Dempsey with the assessments that's due if I'm collecting from red-light places and poolrooms. He's put it up to me that I'm the only person that can collect from those places, and if that's so, I'm out to collect from him. I need the money.

"When reform got in, Charley began to dust off his wings and get them painted white like an angel's, so he could be ready for this campaign.

"When I was chief, there was a policy that I had to follow, and if I had tried to interfere with it in any borough, my head would have been cut off.

"When Charley wanted anything for his friends, for his collector Dempsey, I'd have had my head cut off if I'd tried to interfere. There ain't anything in New York that Murphy won't stand for, from a chop suey joint to a house of assignation. If Murphy objects to what I say, why, here I am, and I'm responsible."

A Fusion Campaign Card.

Other cards of similar design read:

HEALTH.

Under Mayor Low a smaller death rate—5,000 lives thus saved.

TENEMENTS.

Mayor Low fights disease in the tenements—Tammany let the poor die and didn't care.

PARKS.

Mayor Low opened fourteen parks and playgrounds—Tammany made none.

SCHOOLS.

Mayor Low is spending $15,000,000 for schools Tammany shamefully neglected the schools.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mayor Low has pushed new subways, bridges, tunnels, and ferries—Tammany neglected all.

HONESTY.

Vote for Mayor Low—and keep the grafters out.

POLYGLOT PRESS IN THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

THE fact that more than one-third of the population of New York City, according to the last census, are foreign-born, gives interest to the comment on the municipal campaign that appears in the New York newspapers published in foreign languages. Germany leads in the number of its natives (some 325,000) living in New York; Ireland is next, with 275,000; Russia comes third, with 155,000, mostly Russian Jews; and Italy is fourth, with 150,000. More than 1,250,000 persons of foreign birth, it is reckoned, hailing from well-nigh every nation, now call New York their home; and nearly every nationality has its newspaper. There is an impression in some quarters that the foreign-born population in New York vote pretty solidly for Tammany; but this does not seem to be sustained by the utterances of their papers. "The record of Tammany," says the *Kuryer Nowojorski* (Polish), "is briefly told—it is graft, dishonesty, and protection of crimes and criminals; and the candidates of this organization are almost in every case associates and colleagues of those they protect." It advises its readers to vote for Mayor Low. The *New-Yorské Listy* (Bohemian) similarly declares that "every voter should help to keep out political bandits working only for their pockets, for the interests of Tammany, and against the interests of the city. True Democrats," it continues, "wishing the welfare of their party, prefer to rescue it from Tammany, which has used the name of Democracy to protect organized crime and prostitution." Another anti-Tammany paper is the *Bollettino della Sera* (Italian), which urges its readers to "imitate the Germans and the Irish, who all vote, and who, therefore, are esteemed and treated with consideration." And altho in some of its ex-

THE "Reformers" declared that nearly every official of the Democratic Administration was corrupt, and should be sent to prison. "When we have prosecuted the rascals," they said, "Sing Sing will not be large enough to hold them." Who has been prosecuted? Who has been sent to prison?

VOTE FOR

McCLELLAN, GROUT and FORNES

A DEMOCRATIC City should have Democratic Officials. The Democratic candidates are without reproach; able, competent and honest men.

VOTE FOR

McCLELLAN, GROUT and FORNES

CITIZENS' UNION BOSS CUTTING is a Beet Sugar Trust Magnate. He is working to-day for the election of a Republican Administration in 1904 in the interest of the Beet Root Sugar Trust, whom he represented in Washington.

VOTE FOR

McCLELLAN, GROUT and FORNES

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM IS THE MAIN ISSUE

LOW is simply a Republican machine candidate posing as a reformer.

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATS

McCLELLAN, GROUT and FORNES

"The WORST Government New York City Ever Had!"

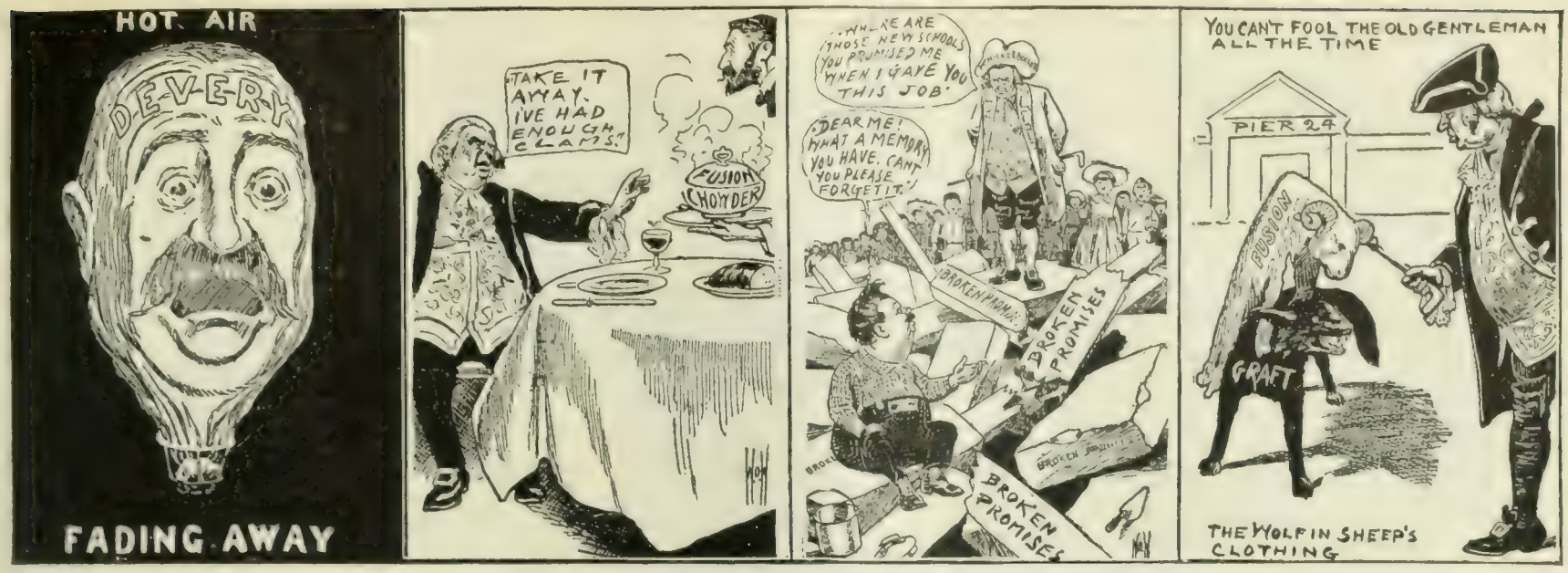
550 MURDERS HIGHWAY ROBBERIES BURGLARIES

Reported in the Press, January 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903

LOW-GREENE POLICE too busy in lawless raids and excise duty to protect the people!

Vote for McCLELLAN, GROUT and FORNES

A FEW TAMMANY CAMPAIGN CARDS.



CARTOONS FROM THE TAMMANY CAMPAIGN BOOK.

pressions it seems to take a neutral position, it adds as a "memorandum": "Prevent the fall of the city government into Tammany's clutches, into the hands of men like George McClellan, who says Tammany has nothing to ask forgiveness for." *The Jewish World*, published in "Yiddish," accuses Tammany of lying to get votes, calls attention to the past two years of "clean government, free from graft, blackmail, red lights, and public plunder," and asks: "Which do you want—government for graft, or government for the public good?" Another journal that favors Low is the *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Zeitung* (Austro-Hungarian), which ridicules McClellan's "almost fatherly solicitude, really surprising for one so young, for the foreign-born citizens of this city, and especially those of Hungarian origin." It then proceeds to quote McClellan's effusive campaign praise of "the descendants of one of the loftiest martyrs in the cause of human liberty, Louis Kossuth," and throws a wet blanket over it all by recalling that "it was the same McClellan, who, as president of the board of aldermen of this city, in 1894, refused to lower the flag upon the City Hall on the day of the funeral of this same Louis Kossuth." The *Staats-Zeitung*, a German daily of great weight and influence, prefers a more lax enforcement of the saloon laws than is enjoyed under Low's rule, but is supporting him for "far higher and weightier issues," to "save the city from calamity." To quote:

"Mayor Low has thought it necessary to define his attitude on the excise question. His course forces us to assert that we do not agree with him and have not changed our views. We hold it unnecessary to enforce the Sunday-closing law more rigidly than other laws for the purpose of ending police blackmail. We feel sure that the hope that the legislature will amend the law is delusive, nor do we believe the legislature will accord the city the privilege of a popular vote on the Sunday-closing question. We should deem such a course a step in advance, altho we are not of opinion that such a question could be settled by a majority vote. The right to live one's life in accordance with one's own wishes, with due regard to the rights and wishes of others, is guaranteed to every citizen by our institutions, and this right should not be taken away from the minority by any vote of the majority. . . . . .

"We advocate the reelection of Mayor Low because we believe that thereby the city will be saved from calamity. We do not advocate his reelection because we agree with his views on the Sunday-closing question and the question of public-school instruction in a foreign language, but rather in spite of the fact that we wholly differ from him on those points. If far higher and weightier issues did not depend upon the result of this election, our attitude would perhaps be quite different."

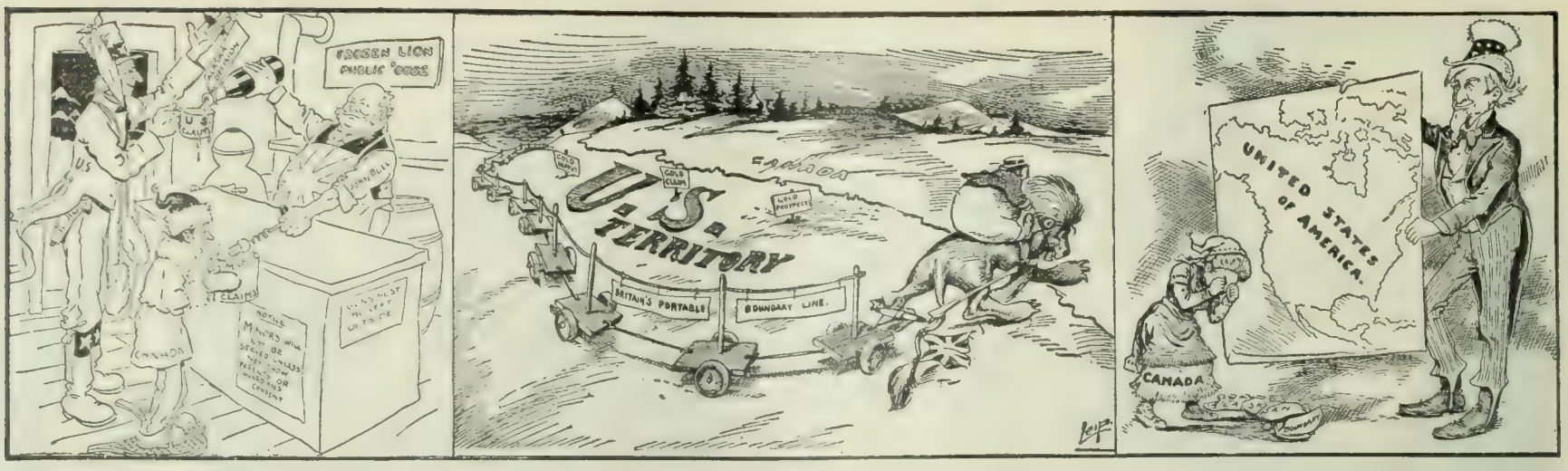
The *Araldo Italiano* (Italian), however, comes out rather strongly in favor of McClellan; and the *Novedades* (Spanish), while admitting that Mayor Low has given New York "a good administration," argues that "his politics are not 'practical' enough," and adds that while "virtue is an indispensable quality in a good government, a cosmopolitan community like this ought to be administered on something like a cosmopolitan basis." The *Morgen Journal* supports McClellan. It sums up the "non-partizan" Fusion administration thus:

"Under the present administration, alleged to be unpartizan, we see that we have not nearly enough schools for our children. The Board of Education says that the Board of Estimate is to blame, inasmuch as the refusal of the necessary funds emanates from it, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment declares that the Board of Education is at fault, because the work on the new buildings is not properly expedited. If the citizens complain of the paucity of street signs and the plenitude of street ditches, the excuse given is: Not the fault of the mayor, but of the borough president, who is a Democrat. When the mayor failed to protest against the increase of the liquor tax—a measure which increased the burdens of the city by half a million—it was said that this was a matter pertaining to state politics and without bearing on the city administration. Another sample of 'being unpartizan' was seen when the mayor consulted the President and the governor concerning all the principal appointments!"

The *Volkszeitung* and *Vorwärts* support the Social-Democratic ticket, and *Proletario* the Socialist Labor party.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE "ORDER OF ACORNS" ON BROADWAY.

A live tiger is exhibited in a cage in the show window, with a sign reading: "Do you want to turn him loose again? It's up to you."



CANADA: "Great blizzards! and so I've got to make merry on the cork!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

MOVING AGAIN.
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.
UNITED STATES: "There, little girl, don't cry; why bother about any boundary lines at all?" —Bart in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

BOUNDARY DECISION CARTOONS.

AMERICAN COMMENT ON THE ALASKAN VERDICT AND CANADIAN FEELING.

NEWSPAPERS in the United States take more interest in the Canadian feeling over the Alaskan boundary decision (see article in Foreign Topics department) than they take in any other feature of the verdict. The refusal of the Canadian commissioners to sign the decision, their reported assertion that the finding was "not judicial," and their omission to say to King Edward, when presented to him, that they accepted the result, are commented on by some of the papers on this side as "childish," "babyish," and "peevish." The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that we ought to bring Canada back to good humor by commercial favors; the Philadelphia *Press* thinks the Dominion has only itself to blame, and "will receive no sympathy"; while the Boston *Advertiser* believes that Canada won all it expected to win, and is shamming grief in order to get the decision ratified by the United States Senate. Canada is shut off from the sea along the entire length of the Alaska "panhandle," but gets control of Port Simpson, at its southern extremity; the United States is awarded the islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut, which "command" the Portland Canal and Port Simpson; but as these islands are "commanded" by other British islands, our papers think there is no cause for alarm on either side. The official maps showing the new boundary line have not yet been received in this country.

After 121 years of negotiations and wrangling, we are now for the first time without a boundary dispute with the British, notes the Springfield *Republican;* and the New York *Sun* regards this as an auspicious time for renewing the movement for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, such as has just been concluded between Great Britain and France. Such a movement was killed a few years ago by the objection that no British commissioner would decide against a British case; but Lord Alverstone's action has nullified this objection. The Springfield *Republican* reminds the Canadians that if England seems to give away their territory in this instance, she kept a much more important strip for them sixty years ago. It says:

"If the Canadians now show indignation over their defeat in the Alaska boundary case, let them recall how splendidly England guarded their interests sixty years ago in the dispute over the Oregon territory. A Democratic national convention in this country declared that the entire American claim must be maintained, and President Polk's jingoistic support of that view raised the popular cry in this country of 'fifty-four forty or fight.' How the boundary would ultimately have been settled had not the Mexican war come on can only be conjectured. But the slave power, then in control, preferred new territory at the South to maintaining stiffly the American claim in the Northwest. James Buchanan, as Secretary of State under Polk, soon set about making the easier a conquest of Mexico and California by coming to a compromise with Great Britain on the question of Oregon; and the boundary treaty was signed June 15, 1846, fixing the frontier at the forty-ninth parallel. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, after a visit to British Columbia this summer, recently said that he regretted deeply the fact that the United States in Polk's time yielded an acre of its original Oregon claim. It is the judgment of impartial American historians, however, that the British, or Canadians, had a just basis for their demand for a Pacific littoral; and, while the American motive for compromising was not high, being born in the contemplated plunder of Mexico, we may now congratulate all concerned that the war which was then fought was not between Great Britain and the United States."

The Philadelphia *Press*, as noted briefly above, declares that Canada had no case and deserves no sympathy. It goes on to say:

"If a dozen years ago Canada had come forward with a frank plea for a port, so as to reach the Klondike; had pointed out, which is true, that the boundary was inconvenient to both countries and never would be drawn to-day, and had offered a general settlement of all pending questions and issues on this hemisphere, which then included the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Venezuela, the seal fisheries, the Great Lakes, and the vexed fisheries on the Atlantic, there is the highest authority for saying that any one of the last three Presidents would have met this frank, friendly, and open-minded proposition with perfect readiness to cede a port, rectify the boundary, and clear up all causes of difference.

"English statesmen would have been broad-minded enough to do this. Canada is parochial. Her statesmen believe in the policy of nag and bicker. For twenty-five years, since the Halifax fishery award, they have followed this dubious and dangerous track. They have fought out their broad imperial issues like country attorneys worrying over a boundary between farmers with a family feud.

"They have gained nothing. Our tariff makes their fishery and bait laws next to worthless, and the working of these Canadian laws has retarded the development of Newfoundland and the Canada shore for a generation. The seal fisheries are ruined for everybody. Not even the Canadian poachers can make money. The Isthmian canal and the Venezuela boundary the broad march of events settled in spite of Canada. A great English jurist throws her case on the Alaskan boundary out of court and accepts the American contention.

"If Canada and the Canadians were wise, the Dominion and its Government would cease this policy of nag and bicker. Big as the continent is, it is big enough for only one great system of trade. The United States does not need Canada. Canada needs the United States. Its growth is only one-half of ours. Its debt is disproportionate. It can never grow or prosper on its present policy of estrangement, alienation, and hate. Next to no issues are left. Not even Canadian spite can much longer intrude petty differences between Great Britain and the United States. It has used every issue to separate two lands that desire to be one. It has failed. Its influence, even on British policy, will diminish. As for the United States, it need not consider its northern neighbor, except to protect it from foreign invasion if England were to suffer disastrous defeat. The United States will never allow a foreign Power to land in Canada. The Monroe Doctrine forbids. Canada

knows this, and is notably cool in offering to pay for imperial defense."

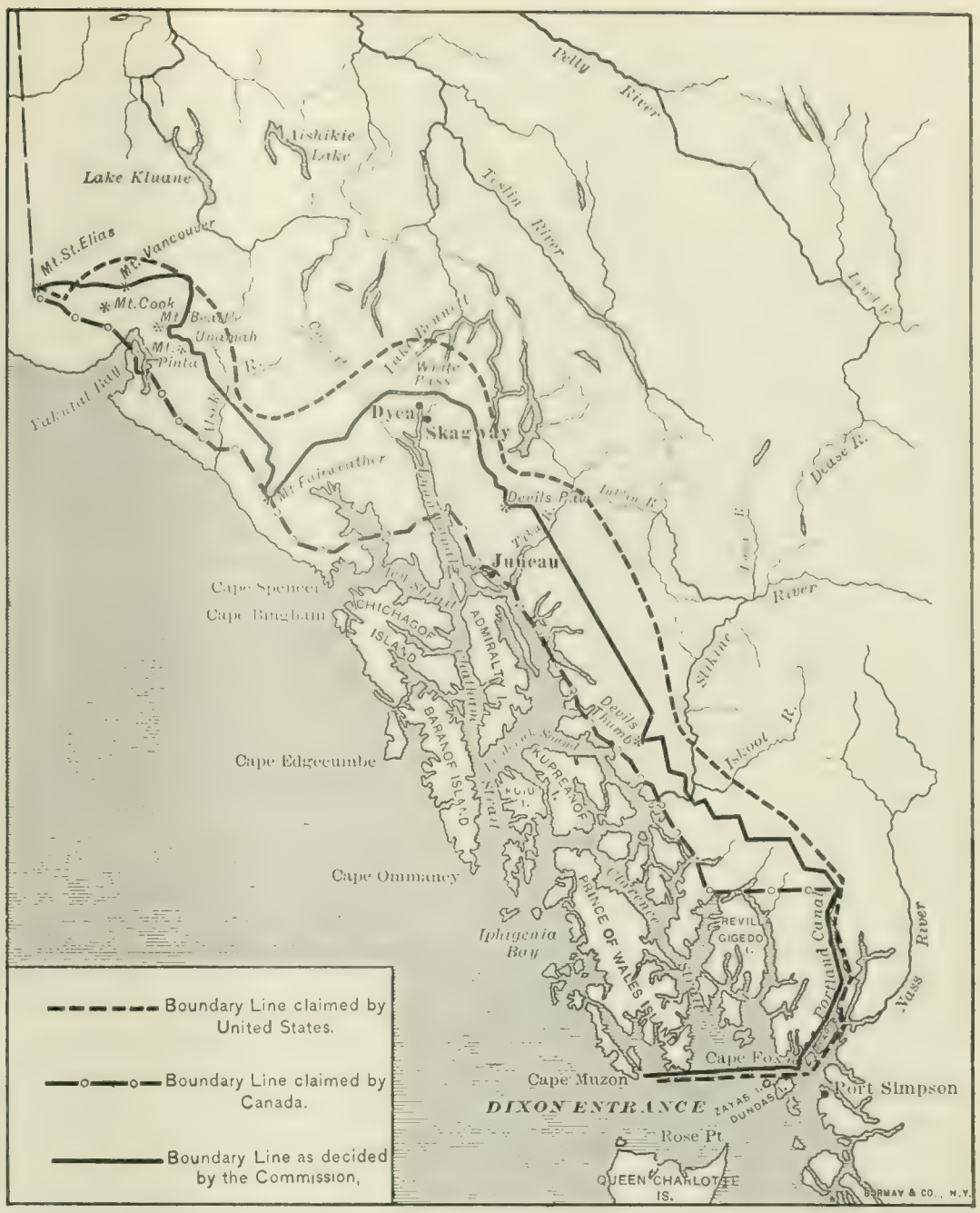
The Boston *Advertiser* believes that the Dominion obtained all it expected:

"Three weeks ago we said that in the Alaskan arbitration the Canadians were chiefly anxious for one thing. They knew that the American boundary line was all right, but they were fighting like grim fate to get hold of all of the Portland Canal. If they got that, they would be pretty well satisfied. They have got it, and they are pretty well pleased, in spite of all that is being printed to the contrary. This talk about 'acute disappointment,' etc., is for American consumption mainly, until both countries ratify the agreement of the arbitrators. If Canada gets the Portland Canal, she will get all she hoped to get.

"No man who knows the 'inside' history of the negotiations can doubt this. In this whole boundary fight, as every State Department official knows, Canada has been willing to concede the American line if she could get a tide-water harbor or seaport on the Alaskan coast. The offer was made in the Joint High Commission. It was afterward made to Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt by the British Ambassador. . . . . .

"The proposition refused repeatedly by the Americans, the grant of an Alaskan harbor, and for which Canada was apparently willing to surrender the rest of her claims, is now decided in Canada's favor.

"But the decision is not yet ratified. The finding of the arbitrators, it must be remembered, does not legally bind either country. It may do so morally, but it does not technically. Naturally, if Canada has won anything which she considers very important, she will not crow too much over the fact until the finding is accepted by the United States. Then she will build a great railroad system to the Portland Canal, fortify it and equip it as a naval station, near which every American vessel, bound to or from Alaska, must pass."



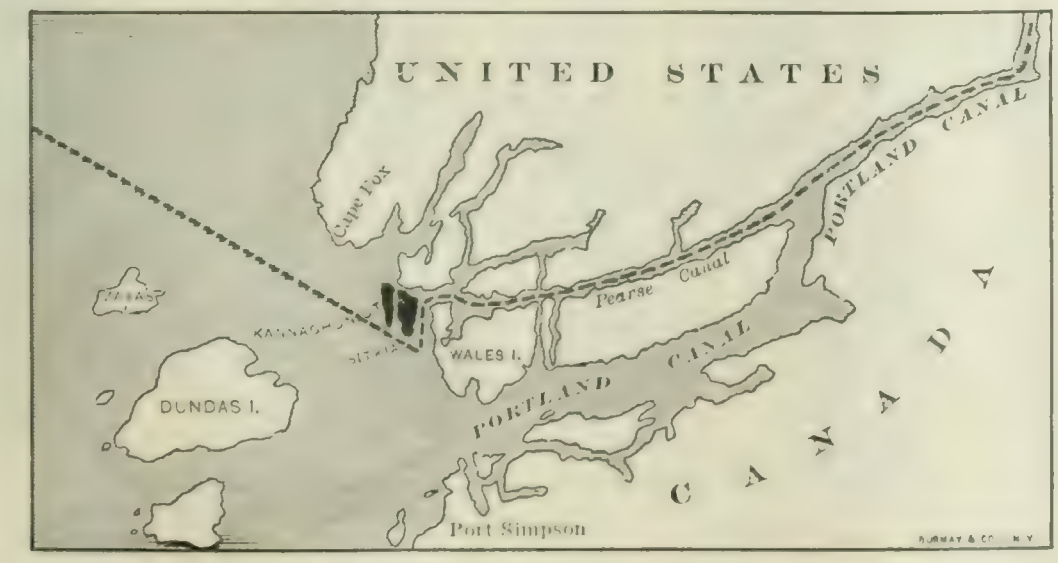
RIVAL ALASKAN CLAIMS AND NEW BOUNDARY LINE.

As shown in a map published in the New York *Tribune*. The official maps approved by the commission have not yet been received in this country.

The Philadelphia *Record* says of the new frontier:

"On a superficial examination, the new boundary of Alaska will bear a closer resemblance to the line proposed by Canada than the one which has been made familiar by existing maps. The inlets and bays will not be crossed by the line, but the sweeping curves which the cartographers have drawn around the headwaters of the Lynn Canal and other indentations will be missed on the charts of the future, and in many places the boundary will come very near to the coast. The reason for this change is that later explorations have revealed the existence of several well-defined coast ranges. While these ranges do not constitute the continuous barrier which the makers of the treaty of 1825 believed to exist, they conform to the description of 'mountains parallel to the coast.' One of these, the Mount St. Elias range, closely skirts the shore, and the elevations just beyond Dyea and Skagway, through which run the most important trails to the Klondike gold-fields, form a real continental divide.

"These, accordingly, have been accepted by the majority of the commission as the boundary. In the region between the Lynn Canal and Portland Channel the ranges are more broken, but even here a natural boundary, substantially parallel to the coast, has been found practicable and recommended by the commission. In this region, too, the new divisional line approaches to the coast in places as near as ten miles. Had the American commission insisted that, because no continuous coast range exists, a line parallel to the sinuosities of and drawn at a distance of thirty miles from the continental shore must everywhere be followed, they would have acted strictly within their rights. The result, however, might have been a deadlock. The Americans, therefore, agreed with Chief Justice Alverstone upon a decision whereby the two objects of the treaty—viz., the establishment of a mountain boundary and of an unbroken lisiere from which the British were to be excluded—could be reconciled. This judicious and eminently judicial method of deciding the controversy the Canadian commissioners stigmatize as a political compromise and a sacrifice of the interests of the Dominion."



MOUTH OF THE PORTLAND CANAL.

The two islands in black were awarded to the United States.

DOWIE AND HIS TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

WHILE the New York papers, before Dowie reached New York city, predicted the failure of his crusade, they could not then anticipate, remarks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "the exceeding flatness of its fall." Up to the time of this writing not a convert has been announced as having been brought into the Dowie fold, not a sick person has been reported as healed. The great Madison Square Garden, seating 15,000, has been packed nightly, often with ten thousand or more crowding the streets outside, unable to get in; but there has been every evidence that the crowd came out of curiosity; and on several occasions, after hearing Dowie a few minutes, a large part of the audience has left the great auditorium, followed by the angry rebukes of the "Overseer of Zion." The New York papers have declared their unwillingness to print some of his epithets. He has referred to the clergymen, the reporters, and his departing auditors as "curs," "yellow dogs," "razorback swine," "tramps," "miserable mosquitoes," "anarchists," "rats," and other zoological, sociological, and entomological specimens. The auditors have received these outpourings with concerted coughing, shuffling of feet, college yells, or by leaving the hall, while some of the reporters and of the clergy have repaid him in their own way.

Among the few who treat Dowie seriously is the New York *Sun*, which says:

"We are receiving letters in which Dowie and his movement on New York are treated jocosely or in a spirit of bitter ridicule. Now, obviously enough, there is a ridiculous side to the man, and his pretensions as a prophet have in them an element of absurdity, if not charlatanry; but it is a very serious matter that he was able to bring with him to New York four thousand of his followers and that they are people manifestly deserving of respect because of their exemplary behavior, their moral excellence, their sincerity, and their earnestness.

"Is Dowie merely a charlatan? That is a hard question to answer, if it is taken as implying that he is a conscious humbug influenced only by self-seeking motives. It might be asked, perhaps more pertinently, if he is not tainted with lunacy. He is only one in a long list of religious pretenders or enthusiasts in ancient and modern times, and in his self-exaltation or self-delusion he typifies the class.

"But whatever Dowie is, he is not a proper subject for ridicule merely. He has come to New York with four thousand of his followers, transported hither from the neighborhood of Chicago at a great cost in money. Much of the expense of the campaign, he declares, is paid by himself, and we have no reason to deny his asseveration. These people, men, women, and children, have come here also at the cost of great self-denial on their part. It is inconceivable that they should have taken the long journey if they are not honest in their conviction that they are obeying a divine command to spread their belief in New York as a community especially in need of it. They at least are not humbugs. They are good people, decent, moral, God-fearing people. It is only necessary to look at them to see that they are in earnest and are trying to do only their duty, as they regard it.

"A movement behind which there is that impulse is never ridiculous. It may be pitiable, it may even be painful as an exhibition of human fatuity and delusion, but it is not absurd."

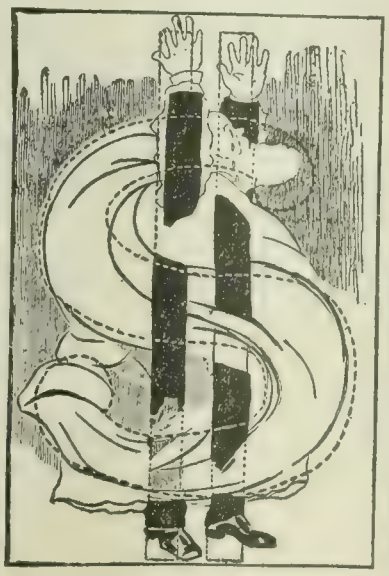
The New York *American*, however, considers Dowie "a conscious humbug":

"It does Dowie too much honor to suspect him of fanaticism. There is no sincerity to the man, except in his determination to keep up and increase the fine business he has established. He knows that the world is rich in fools, and he is forever working to get them to enlist in his tithe-paying army. The larger his army grows the easier it is to add to it, for the desire to join a parading, singing, and especially a uniformed host, rises strongly in the unattached nonenity when the brass-banding procession passes. To be one of a sharply bossed and thoroughly drilled corps is a relief and a delight to the flabby and ignorant, since it exempts them from the effort to boss themselves.

"Dowie is a conscious humbug, whose platform arts do not rise at all above those of the less ambitious and more sensitive fakirs who sell patent medicines at night under gasolin torches on the street corners of country towns. The seeming furies into which he throws himself are transparently calculated. They seem to be his chief stock in trade. If he has the capacity for connected and sustained discourse, he has not shown it in New York. The bursts of simulated rage at the newspapers and the clergy are by way of advertisement. He is aware that the expectation of hearing him revile eminent persons and belch squalid vituperation at the press will draw crowds. The kind of notice that he gets from the newspapers, of which he affects to complain, is precisely the kind of notice he desires and fishes for. He loves notoriety for its own sake, aside from the money it brings him. To have the center of the stage in the presence of a great crowd, even tho that crowd views him with contemptuous curiosity and aversion, is to him what a bottle is to the drunkard. He could not endure obscurity. . . . New York has wondered and laughed, and finally been overcome with a disgust in which there is, and can be, mingled no pity."

ON CLOSE OBSERVATION.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

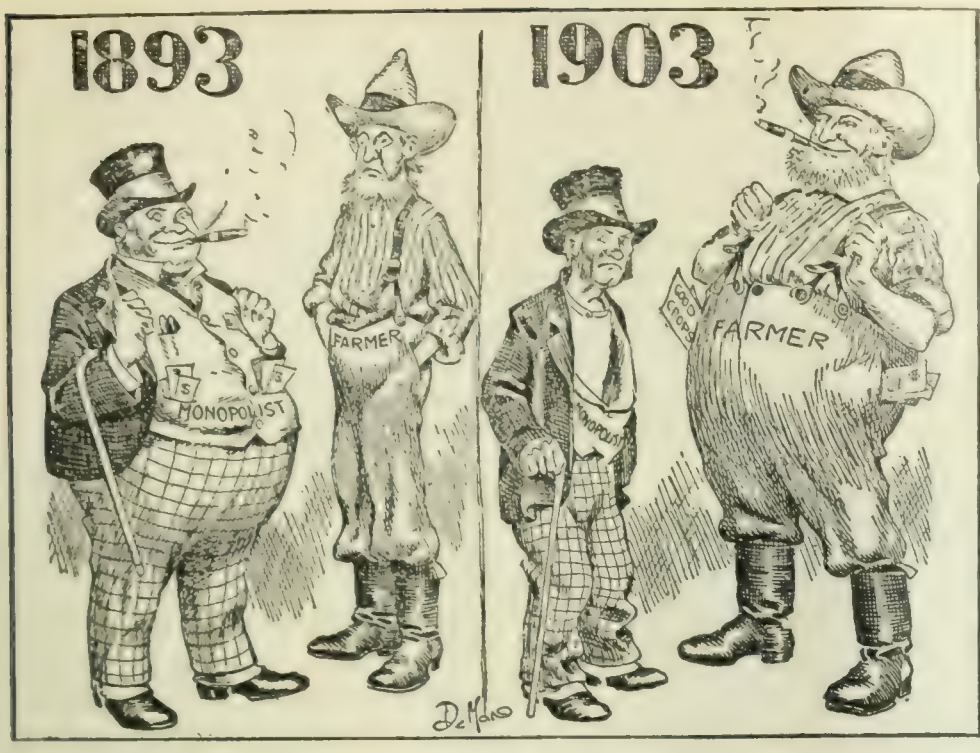
FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—"Sorry, but those gentlemen were ahead of you." —Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



ALL THERE IS TO DOWIE.
—The New York *Evening World*.

THE POLITICAL FAITH-CURE.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

SOME DOWIE CARTOONERY



"TURN ABOUT'S FAIR PLAY."
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

A TRIFLING ERROR.
They got all the water in the boat, and left none to float in.
—Taylor in the Denver *News*.

CARICATURES OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

COLOMBIA'S REQUEST FOR $25,000,000.

"WE need the money." That is the frank avowal made by Ismael Enrique Arciniegas, of the Colombian Diplomatic Service, who arrived in this country last week with the proposal that the United States pay $25,000,000 (instead of $10,000,000) to Colombia for the privilege of building a canal at Panama. Moreover, Colombia wishes to retain sovereignty over the route as well. Señor Arciniegas says in explanation: "We have just finished a thirty-seven months' war, the government debt is heavy, its paper money has depreciated to a nominal value, and that sum of money is necessary to put it on its feet again. The Government needs just about $25,000,000 to cancel its debt. The $10,000,000 offered would not be sufficient for our purposes." He further declares that if the United States refuses this offer, then Colombia will wait until we come to terms. "We should gain by waiting, since she [the United States] is at the present time willing to pay the French Company something like $40,000,000 for their franchise. That expires in six years, and reverts, of course, to us."

Three reasons have been given why Colombia refused to ratify the canal treaty, which had been ratified by this Government. The first reason is political, namely, the condition of the competing parties in Colombia; the second is that Colombia did not want to part with sovereignty over the territory traversed by the waterway; and thirdly, the Colombians did not deem $10,000,000 sufficient payment for the privileges desired.

Some of our papers, while admiring Señor Arciniegas's frankness, regard the proposals as "impudent" and "insulting." "Speaking of cheek," says the Hartford *Courant*, "contemplate and admire for a moment the really phenomenal developments in that respect thus exhibited to us." To the Philadelphia *Record* the proposals seem "insulting in their assumption that this Government and the junta at Bogota are on a level in political depravity." On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* speaks a word for Colombia. After remarking that it is "absurd to grow impatient now because Colombia has not at once accepted the first terms offered," it says:

"It is equally absurd, in an enterprise involving the probable expenditure of hundreds of millions, to higgle over a difference of five or ten millions in the price demanded by Colombia for the franchise. The control of the Isthmus of Panama is Colombia's only available asset. The country is poor and needs the money. The construction of the canal will be of some local benefit, but offers no distinct advantage to the republic at large, which is under no obligations, moral or otherwise, to part with the right for less than a satisfactory compensation.

"We have made a bid for the franchise which appeared reasonable to us, and was thought satisfactory by the Colombian representative; but it did not satisfy the Congress of Colombia, which has suggested different terms. These we are at liberty to accept or reject, but it is wholly unreasonable, on this account, to accuse Colombia of bad faith or to threaten to break off the negotiations and go somewhere else. This last is pure nonsense. We want the Panama route, and we will continue the negotiations till we get it."

The hint that Colombia would wait until the Panama Canal Company's franchise expires, and then sell the territory, leads the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to comment:

"There is disclosed the whole secret of the Colombian attitude. As *The Inquirer* has said all along, what the Colombians are after is the $40,000,000 to be paid to the Panama Company, not as Mr. Arciniegas asserts, with deliberate disingenuousness, for its franchise—the amount proposed to be paid to Colombia under the rejected treaty is for a franchise—but for its property. The scheme is for the Colombians to confiscate the French Company's property at the expiration of the time set for the completion of the canal, and to sell that property to the United States for the sum agreed upon by us with the Panama people.

"It is robbery under the forms of law which the Colombians are contemplating, and they calculate upon the United States becoming a party to the arrangement. That is just where they are making their mistake. This country is not in the habit of engaging in any such dirty business."

Those papers which have advocated the Nicaragua route are calling on the President to open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. They believed that the "reasonable time," as stipulated in the treaty has expired. "Into this unpleasant complication, compounded of bad faith and unconscionable greed," says the New York *Times*, "we have been betrayed, through a too great willingness to listen to arguments like those of Senator Hanna, intended to demonstrate the superiority of the Panama route." "Reason has gone out altogether from our dealings with that Government," it adds, and "to defer any longer the resumption of negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica would be to sacrifice the national interests and to disobey the plain mandate of a law of Congress." How long should the President wait? asks the Washington *Star*; and "what is to convince him that suitable terms with Colombia are impossible?"

CUBA AND THE EXTRA SESSION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT declared at Schenley Park, Pittsburg, fifteen months ago, that reciprocity with Cuba was coming "as sure as fate"; and he has now called Congress to meet in extraordinary session on November 9 to "consider and determine whether the approval of the Congress shall be given to the said [Cuban reciprocity] convention." The extra session has been expected ever since the Senate, last March, made its ratification of the treaty conditional on the approval, by Congress, of the reduced duties provided for. No other subject of legislation is mentioned in the proclamation, but this, it is believed, will not keep Congress from entering upon general legislation. It is recalled that President McKinley, in March, 1897, called an extraordinary session to frame a new tariff law. The Dingley tariff act was passed, but Congress considered many other bills.

The newspapers believe that the old fight over Cuban reciprocity will be renewed, but they expect that the treaty will be ratified. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) says that "the one issue of national good faith, of commercial and political wisdom, against the specious arguments of the beet-sugar element, must be determined without equivocation or hesitation. Those members of the Senate and House who have been telling their constituents one thing and voting the opposite at Washington will be caught in the open and forced to declare themselves by action." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "there is undoubtedly a strong and active movement among the extreme protectionists" to defeat the treaty; but, it says, the "chances are that it will not succeed." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) notes that some of those who were opposed to the treaty in the last Congress have been brought over to its support. It observes:

"As a matter of fact, opposition to that policy has now virtually ceased. The 'insurgent' Republicans who blocked reciprocity legislation in the Fifty-seventh Congress recognize the futility of renewing their fight. One of their most active leaders, Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, recently stated that he would not oppose legislation making operative our treaty concessions to Cuba. Mr. Smith looks on Cuban reciprocity as a fact virtually accomplished, and, with most of the other Republicans who stood out against what they mistakenly imagined to be a surrender of local industrial interests, will gracefully bow to what he now sees has become an accepted national policy."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), however, takes a pessimistic view of the situation. It says:

"The acceptance by Congress of the Cuban treaty is problematical. There are new members in the House of Representatives whose views on the subject are unknown. Powerful interests will possibly be arrayed against the treaty next month, precisely as they have been arrayed against every proposition of the sort that has been put forward here or in Cuba. The pending treaty is less advantageous to us than that which we might have had in 1902, but that is not the fault of Cuba. We refused to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with her at a moment when her distress was greatest. She is now fairly on her feet, and is proportionately less eager to give or to receive preferential treatment. The value of Cuban trade to American exporters is proved by records that can not be disputed. It rests with Congress to say whether that trade shall be sacrificed in the interests of a comparatively small band of capitalists engaged in the cultivation of sugar beets."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A LOT of money that nobody ever had has been lost recently.—*The New York World.*

IF this thing keeps up, every trust will be its own buster.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

JUDGING from his success in catching suckers, Dowie must be Eljiah the Fishbite.—*The Chicago Journal.*

THE Canadians appear to be feeling a good deal as we might have felt if things were contrariwise.—*The Boston Herald.*

ROCKEFELLER should speak to his friend Morgan about that shipyard deal and try to get him to reform.—*The Chicago News.*

IF "Elijah the Restorer" can restore reputation—but why add to the gloom of Wall Street?—*The New York Mail and Express.*

MR. CLEVELAND says Americans are too self-satisfied. We know no one more competent to speak on the subject.—*The Detroit News.*

PROFESSOR LANGLEY still thinks his air-ship can be made to fly; yet many foreigners think we are a pessimistic people.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

TRUSTS are bursting at such a rapid rate that the Democrats are threatened with a shortage of denunciatory subjects for the next campaign.—*The Washington Post.*

VERILY it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich political boss to enter the doors of the Missouri penitentiary.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE South Carolina editors might take a terrible revenge by banding themselves together never to mention Jim Tillman's name in print again.—*The Columbus Despatch.*

When the banker represented the stock market as having walked down the stairwa from the top of the sky scraper during the past summer, instead of falling down the elevator-shaft, he overlooked the fact that there were severa flights of stairs down which it had been kicked or thrown. He also neglected to say whether it would take the elevator up.—*The Pittsburg Gazette*

TRAVELLING TOWARD THE SMALL APPLE.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

MARS—"Oh, say, dere ain't nothin' but fizzers!"
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR-CLOUD, THUS FAR.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

FAR EASTERN WAR SKETCHES.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "QUESTIONABLE TASTE" OF MR. SOTHERN'S NEW PLAY.

A SOMEWHAT sensational episode is reported from Detroit in connection with Mr. E. H. Sothern's recent production in that city of a new play by Justin Huntley McCarthy entitled "The Proud Prince." The second scene of the play, which takes place in what the program calls "the Abode of the Strange Woman," and represents a house of courtesans, is described by one critic as "unspeakably vile." According to the same authority, "the actions are bolder and the language—despite its classical flavor—is stronger and more direct than anything in 'Iris,' or 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' or 'Magda,' or 'The Joy of Living,' or 'When We Were Twenty-one,' or any of the other plays of consequence which have aroused the ire of the purists." The mayor of Detroit, who has already established precedents in dramatic censorship by forbidding performances of "Little Egypt" and "The Degenerates," attended the new play in his official capacity. On the evening of his visit, Mr. Sothern appeared before the curtain and read the following defense of his play:

JUSTIN HUNTLEY McCARTHY.

Author of the new play in which Mr. Sothern is appearing.

"I wish to declare that my object in producing Mr. McCarthy's play was that I believed that I was presenting a fine and powerful drama, setting forth boldly a noble lesson to the text that echoes through the play. 'He hath put down the mighty from their seats and hath uplifted those of low degree.'

"It may not be the mission of the theater to preach, but when in addition to its entertaining qualities a play projects a powerful moral, it appears to me right to give that play an additional hold on the patronage of the thoughtful men and women. The critics here, some of the most able and conservative in the country, were unanimous in their praise of the play, and have not censured it at all.

"Robert, the proud prince, a proud and licentious man, was cast down and humiliated. To portray his degeneration necessitates the portrayal of his evil self, and if we paint the dark side too strongly we must submit to the judgment of the public, whose servants we are.

"I wish that you shall not misunderstand my purpose, however, and I must now leave myself in your hands. I deplore the unpleasant notoriety of this incident, and I assure you I have an abhorrence of drawing crowds to see a play simply because it is labeled prurient. To my mind the presentation of the wickedness of Robert of Sicily was justified by the end I hope to achieve—that is, the stirring in the hearts of our hearers an abhorrence of evil and a deep appreciation of all that is fine and noble."

The mayor, however, was unconvinced by this plea, and upon the conclusion of the play declared that the second act was "the very worst thing" he had ever seen on the stage. He made no attempt, however, to suppress the play, since it had but two more performances to run in Detroit. It should be added that "The Proud Prince" has since been brought to New York, and that the metropolitan critics in most cases take the view that the objectionable elements in the play have been unduly exaggerated.

The Detroit *Evening News*, which led the crusade against "The Proud Prince," comments on the whole incident as follows:

"A century of broadening influences has failed to drive the Puritanical notions out of the American mind and enable the average citizen of this country to view lechery and libidinous conduct with that equanimity which leaves only the artistic side of it preeminent. It takes custom to dull the innate revulsion that arises from the view of the statue of a naked woman, and no matter how triumphant the artistic effort, nudity is still the most striking element in a picture of the nude. So it is with what have been classed as the greatest of contemporary dramas. They may be artistic, powerful, moral, if properly viewed, and notable literary achievements. They may hold the mirror up to nature and depict life as it really is, but when the moral tendencies and the regenerative influence are accented through immorality pictured in the varying degrees of rawness and degeneracy customarily sought in the half world of society, the purists are naturally aroused.

"It is trite comment on the superciliousness of the American public that they always add a saving clause after paying tribute to Sudermann's dramatic greatness, and express the wish that he would utilize refreshing themes. We twine Pinero's brows with the laurel of applause, and hope that he will some day write another 'Trelawney of the Wells.' We love Grundy for writing 'A Pair of Spectacles,' and regret that he found it commercially necessary to pen 'The Degenerates.' We praise Belasco's stage management and Mrs. Carter's emotional powers, and pray that they will some day break away from French heroines whose lives the mellowing hand of time can not expurgate, and then we ask why it is that the men who have the talent, the genius, or whatever it is, to give expression to their thoughts of life in dramatic form have so unanimously yielded to their desires to reclaim to morality such worthless beings as 'Zaza' or 'Mrs. Tanqueray' when actual experience has demonstrated its impossibility. Indeed, the advanced idea is that such reclamation is impossible, and the latest plays are tragedies rather than melodramas. Iris Bellamy is deserted by her husbandly lover and kicked into the gutter by her paramour. 'The Joy of Living' ends with a suicide, and Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna'—here is real confusion, for the presentation of the play was interdicted by the official English censor who was called 'fussy' because he did it.

"These things are the more curious because it has long been the truth that it was neither dramatically nor commercially necessary. D'Annunzio is not mentioned, because he is the libertine of dramatists, who delves in moral filth because he likes it, and there are lesser lights who have offended through the desire for financial gain. But it is difficult to believe that Sudermann or Pinero or Maeterlinck has acted otherwise than in good faith, and because they saw in such themes the dramatic possibilities and had no regard for the degeneracy of the results.

"There are, have been, and will be plays as successful, artistically and commercially, as any of these in which there has been no appeal to the grossness of human nature. Rarely has better entertainment been seen than was found in 'A Message from Mars,' in 'Arizona,' 'The Earl of Pawtucket,' 'The Henrietta,' or half a dozen plays from the pen of Clyde Fitch. There are scenes from real life in some of them, fanciful creations drawn from a right knowledge of human nature in others, and a wholesomeness in all that lifts them to the plane of a compelling dramatic consequence and has won for their authors, their managers, and their players as many dollars and as much reputation as has been achieved from the production of any of the others.

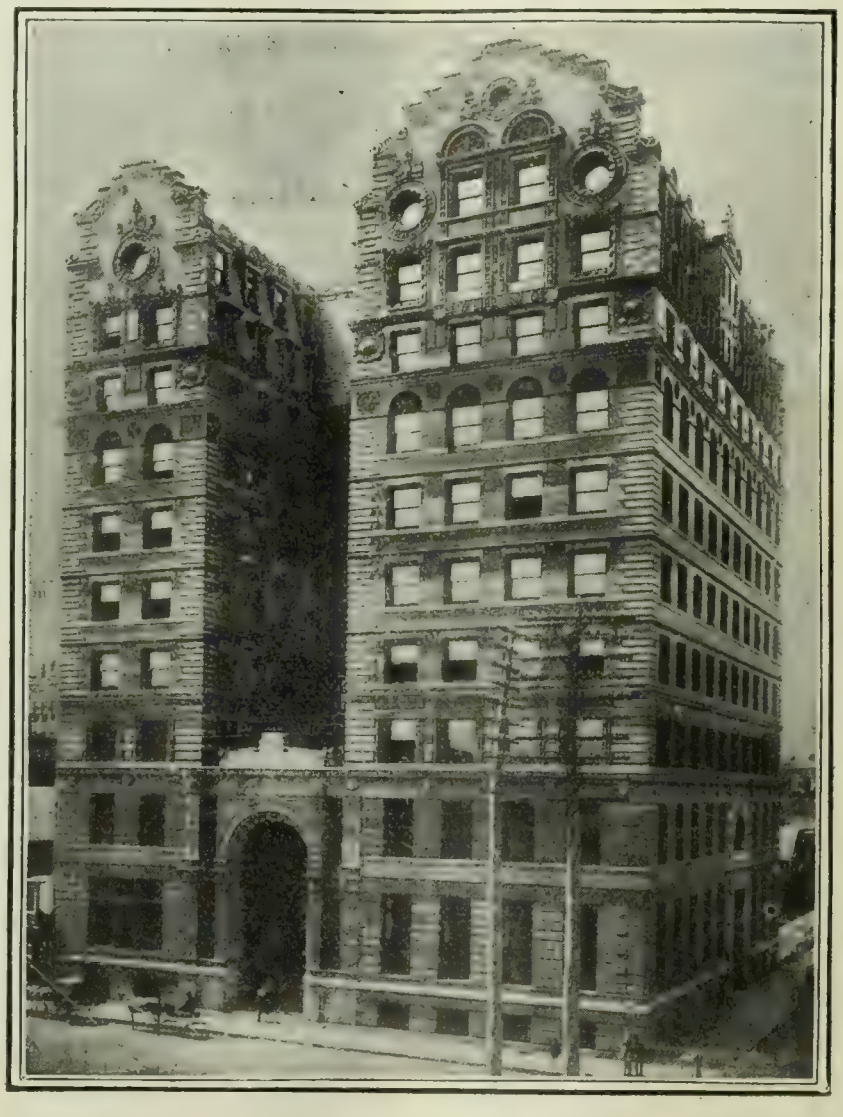
"It is gratifying to note that the American playwright seldom offends in this direction. He is cast in the same moral mold as his public, and he writes wholesomely or comes into contempt. And it is to be noted that Clyde Fitch is probably as wealthy as Sardou, Howard is as well off as Sudermann, and we haven't heard that Augustus Thomas is in want of small change. It can't be that these disagreeable themes are selected because others don't pay, and we make bold to predict that Justin Huntley McCarthy's returns from 'If I Were King,' which have been rated as high as $1,000 per week, were as great as he will ever receive from 'The Proud Prince.' Of the dramatic and literary qualities of the latter there is no doubt, but its good taste has been seriously questioned. This matter is the more regrettable because Mr. McCarthy's first triumph was attained in this country, and he had

come to be regarded as at least half-American. What the outcome of it all will be is difficult to tell, but that the present conditions are deplorable there is no doubt."

PRESENT STATUS OF STYLE IN ARCHITECTURE.

IN a recent book entitled "How to Judge Architecture," Mr. Russell Sturgis makes the assertion that the common defect in present-day architecture is a lack of harmonious relation between its structural qualities and its design. He further asserts that since the time of the French Revolution, when "the whole ancient world of traditional art was destroyed," the arts as related to building have shown "neither a condition of decadence nor of growth, but a bewildering series of experiments, none of which have as yet brought the world into a state of wholesome and natural progress in the arts of decorative design—that is to say, of design based upon structure and utility."

So far as architectural history is concerned, says the writer, there has never been since the beginning of civilization a condition of art at all resembling that which surrounded the people of the nineteenth century. Epochs of deliberate revival, like the fifteenth century in Italy and the sixteenth century in the north, and even more remote periods like the second century under Hadrian, are marked by one peculiarity: "The styles they adopted succeeded, and the ideas embodied in them soon dominated the situation. . . . Nor is it hard to see sufficient reasons for this uniform tendency, for this simple development of a new style, however introduced: the designers of the time and their more instructed critics, the connoisseurs or dilettante of the day, knew nothing very positive, nor had even any special idea of any style of the past. There were no photographs and scarcely any books of historical record—no such books at all, indeed, if by historical record is meant an accurate account of the architecture of earlier times." The failure of the nineteenth century, according to Mr. Sturgis, has been in the absence of any unanimity of style for its churches, its civic buildings, and its dwellings. "No great body of architects has ever agreed on what was to be done. There has always been a competing school, a rival school, sometimes several of them, armed with reasoning and enthusiasm as strong as that of the school in question and prepared to beat down its feeble growth." The consequence has been that while no original style has established itself, its substitute has been found in a more or less faithful copying of the style of preceding ages. To quote again:



THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cited by Mr. Russell Sturgis as a sound example of modern American architecture.

"You can not judge these nineteenth-century buildings without asking whether they are or are not faithful copies of some structure of the sixth century A.D., or the fifth century B.C., or of whatever epoch of the past. Those who deprecate the unfavorable character of the general criticism which is based upon regret for this ceaseless copying tell us constantly that the artists of the great times copied also, that they were always studying the buildings already erected and trying to improve upon them. That is true; but the buildings they copied, with alterations, with improvements, with enlargements, with refinements, with natural striving for growth, were the buildings of their own time, called forth by the necessity which controlled them, fitted for the same community, based upon the same well-understood method of construction. The familiar comparison and lesson drawn from the modern art of the ship-builder, for instance, illustrates this. The skilled shipbuilder whittles out his model with an eye on the past and on the present, and he proposes to modify the lines of his own latest partial success, or of his rival's endeavor, in such a way as to give his new hull more speed, more carrying capacity, more stiffness—whatever may be his immediate object. He never goes back to the ships of the time of Queen Elizabeth with a deliberate intention of building an Elizabethan hull and sparring it and rigging it in an Elizabethan way. No matter now about the causes of this difference; the fact remains, and we are face to face with this curious condition of things, that whereas every important change in building in the past has been accompanied by a change in the methods of design, so that even in the times of avowed revival there was seen no attempt to stick to the old way of designing, while the new method of construction was adopted; now in the nineteenth century and in what we have seen of the twentieth century our great new systems of building have flourished and developed themselves without effect as yet upon our methods of design. We still put a simulacrum of a stone wall with stone window-casings, and pediments, and cornices, and great springing arches outside of a structure of thin, light, scientifically combined, carefully calculated metal—the appearance of a solid tower supported by a reality of slender props and bars."

A hint is given of the kind of building that might represent a natural style. Mr. Sturgis remarks that "the taste of the American communities, our great cities within the borders of the United States, is markedly for that kind of gravity which we associate with the classical styles—with the few large openings, the horizontal cornices, the low-pitched or invisible roofs, the smooth white or light-colored surfaces of unbroken simplicity, the carefully studied classical colonnade." The building erected for the New York Life Insurance Company in St. Paul, Minn., is cited as a noteworthy example of modern original design. "The treatment of the two gables," we are told, "is a remarkable achievement, securing, as it does, a vivacity which we associate with the Renaissance of the North; while it is still restrained in such a way as not to clash with the extreme refinement of the porch entrance, which in its general design, as in its sculptured details, has the delicate and subtile quality of the art of Italy a hundred years before." We quote, in conclusion:

"This is, it appears, the way in which modern men might design; and this is the way in which they might succeed if they were able, more often, to give personal thought to the matter of design. It is obvious, however, that this giving of personal thought is exactly the most difficult thing which can be proposed to a twentieth-century architect. He must do everything else first. He must see that the heating apparatus, the ventilating apparatus, the electrical lighting, the ventilating system, the cooking appliances, which will come in somewhere; the plumbing, which will come in

everywhere, and the endless modifications of drainage; he must see that all that is faultless. The owner or owners really care about those things; they do not care about the design. Then he must see to it that no time is lost. From the moment when the previous tenants move out and tearing down of the old structure has begun there must not elapse too many weeks before the new tenants may move in. Ten months may be allowed, when every consideration demands two years and a half, or thirty months. And throughout the few weeks before and after the beginning of that ten-months' space, the architect employed will have so very little opportunity to 'retire into himself'—to retire at least into his study and lock the door and think out that design, taken in its artistic sense—that the hours so given are hardly to be reckoned with at all. Uninterrupted thought is not for the busy architect. The altogether likely sequence of things will be this—that the design is sketched in a drawing-room car and turned over next day to a high-paid subordinate to work out according to the well-known office scheme."

THE NEW WAGNER MONUMENT IN BERLIN.

THE first statue ever erected to the memory of Richard Wagner was unveiled in Berlin on October 1. Elaborate ceremonies had been planned for the occasion, but were marred by dissension among the members of the arranging committee. Herr Leichner, the president of the committee, who is a business man and who subscribed most of the cost of the monument, was accused by his enemies of using Wagner's name to advertise himself. The Wagner family, tho invited, refused to attend the inauguration ceremonies. Prince Ludwig of Bavaria also stayed away. And the Emperor, instead of being present in person, sent his son Prince Eitel Friedrich. The monument itself is described as one of great artistic merit. Says the London *Sphere:*

THE WAGNER STATUE IN BERLIN.

"The statue, which is the work of Professor Eberlein, stands in the splendid Thiergartenstrasse in a recess surrounded by trees and shrubs about half-way between the Brandenburg Gate and the Zoological Gardens. It is made from a block of white marble weighing seven tons, from Pentelicus. . . . The head is modeled on the death-mask of the master. The clenched right hand, also copied from an original model, reposes on a music manuscript, while the forefinger of the left hand, which rests on the arm of the chair, seems to beat time. On the steps in front of the monument . . . is a marble figure of the meistersinger, Wolfram von Eschingen, with one arm raised toward the statue, while the other holds his lyre. This figure, which is admirably executed, is based upon an original drawing by the Emperor. On the left of the pedestal is the recumbent figure of the despairing Tannhäuser in pilgrim's garb with the staff that blossomed. On the right Brunhilde mourns over the dead Siegfried, while in the rear of the pedestal one of the Rhine maidens plucks at the beard of the grotesque Alberich, who guards the treasure of the Nibelungen. The statue is a striking addition to the monuments of the German capital, and it is to be regretted that its inauguration has been the cause of so much dissension."

OUR CRITICAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

IT was probably inevitable that there should develop in this country a disposition to judge the literary achievement of American writers by English standards, and to overemphasize the fact that our literature is but a part of the greater body of English literature. And yet, as the Chicago *Dial* (October 1) observes, it does not seem either necessary or desirable that the relations between our literature and that of the mother-country should be continually pressed forward. It is better "to acknowledge them frankly once for all, and then leave them to be taken as implicit in the history, bringing them into prominence only when some case of real analogy or contrast arises." The same paper continues:

"American critics have now been writing about American literature for something like a hundred years, and their work has been characterized, as a rule, by an exaggerated consciousness of the existence of the parent literature on the other side of the ocean. It is true, of course, that no literary phenomenon may be adequately discussed without taking account of all its bearings, historical and ideal, but this is a very different matter from the habit of thought with which we are now concerned. That habit has for its distinctive feature a sort of intellectual uneasiness, born of the fear that somehow, unless we dot all our i's and cross all our t's, we may be cheated out of something that is our due. . . . . .

"In the last and best of the critical discussions to which American literature has been subjected there are frequent illustrations of the attitude which we have just characterized, and they prompt us by so much to take exception to a critical performance which is in most respects entitled to unqualified praise. We are told of Franklin that he was 'the most complete representative of his century that any nation can point to, . . . yet . . . he was the product of colonial dependencies on which the Old World looked down.' The essays of Margaret Fuller 'are much more deserving of praise and perusal than the latter-day public seems to think.' Irving's qualities 'fully warrant his admirers in continuing to enjoy the four or five volumes in which his best work is contained, and in joining his name without apology to those of Goldsmith and Lamb.' Since such essays as those of Curtis 'are not abundant in American literature, there is no reason for the readers of to-day to be supercilious with regard to them.' In these and many similar passages the author seems to us to protest too much, to touch a note that were better left unsounded. This guarded way of calling attention to our own merits is as far as possible removed from the blustering self-assertion and the mutual-admiration methods that aroused Poe's ire in the earlier days of our letters, but we can not quite reconcile it with the highest ideal of critical conduct.

"That ideal will no doubt long remain a counsel of perfection for the American critic dealing with the literature of his own people. It is well-nigh impossible that it should be otherwise, for as long as criticism is a matter of judgment—and it can never escape being that—it must invoke comparisons and resort to illustrative parallels. Particularly must this be the case with criticism of a literature which is only the offshoot and collateral development of

another and far more important literature. And the treatment thus forced upon it by circumstances will inevitably lead to such balancing as Emerson against Carlyle, Whittier against Burns, and Bryant against Wordsworth. Nor will it be surprising if, whenever the inclination of the balance appears uncertain, the critic's word shall be cast into the scale in such wise as to give his compatriot the benefit of the doubt. However fully we may take to heart the injunction of the American declaration of intellectual independence, as voiced in Emerson's 'American Scholar,' to walk on our own feet, to work with our own hands, and to speak our own minds, we shall be likely for long years to come to keep on reminding each other and the rest of mankind that we are walking, and working, and speaking to some purpose."

KIPLING'S WOMEN.

"A STRIKING and perhaps unique example of an author who has gained fame and made money not only without the aid of women, but actually in spite of them," is the newest characterization of Rudyard Kipling. The words quoted are taken from an article in *The Overland Monthly* (San Francisco, October) by Mr. Austin Lewis, who goes on to say:

"It must be admitted in the first place that Mr. Kipling's equipment is not the best adapted for creating a representative modern woman. He was educated apart from feminine influences, and the materials placed at his disposal in his younger days, in India, were hardly the ingredients from which a character could be compounded that would meet with the approval of the advanced woman of today. The Kipling attitude toward life is not one to render him capable of appreciating and considering the subtle influence and the indirect, as well as direct, power of women. His is a strenuous and exceedingly virile conception of things, the conception of the young man whose heart is too full of the joy of conflict to feel the necessity for the tenderness and sympathy which are implied in the very term.

"He is a little impatient of women's lack of initiative and of their imitativeness. Their faith in conventionality and their innate and unshakable affection for the respectable, he can not away with. Such women do not strike him as being persons, and a person Kipling must have, be he officer, private, lama, or the drunken sailor of a leaking tramp-steamer. Dick says in 'The Light that Failed': 'You must never mind what other people do. If their souls were your souls, it would be different. You stand and fall by your own work, remember, and it's waste of time to think of any one else in this battle.' So saying, he condemns Maisie to be either more or less than she dreams of being. He touched her limitations and sketched her failure in that piece of advice. All or nothing is the Kipling philosophy, possibly a crude and rough philosophy, but devoid of all compromise and prevarication."

The American woman, however, has no cause to complain of ill-treatment at Kipling's hands, for has he not said:

"Sweet and comely are the maidens of Devonshire; delicate and of gracious seeming those who live in the pleasant place of London; fascinating for their demureness the damsels of France; excellent in her own place and to those who understand her is the Anglo-Indian. But the girls of America are above and beyond them all. They are clever; they can talk. They are original, and look you between the brows with unabashed eyes, as a sister might look at her brother. They are self-possessed without parting with any tenderness that is their sex-right; they are superbly independent; they understand."

It is true, as Mr. Lewis points out, that Kipling's picture, in "Naulahka," of Kate, the only Western woman he has drawn, is not altogether flattering. Yet he "has evidently a great respect for her, and pays her the greatest compliment which a novelist can pay, that of marrying her to his hero. And he makes her the means of preaching the lesson upon the value of maternity." We quote further:

"The mother is the recipient of unstinted praise at his hand. Work is his first great necessity for men; everything, even love itself, is secondary to that, and so with women. He pokes fun at their little pretenses and indulges in sarcasms at the expense of their coquetries; but as far as concerns what he considers women's especial work his respect is unstinted, and he accords to the mother the highest terms of praise possible to him. Kipling, then, has not, as is so frequently said, any feeling against women who work, but only against those who are inflated with the idea that they are accomplishing something when in reality they are achieving nothing beyond the satisfaction of their personal vanity.

"Kipling demands from his women as from his men the power of individual and self-forgetful effort, of devotion to work, and of earnest and vigorous life. Where these qualities are absent, he regards all, men and women alike, as incumbrances and stumbling-blocks. It is against another type of woman, the class 'that never could know and never could understand,' that he launches his terrible poem called 'The Vampire.' This particular poem has a peculiar note which is not to be found in any other of the poet's works. It has a touch of the decadent and is rather suggestive of the influence of that group which finds in woman the eternal bane of existence, and instead of the joy of life, its pain and wo."

The "work" even of society women, the intriguing and match-making, the scheming and the small politics, have a fascination for Kipling. Mr. Lewis continues:

"The type of society woman in whom he finds a satisfaction is very clearly shown in Mrs. Hauksbee. She, the arch-schemer, the good-natured, warm-hearted intriguante, is always triumphant, and all her victories are for the good of other people. She goes through the mud of that wretched British-Indian society, nursing the sick, helping nice girls, aiding struggling, uninfluential, and clever young men to realize their ambitions, and sending them on their way with a better understanding of the worth and power of a strong, capable, good woman. She is full of witty sayings charged with wisdom accumulated in her years of society life. In the little that we see of Mrs. Hauksbee, we get glimpses of the very best type of English society woman.

"Then there is the delightful old Hindoo lady in 'Kim,' who is carried along in her chair and is accomplished in all the tricks of dowagers from time immemorial. A deary, scold-loving, kind-hearted old woman, whose foibles remind us of those of some of our own people, and who in some ways would not have been entirely out of her element in a fashionable watering-place of the latter part of the eighteenth century."

Thus "West meets East, and East meets West," as Mr. Lewis passes in review the women of Kipling's imagination. Kipling "addresses us all, men and women," we are reminded in conclusion, "in terms of good comradeship, and he shows us men and women, living and suffering, and, above all, working in 'a world of men.'"

NOTES.

MR. C. LEWIS HIND has lately retired from the editorship of the London *Academy*. His successor is Mr. W. Teignmouth Shore.

MR. ARTHUR STRINGER, author of "The Silver Poppy," indignantly disclaims any intention of satirizing a leading novelist in the portraiture of one of his characters, Cordelia Vaughan.

IT is reported that John Morley received from the publishers a fee of $50,000 for his "Life of Gladstone," just published. This is the largest sum ever paid for a copyright biography, remarks the New York *World*, and yet it is not large recompense when the time and labor involved are considered. "For purposes of comparison," adds the same paper, "there is the American instance of John G. Nicolay and John Hay, who are credited with receiving the same sum, $50,000, from the publishers for their work on 'The Life of Abraham Lincoln,' published in 1890. From his biography of Lincoln, issued soon after the war, Dr. Holland realized about $25,000. James G. Blaine's 'Twenty years in Congress' brought its author $50,000 General Grant's family received something like $300,000 from his Memoirs."

A NEW CARICATURE OF TOLSTOY.
—From *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE LANGLEY AIR-SHIP.

THE recent experiments with Professor Langley's aerodrome, which have ended with an accident, have attracted wide attention, and the disabling of the machine has been the cause of general comment in the daily press—a good deal of it written in whole or partial ignorance of the facts in the case. The inventor himself assures us that the accident was due only to a defect in the launching apparatus and not to any fault of the aerodrome itself, whose ultimate chances of success are not affected. Says *The Scientific American* (October 17) in a description of the accident:

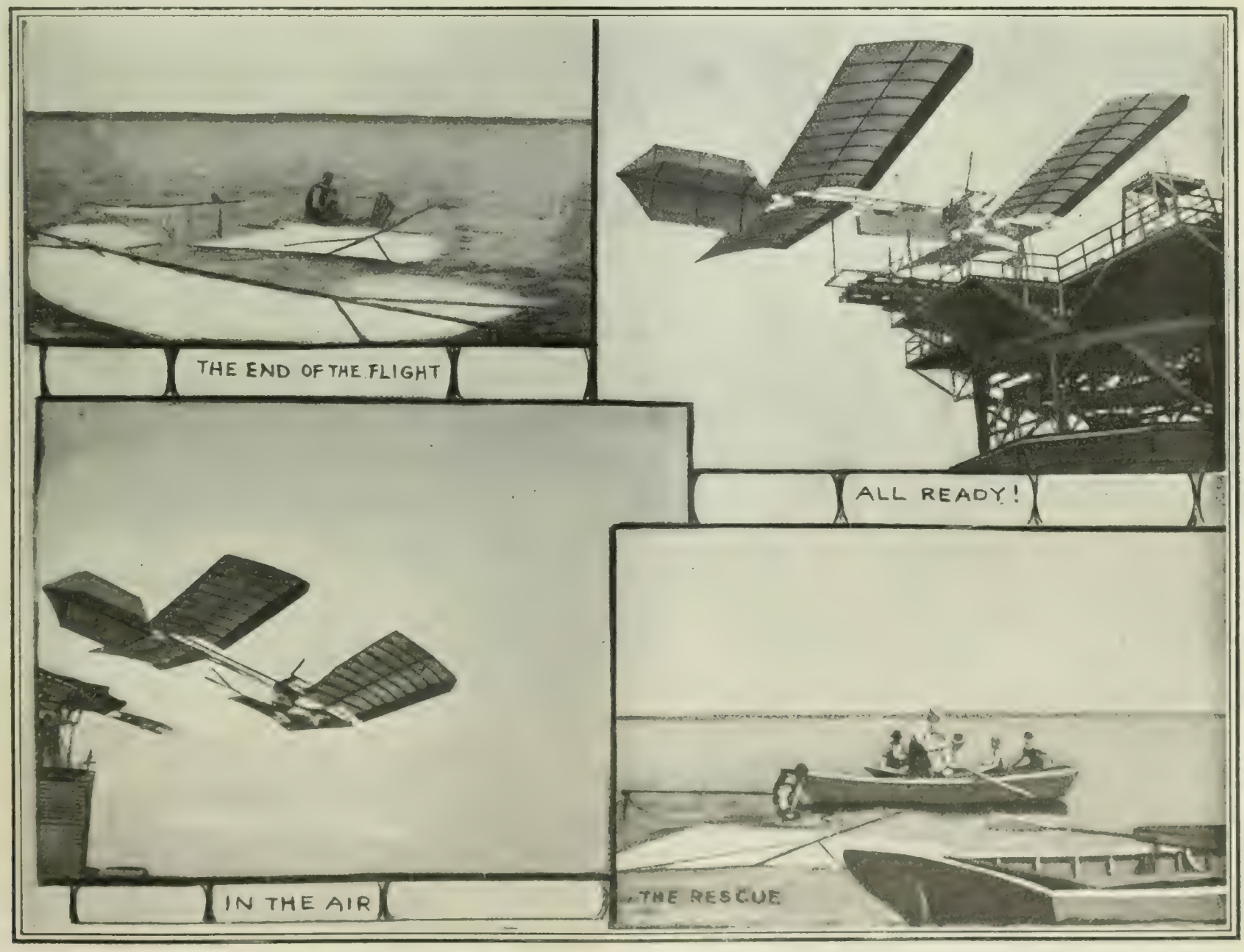
"Those who have the interests of aerial navigation at heart will regret the failure of Professor Langley's last experiment, not so much because the aerodrome refused to fly, but because of the adverse newspaper comment which the trial has prompted. No scientist was ever absolutely successful in every experiment which he has undertaken, least of all is success to be expected in so precarious an undertaking as that of testing the capabilities of a new flying-machine. Professor Langley, despite his failure, deserves his full meed of praise for the earnest attempt which he has made to solve a problem which has puzzled inventors ever since the days of Icarus. He has attacked that problem in no uncertain fashion. This aerodrome of his is the result of years of arduous study and ceaseless experimentation. That it should have failed is to be regarded simply as one step in the solution of the problem of aerial navigation, and not altogether as an abject failure.

"A few months ago a peliminary trial was made, which proved abortive. Prof. C. L. Manley, one of Professor Langley's assistants, entered the 60-foot aerodrome, and started the machinery. The aerodrome refused to move. The cause was a broken valve and other defects in the machinery. A second trial was no more successful, for, altho the engines operated perfectly, one of the propellers flew off the shaft and caused no little injury. The last attempt, made on October 7, had at least the merit that the machine started. The aerodrome slid along 70 feet of elevated track at the rate of 40 feet a second, darted into the air, hovered uncertainly for a moment and then plunged downward into the Potomac. Buoyed up as it was by a number of hollow cylinders, the aerodrome soon arose with its occupant. From all accounts the aerodrome is rather badly damaged. Professor Manley was rescued by a rowboat.

"Professor Langley in an interview with a representative of the Washington *Star* said that he was not an eye-witness of the experiment, having been detained in Washington by business; but he added that on the report of Mr. Manley, who was immediately in charge, he is able to say that the latter's first impression that there had been defective balancing was corrected by a minuter examination, when the clutch which held the aerodrome on the launching-ways and which should have released it at the instant of the fall, was found to be injured. Professor Langley continued:

"'The machinery was working perfectly and giving every reason to anticipate a successful flight, when this accident, due wholly to the launching-ways, drew the aerodrome abruptly downward at the moment of release and cast it into the water near the house-boat. The statement that the machine failed for lack of power to fly was wholly a mistaken one. The engine, the frame, and all the more important parts were practically uninjured. The engine is actually in good working order. The damage done was confined to the slighter portions like the canvas wings and propellers, and these can be readily replaced. The belief of those charged with the experiments in the ultimate successful working of the machine is in no way affected by this accident, which is one of the large chapter of accidents that beset the initial stages of experiments so novel as the present ones. It is chiefly unfortunate as coming near the end of the season when outdoor work of this sort is possible. Whether the experiments will be continued this year or not has not yet been determined.'

"*The Star* states that apart from the main body practically



THE FAILURE OF LANGLEY'S AERODROME.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

nothing that went to make up the air-ship as it was last launched can be made over for use again. The wings, propellers, and rudder are now masses of threads, rags, and splinters. But fortunately these are the parts which, on the whole, are the least expensive and the least difficult of construction. There are several pairs of propellers now in the house-boat shop. These, however, are not of the improved type which Professor Manley perfected just before the experiment. But it does not require more than three or four days to make a pair of propellers. There are now at least two of the big 22 x 12-foot wings in the shop. The work of producing a wing is much more difficult and takes more time than that of constructing a pair of screws. The same is true of the rudder."

Not all of the newspaper comment on the affair has been adverse to Professor Langley, as stated above. The Boston *Advertiser* quotes a scientific man of that city as saying:

"Suppose, when the bicycle had been invented and was first built, Colonel Pope should have taken his first ride in public. Do you think that he could have pedaled gaily down the road or along the cobblestones at his first trial? And if he had fallen off, as, of course, the rider does at the first attempt, would any sane man have been justified in saying that the machine was a failure and that it was impossible for any man to ride on a two-wheeled vehicle? And in Langley's case, Professor Manley (who rode the machine) was traveling over a medium much more unreliable and of course much stranger to him than the solid ground."

This paper goes on to say:

"As Boston scientists look at the experiment, it was partly successful. After spinning along a 70-foot track the machine did sail through the air for 300 feet or so. Any other machine weighing 1,200 pounds would have plunged down to the ground of its own weight. The broad stretch of wings did keep the air-ship afloat for a few seconds against a five-mile breeze. The navigator was not injured, altho the machine was. . . . It will take more than one failure to prove that Langley's idea is hopeless. No machine, Boston scientists think, can fairly be expected to make a successful voyage through the air the first time it is tried. And they know that Langley himself is rather encouraged than discouraged by Wednesday's 'disaster.'"

A Bird Whose Wings are Hands.—Of the South American hoatzin, a bird that in early age has claws on its wings, so that it can climb before it has learned to fly, W. P. Pycraft gives the following interesting information in *Knowledge* (London, October):

"In all other instances the young of birds reared in trees are hatched in a perfectly blind, naked, and helpless condition. Not so with the hoatzin, however. The young emerge from the shell endowed with a very lively disposition, wandering about the branches of the tree on which the nest is placed at their own sweet will. These wanderings are necessarily attended with considerable peril, but the risk of accidents is diminished by the presence of the large claws already referred to. Grasping the boughs with enormous feet, and aided by the claws and beak, they are among the most expert of climbers at a very tender age. But the wing at this time differs in several other remarkable particulars from that of other birds, and even from that of the adult condition. Closely examined, it will be found that the hand is conspicuously longer than the forearm, and that the thumb is also unusually long. Furthermore, the under surface of the thumb and first finger will be found to resemble those of the human finger, in that they terminate in a fleshy ball, obviously useful for grasping purposes. At this time, then, the wings serve the very unbirdlike function of fore legs, and locomotion is quadrupedal rather than bipedal, and this remains the case till the power of flight is attained. There can be little doubt but that the climbing phase in the life-history of this bird is a primitive character, carrying us back to the very dawn of avian development."

SHOOTING "AROUND A CORNER."

A DEVICE, called by its inventor a "hyposcope," for enabling a marksman to aim his piece at an object that can not be seen directly, has been invented by William Youlton, of Brighton, England. Says *The American Inventor* (October 15):

"The instrument consists essentially of a series of mirrors placed at angles to each other in an 'L' tube, which is applied to the rifle forward of the hammer and just behind the rear sight.

"As the illustration shows, the device is used to enable the marksman to aim his gun without exposing any portion of his person to a return fire. The two sights and the object aimed at are clearly visible in the field of the last mirror, and the shooting done with a gun so equipped is said to be fully as accurate as when held in the ordinary way. This, in a few words, is the construction and use of the hyposcope.

RIFLEMAN USING GUN EQUIPPED WITH HYPOSCOPE.

"Going more into detail, it is provided with two scales allowing for the raising and lowering of the top mirror with relation to the sights in order that the gun may be sighted for any distance to which it is capable of carrying. A lateral scale allows of adjustments being made for wind velocity. Both of these movements are controlled by milled-head screws and can easily be made by the marksman without exposing himself to a return fire.

"The instrument weighs about one pound, and can be carried in a holster depending from the belt. As the construction is so simple, there is little to get out of order. If any of the mirrors happen to be broken, they can be very readily replaced by slipping a new glass into the old frame.

"It is claimed by those who have witnessed the practical tests of this instrument that it will greatly increase the accuracy of aim when troops using it are under fire. Statisticians have computed that only one bullet in seven thousand was effective in the recent English war in Africa. It is hoped that this proportion will be reduced by many hundred per cent. by the use of the hyposcope. Troops using this instrument can be absolutely certain that they can not be shot when firing, and will, therefore, it is hoped, be much cooler and take much better aim than is possible under present conditions.

"The instrument has not yet been purchased by the British Government, altho a bill for its use has been presented to Parliament, which will come up next March. It is not to be offered to the United States Government until such changes in its construction have been made as will allow of its being fitted to the rifle by clamps and to allow of its being adjusted to our rifle-sights. Major G. B. Young, of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, made a score of 27 out of a possible 30 at 300 yards, using a hyposcope which was arranged for use with the Lee-Enfield rifle and

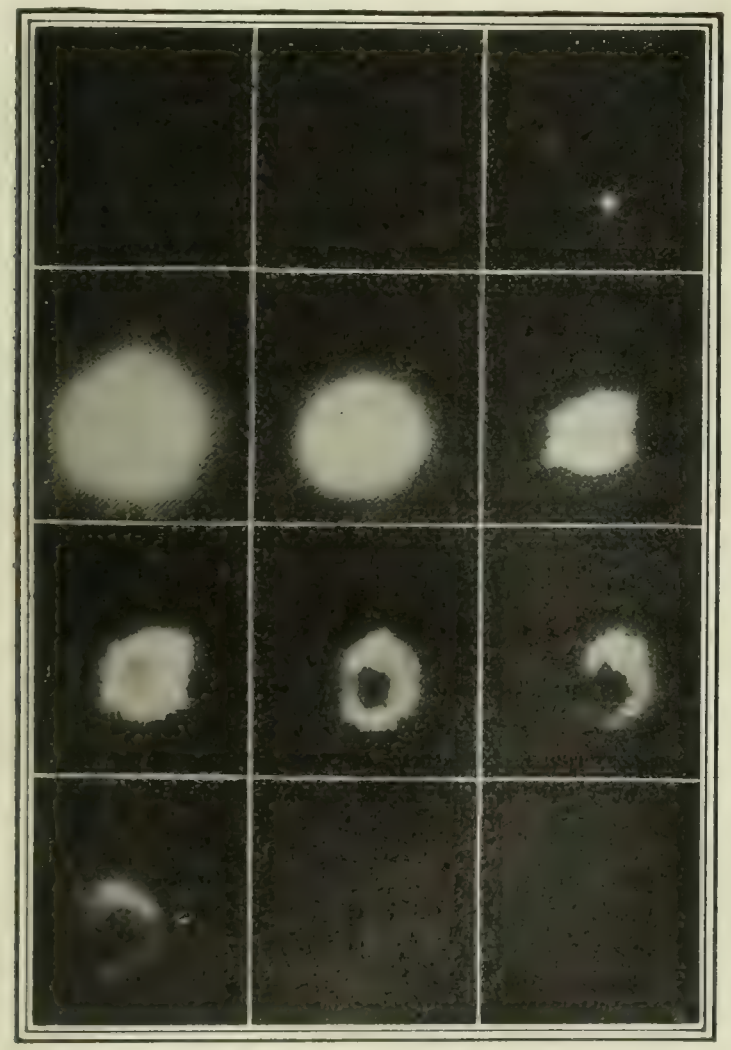
adjusted to a United States magazine-rifle. This was the winning score in this particular contest. The conclusions as to the accuracy of the new accessory are obvious."

A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY OF EXPLOSIONS.

THE present development of chronophotography—the rapid successive production of instantaneous pictures such as are used in the cinematograph—gives us an opportunity to study the different phases of many phenomena that take place in too brief a time to be analyzed in ordinary ways. The flight of a bird, the paces of the horse—these and a hundred other rapid movements or events have had a world of light thrown on them by this kind of photography. Now a French investigator, M. Albert Londe, has used it to investigate the explosion of ordinary flash-light powder. The results of his experiments, which bring out several curious facts and give us valuable information about all explosions of this general type, are given in *La Nature* (September 12) by the investigator himself, from whose account we translate the following paragraphs, descriptive of the accompanying pictures of two different explosions:

"The different phases of the combustion can be very clearly followed: the luminous point, very small at first, grows rapidly larger, until it reaches its maximum, and then are distinguished the folds of the magnesia cloud, whose illumination steadily decreases.

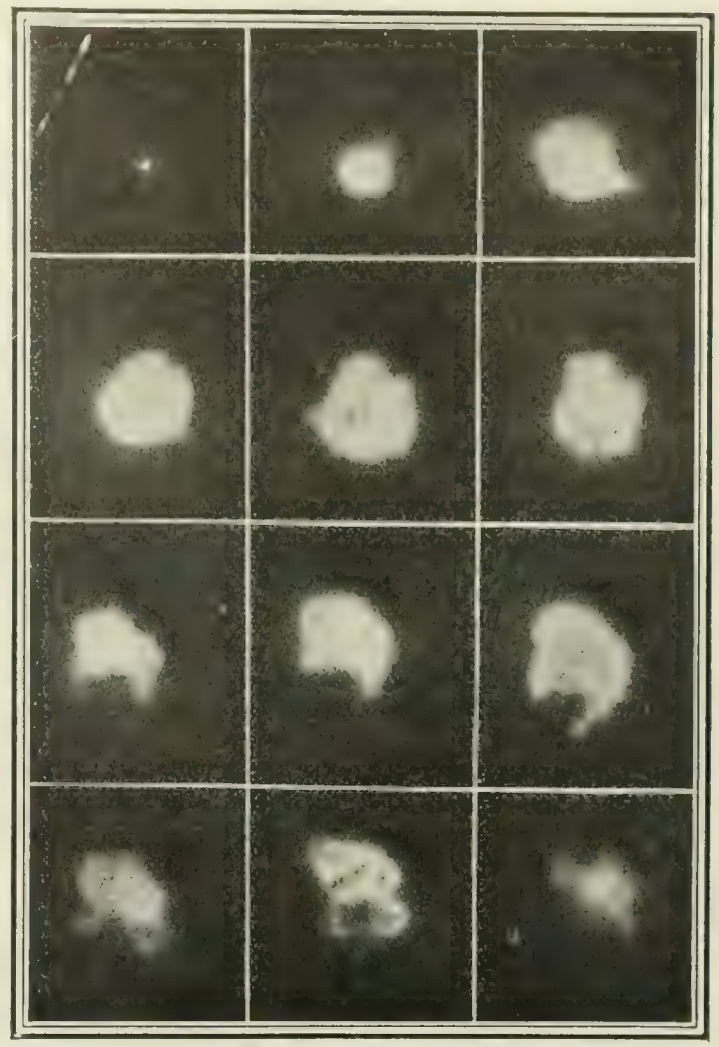
"We see that there is here a real explosion, since the particles of magnesia are projected in all directions. The intensity of these



ANALYSIS OF ZIRCONIA FLASH-LIGHT POWDER

Interval between exposure .01 second; retardation of inflammation .02 second; duration .09 second.

projections and their aspect vary according to the composition of the powders. Some are without them altogether, but these are exceptions. In the second case the inflammation does not take place until the expiration of 0.02 second; the maximum is reached at once and lasts for a very short time, the period of decrease beginning almost immediately. These two examples show the considerable differences that exist between two preparations from the point of view of the duration of combustion, of the inflammability of the mixture, and the actinism of the product. The duration of combustion in the first noticeably exceeds 0.12 second, while that of the other is less than 0.09 second. The first is a very inflammable powder, which nevertheless burns slowly; the second is inflam-



ANALYSIS OF EXPLOSION OF A SLOW FLASH-LIGHT POWDER.

Interval between exposures .01 second; duration of combustion over .12 second.

mable with difficulty, but is much superior in rapidity of combustion.

"In this latter we see the production of an opaque cloud, due to the products of combustion, which occupies a large part of the luminous field. This explains the very different results that are sometimes observed in practise when working in the same conditions and on the same bulk of matter."

In short, the peculiarities of a magnesium-powder explosion as observed by chronophotography are, first, that it has three periods, respectively, of increase, maximum, and decrease of light, whose lengths vary with the composition of the powder; second, that the volume of the light depends not only on the amount of powder burned, but also on its composition; third, that some of the powder is usually hurled about by the explosion before it has time to burn, which explains some anomalous results and is a bad trait; fourth, that rapidity of ignition and rapidity of burning are two different things. As we have seen above, a powder may ignite slowly and burn rapidly, or it may inflate with speed and yet burn slowly. In the latter case the powder loses a great part of its usefulness.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Temperature of the Stars.—That the temperature of a distant radiating body may be estimated by studying the distribution of energy in the spectrum of that body is the opinion of Dr. Harkanyi, and he has proceeded on that assumption to ascertain a number of stellar temperatures. He has in each case obtained two limits within which he believes that the temperature must lie, and he thus finds that our Sun, regarded as one of the stars, has only an average temperature, some of the stars being sensibly hotter, while others are colder. Among the latter are Arcturus and

Aldebaran, which do not exceed 2,000°. The method, thinks the *Revue Générales des Sciences*, is somewhat bold, "but the results at least are interesting, and spectroscopy meets with another fortunate application."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF SUICIDE.

STATISTICS of suicide in the United States for the period covering 1897 to 1901 have been collected and studied by Professor Bailey, of Yale University. Some of the results obtained are, as stated in *The Medical Record* (New York), interesting and unexpected. Says that paper:

"Ten thousand cases were dealt with by Professor Bailey. He finds out of this number that 7,781 males and 2,219 females put an end to their existence, giving a ratio of suicides of males to that of females of three and one-half to one. His statistics show that the period in which *felo de se* is most frequently committed is between the ages of thirty and forty years, closely followed by the period between twenty and thirty years. Almost two-thirds of the suicides occurred between the age of twenty and fifty, while the number of married suicides exceeds that of those who are single. The relative proportions, according to the findings of Professor Bailey, are as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Single	3,129	926	4,054
Married	3,817	990	4,807
Widowed	496	183	679
Divorced	137	52	198
Unknown	202	68	262
Total	7,781	2,219	10,000

"Married men are more prone to take their lives than married women, but more single, widowed, and divorced women commit suicide than men in like conditions. Shooting is the most favorite mode of suicide, and poisoning is a close second. Despondency is the chief cause of suicide, and business losses are more potent factors in driving individuals to the commission of the rash deed than ill health, insanity, disappointment in love, or strong drink. Suicide on account of alcoholism is seventeen times as common among the males as the females, while from business losses the proportion is thirteen to one. Monday is the favorite day for committing suicide, and next comes Sunday. Saturday is the day on which the fewest suicides take place.

"Professor Bailey explains these thus: 'For those who have endured throughout the week there is pay-day at hand, followed by a day of rest. Among the males Monday is preeminently a day for suicide. Females prefer Sunday to Monday. Religious excitement may have something to do with this, but nearly a third of the domestic troubles leading to suicide come on Sunday. Of 10,000 cases. 3,687 occurred in the twelve hours before noon and 5,848 in the remaining twelve hours. Beginning with midnight there is a continuous increase until 6 P.M. The three hours from 6 to 9 P.M. show a falling-off, while from 9 o'clock till midnight is the period of greatest frequency.'"

THE TELEPHONE AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE POST-OFFICE.

A PROPOSAL to use the telephone in rural districts in connection with the post-office has been put forward by Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana. In its main feature, it seems to be a plan to allow correspondents who so desire to have the contents of their letters telephoned to the recipient from the post-office, just as telegrams are now often telephoned from the telegraph office. The sender would purchase and affix to the letter a special stamp indicating this desire to the receiving postmaster. Commenting on this proposition, *The Electrical World and Engineer* says:

"It would seem that such a scheme would abridge the time of delivery several hours, especially in the winter; and, in fact, we can imagine an extension of it by which the person receiving the contents of a letter could dictate to the postmaster or his clerk a telephonic reply if necessary, again paying a small fee for the privilege. Thus a whole day might be saved in the receipt and reply of a letter, and while there may be a general idea that in the rural districts such despatch and celerity would account for little, we are under the impression that in the aggregate a great deal of new business might be created corresponding to the special delivery system already in force in cities.

"It will be observed that this proposed system is predicated upon an extensive network of rural telephone wires, and it serves to call attention to the extensive development that rural telephony has enjoyed of late years; in fact, it may be doubted if the public has any idea of the extent to which telephony is modifying and has already ameliorated some of the conditions of loneliness attached to life on the farm. We note in the New York *Sun* of last Sunday a very intelligent and well-informed article on this subject, giving many details of the manner in which rural telephony has been pushed, particularly by the independents, in the great Middle States and those of the Northwest, and giving an estimate that during the last five years telephones have been put in nearly half a million rural homes. The service very often saves money for the farmer, as well as his labor, furnishes amusement for his wife, puts the doctor and the storekeeper within quicker access, and generally knits the whole community together. It is obvious that the Fairbanks plan would prove another stimulus to this development, and we have, in fact, a suspicion that in some country places where the post-office and the telephone happen to be close together, it would be found that the idea has already been tried under the stress of circumstances and found to work. We trust that Senator Fairbanks will agitate the matter further, for it is in such ways that these modern appliances are brought to their full utility; and unsuspected benefits often crop up from such trials and experiments."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WHY," asks *The Electrical Review*, "has there not been an effective effort to introduce all-metal passenger-cars for railway purposes? The all-steel freight-car has met with deserved success and the railroads can not secure them fast enough; yet the step from the construction of an all-steel freight-car to the construction of an all-steel passenger-car is not an insurmountable one, and we have been informed that one of the Western steam-roads has a steel-car in service."

"TWO University of Michigan students stood in a darkened laboratory recently," says *The American Inventor*, "holding an electric-light bulb between them, like a water-pail. A college professor pulled a lever. The electric bulb suddenly lighted the room, showing an audience—who gazed in amazement at a human electric wire—the arms of the two students through whom the current ran. . . . The students grasped in their hands a short, naked wire, at the center of which the incandescent lamp was suspended. Then with their free hands the boys gripped the broken ends of the 500,000 volt wire and the current which lighted the lamp completed its circuit through their arms. Prof. B. F. Bailey explained the apparatus through which so strong a current of electricity was made harmless. It was a 'step-up' transformer. The fatal current had 240 alternations a second; this new current 800,000 alternations. The current had been transformed from 5,000 to 500,000 volts, and was now harmless."

THE discovery of a new food-substance that stimulates the rapid growth of the organism is announced in the daily press. This substance, we are told, has been named lecithin. Its qualities, according to a correspondent of *The Sun* (New York), "have just been demonstrated by a series of experiments by Dr. Shinkishi Hatai, professor of neurology at the University of Chicago. Dr. Hatai experimented with white rats, and by feeding them lecithin made them grow 60 per cent. faster than they grow ordinarily. This was under conditions of atmosphere and general surroundings that were unfavorable. The scientific men say that lecithin will have a similar effect on human beings. Lecithin, according to the definition given by Dr. Hatai, 'is an organic, phosphorous-containing body found in eggs, brain matter, and the white corpuscles of the blood.' The professor's experiments show that the growth induced by lecithin is normal and healthy. It stimulates all parts of the body exactly alike, thus acting unlike other stimulants."

A REMARKABLE pipe line has just been constructed by the Standard Oil Company from Bakersfield to its refineries at Point Richmond, on San Francisco Bay, a distance of 280 miles. "This pipe line," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "is 8 inches in diameter, and besides being buried in the ground in the usual manner, is covered with asbestos. The reason for this is that the oil is so viscous at ordinary temperatures that it has to be heated before it can be pumped. At each of the pumping-stations, 27 miles apart, a heating-plant is installed. . . . . The pumping of the oil began about two months ago, and the progress through the line was so slow that failure was predicted. The line has, however, proved a success, and the oil is now coming into the Point Richmond refinery at the rate of 20,000 barrels per day. . . . The chief use of California crude petroleum is for fuel. Many of the large steam-plants have discarded coal and now burn oil. The annual consumption of coal in California has been nearly 2,000,000 tons; nearly one-half of this has already been displaced by oil."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM "PLAYED OUT"?

DURING the sessions of the Unitarian Conference, recently held in Atlantic City, some startling facts were brought to light in a report made by the publisher of *The Christian Register*, the denominational organ of the Unitarian Church. He stated that $40,000 had been sunk in the paper in five years, as well as $6,000 for special purposes. He said further: "The difficulties of *The Register* really began a few years ago with the changed conditions affecting all denominational publications, not the Unitarian alone. To-day nearly, if not all, denominational periodicals are supported to a greater or less extent by the missionary funds of the different denominations."

These remarks, which appear in the official report of the proceedings of the Conference, are printed in several religious papers, and evoke some interesting comment. *The American Hebrew* (New York) says:

"Religion received a setback a quarter-century ago from which it is only now recovering. Churches have not multiplied in proportion to schools, and it would be idle to deny that the religious press has failed to keep pace with the growth of the people. The decline in religion and the greater attention to religious matters in the secular press were largely responsible for it. To these has recently come a third weakening influence: advertisers in the past looked upon the religious weekly as a specially desirable medium; while the secular paper was cast aside as soon as read, the religious journal was kept from week to week, and was passed from hand to hand; hence advertising was not so evanescent as in the secular papers. But the latter developed great circulations, larger than was possible for any religious journal, and advertisers, whose methods change from time to time, came to look upon the size of a circulation as preferable to its quality, and hence passed over the religious paper. . . . The material reduction in the receipts from advertising, for the reason mentioned, has played havoc with the religious press all along the line. Papers of old standing, like *The Evangelist*, which for over eighty years, under the able editorship of the Field family, exerted a wide influence, *The Jewish Messenger*, which, under its founder, the late Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs, and for a time under his son and successor, so worthily represented the American Jewish community, as well as others of equally high standing, have been forced to the wall and absorbed by younger contemporaries because of the inexorable demands of the counting-room. *The Christian World* and *The Congregationalist*, for eighty years the honored representative of the Congregational Church, were quite recently amalgamated and acquired as a church property because of financial conditions, lest the denomination be left unrepresented in the journalistic world. *The Outlook* and *The Independent*, in view of the conditions we have outlined, have largely changed their character and form. *The Christian Register*, after a life of three-quarters of a century, backed by a community recognized for its intelligence, enterprise, and wealth, would have ceased its ennobling work ere this but for the fund of $52,000 raised in 1897 for its continuance under the egis of the Unitarian Church."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, however, thinks that the moral to be drawn from existing facts is not that religious journalism has failed, but that "liberalism" has been found wanting. It declares:

"Our Unitarian editor has gotten a very erroneous idea in regard to how 'the evangelical papers' are sustained. Outside of the Methodist body, we know of no denominational newspapers that are supported out of the funds of their respective churches, and in this case, we understand they are maintained from the proceeds of the Book Concern, and not out of purely missionary funds. As to the Presbyterian papers, none of them receive aid from any church funds. They are exclusively individual enterprises, and stand or fall as they have, or lack, a paying constituency. One of our once leading Presbyterian journals took the liberal side during the Briggs contest and had to be bolstered up to the tune, it is said, of $50,000, not from missionary funds, but from the pockets of sympathizing friends; but it finally weakened and expired by absorption in an undenominational rival. But all our existing papers have managed to live because they represent interested constituencies, or have those back of them who have good-sized purses. . . . On the other hand, it shows that Unitarianism in its organic life is greatly waning when it can not sustain its chief, if not its sole, organ. The paper must be a losing affair when it sinks $40,000 in five years, besides $6,000 for special purposes. It shows that Unitarians generally care very little for it, and that it has had to rely upon the few to support it, and now, as a last resort, it has to beg for a slice of the missionary funds of the Unitarian Association to keep it alive. It is finding that liberalism does not pay as a newspaper venture in the long run."

The Christian Commonwealth (London) devotes a leading editorial to the question, "Is Religious Journalism Played Out?" and comes to the conclusion that it must be answered with an emphatic negative. We quote:

"Many people have never properly apprehended the use of a religious journal. It is an instrument, and a purely modern one; it is a wonderful evolution of the ages in accordance with the great law of demand and supply, and its use is to aid Christian people in the advancement of the Kingdom of God; it systematizes the purposes which the old prophets executed spasmodically and intermittently. Hosea and Haggai would to-day have been great religious editors. A Christian journal is not an organ of heresy, nor a standard of artificial orthodoxy, but a banner lifted up amongst the people to rally them on the Lord's side, to muster the forces of truth against error, and to reenforce the representation of right against wrong. It is not a museum of mummied dogmas, but an exponent of living opinions and reforming aspirations. It should bring truth in its noblest aspects and most attractive guise into the home, and should be a pioneer of the church in all quarters where the living voice does not penetrate. Its place is in the workshop, the counting-house, the cottage, the ship, the railway-carriage, the school, and the mansion. It is the transfiguration of the newspaper and the constant commentator and illustrator of the Bible itself.

"A religious journal which can point to a past history of twenty-two years may presume to greet its readers with the confidence which is inspired by survival in an age of almost crushing competition. . . . In the middle of the last century the strong current of revivalism which throbbed through evangelical circles produced a new departure in religious periodical literature. Some of the most powerful and popular of the Christian organs now in circulation then came into existence, but they have considerably modified their aspect and their aim, and in some cases have changed title, form, and scope. It is a remarkable fact that there is no very popular journal before the Christian public on other than evangelical lines. Sectional papers appear and are in some cases well supported by powerful parties, both Anglican and nonconformist, but these are generally finding the conditions of continued existence increasingly difficult. On the other hand, where denominationalism is neither censured nor emphasized, but a comprehensive sympathy with all workers for Christ is accentuated, the broadening of the journalistic base is a secret of almost assured success."

Science as a Foe of Religious Credulity.—A rather novel view of the relation of science to religion is taken by Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton University. In an article on "The Outlook of Science and Faith," which appears in *The Princeton Theological Review* (October), he says:

"The iconoclastic function of science is sometimes regarded as unfavorable; but we regard it as wholesome and necessary. Our Savior often warned men to consider the cost before becoming his followers. There is still far too much blind faith in the world, and discrimination is essential to a healthy mind. In secular matters men trust too easily in rotten ships, and rotten business combinations, and in fraudulent drugs and adulterated foods; and worst of all, they trust for their souls to anything that is named religion, tho it may be very corrupt and God-dishonoring. Even the existence of an effete cult is sometimes advanced as an argument for our withholding Christianity from a country. Neither sound reason nor Holy Scriptures indorses unquestioning faith. 'Prove all things; and hold fast that which is good.' Science is an excellent detective of frauds spiritual as well as secular. It is heartless in exposing and condemning the bad, and thereby opens

the way for the good. Our missionaries say that it is their most effective ally, as every false system contains elements which it must condemn. . . . Men will always differ greatly as to their estimate of various elements of what we call Christianity. But the general and the widely admitted fact is that amidst the struggle for existence of all the world's religions, the Gospel of Christ, and it only, is being found preeminently the fittest to survive."

AS TO THE "DUTY" OF CHURCH-GOING.

IT seems somewhat paradoxical to suppose that the problems presented by a decreasing church attendance, presumably due to religious indifference, are to be solved by appealing to individuals to act on the basis of personal "expediency." Yet this is the position taken by Margaret Deland, the well-known novelist, in an article contributed to the New York *Independent* (October 15). She writes:

"It is not so very long ago that church-going and character were synonymous, not that everybody who went to church was good, but everybody who was good went to church. Only the scoffer and the very black sheep stayed away. To say of a man that he was not a church-goer was equivalent to saying that he was to be looked upon with suspicion, or, at any rate, with grave disapproval. Christian people in those days had clear and simple judgment in such matters. Salvation, they said, depended upon the knowledge of God, and knowledge of God depended upon the church. The logical deduction from the premise was that everybody ought to go to church.

"One looks back upon the simple and uncomplicated frame of mind which could make such a statement almost with envy. It belonged to a period of definite ethical outlines and plain, elemental laws; to a time when people said 'this is right'; 'that is wrong'; when, for instance, with clean-cut certainty they declared that cards were the devil's prayer-book; and added that if one used the devil's litany one was in a fair way to go to the devil, forever and ever. But how differently we put such things to ourselves, we complex sinners of 1903! We hesitate to pronounce anything entirely good or entirely bad. We, for example, know the relation of recreation to character, and believe in the card-table accordingly. Yet we have an uneasy consciousness of the devil in relation to bridge. Our fathers, or certainly our grandfathers, had no such uneasiness. They saw things simply—right or wrong, black or white. We, unsimple folk, are bewildered by a multitude of shades of gray.

"There are many of these gray questions; dingy white some of them are, or plaid, or check; there are apparently very few unmistakably black ones, on which we can come out with a whole-souled reference to the devil and all his works! And this question of the duty of going to church is one of the gray ones."

MARGARET DELAND,
Author of "John Ward, Preacher," etc.

That church-going has ceased to be "a matter of course" will hardly be denied. It has become a matter of effort on the part of the pastor to "get people to come," as the phrase is; a matter "of reluctant duty on the part of some of the people who do not come," and "no matter at all to the people who stay away." We quote further:

"Yet, in spite of the effort in the pulpit, in spite of the sense of duty in the pews, a comparison of church attendance to-day with that of thirty or forty years ago presents an astonishing difference. The scattered congregations seems to be made up of two classes: old, anxious, conservative souls, who scold the empty pews; young, rebellious, careless souls, who come because parental authority requires it, but who promise themselves freedom at the earliest possible moment. And between these two classes, which sprinkle themselves over the half-empty church, there is a great gulf fixed—a gulf of misunderstanding and lack of sympathy. The older people are bitter and hark back to some elemental law of their youth as to the 'duty' of going to church; the younger people are contemptuous and declare that they are a law unto themselves. . . . But where are the people who are missed? (We are not just now asking about the people who do not go to church anyhow or anywhere; the reckless, selfish, dissolute people; such persons from the beginning have been non-church-goers, and so do not come into the present puzzle.) But where are the people who a generation ago would have been as regular in their attendance at church as their pastor himself? The people who are neither young nor old, bitter nor contemptuous, conservative nor impatient? Where are they, these people of intelligence and conscientiousness, of upright life, of responsibility, or even of mere harmless, pleasant living?

"They can be found easily enough; they are reading their papers on Sunday morning, or writing letters, or playing golf, or perhaps lying in their beds half asleep over a novel. They are studying, they are deep in some professional work, they are doing anything and everything—except going to church. In the churches on Sunday morning the preachers upbraid them; the old-fashioned folk reprobate them for their bad example, and the young people envy them."

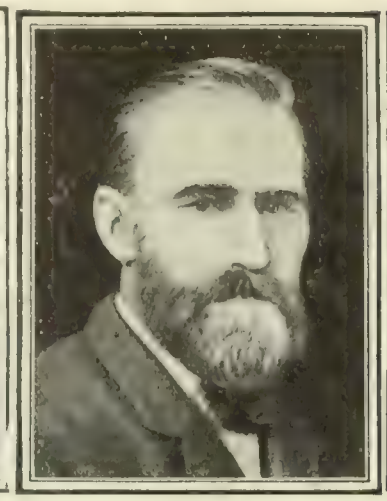
Mrs. Deland attributes the decline in church-going to two main causes. The first is that rooted in the "ideal of personal liberty," which demands that each individual receive his God for himself. "We can no longer say it is a duty to go to church because we shall be taught what to believe, because we know that we shall believe not what we ought, but what we must, or else lose our intellectual integrity." The second cause is that rooted in the growing tendency to detach religion from the church atmosphere. "No reverent or sensitive mind can contemplate the august temples, even of the pagan past, without spiritual emotion; but equally no reverent mind can deny the worship of the Eternal far outside the walls of any church." So the matter of church-going narrows itself down to a personal choice as to "what is *best for each soul.*" Mrs. Deland concludes:

"Is there any other basis of conduct? Is not expediency, in its noblest sense, that elemental law of life, both material and spiritual, of which we felt the need in all these gray questions which confront us? Expediency was the basis of that primitive expression of the difference between right and wrong—'Be good or be damned.' It is the highest suggestion of spirituality in: 'This is eternal life—that ye shall know the Father.' One saying seems to us ignoble, and the other divine—yet both grow out of this despised word *expediency*—the recognition of what is best. When the soul recognizes its own best, the 'ought' can be answered easily enough. It can not lay down a rule for other people, but it reaches an

DEACON FRANK W. COTTON, Who managed the practical details of the crusade.

DR. A. J. GLADSTONE DOWIE, Son of the Founder.

OVERSEER JANE DOWIE, Wife of the Founder.



DEACON R. H. HARPER, Mayor of Zion City.

DEACON C. J. BARNARD, General Financial Manager at Zion City.

SOME LEADERS OF THE "ZION RESTORATION HOST."

elemental law for itself. . . . If we obey this law, we will trust a little more. We will trust the purpose of the Eternal. We will trust the individual soul. We will so trust in the divine principle which has created the church that we shall be able to believe in the continuance of the principle without the church. We shall believe in the *permanence of the soul's relation to God!* In trusting the principle of the church even to the point of contemplating the end of the church as an institution, we only trust the sunrise to fade into high and splendid noon. And trusting, we wait; without dogmatism, only with hope. We look at the solemn verdict of human experience that the church is necessary; and we look also at the demand of the individual for personal experience and judgment—and we wait:

—'my faith is large in Time,
And that which shapes it to some perfect end.'"

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON THE DOWIE CRUSADE.

THE invasion of New York by Mr. Dowie and three thousand members of the "Zion Restoration Host," the vast public meetings in Madison Square Garden and Carnegie Hall, the organized house-to-house canvass of the metropolis by enthusiastic missionaries, have all combined to create one of the most remarkable religious sensations of modern times. "Dowie's crusade," as the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of New York, remarks, "is unlike anything in a religious way that the world has ever seen." And *The Christian Herald* adds: "Even if it should be productive of nothing else, Dowie's visit will have given our churches a valuable object-lesson in active, energetic, personal work that should not be overlooked." *The Outlook* says:

"At all events, the 'invasion' is a proof of Dowie's shrewd appreciation of advertising. No more striking way of calling the public attention to himself could be devised than this simultaneous movement in many special trains of three thousand people all implicitly obeying their leader's will. . . . In these four things are found the secret of Dowie's power: he knows how to amuse men by novel display; he knows how to satisfy the strange yet common longing to submit to absolute authority, to have some one else think and decide and order; he has great business sagacity; he claims to cure diseases, not by philosophy, but by direct miracle based on personal faith in himself. In short, he plays on men's weakness with high skill and astounding self-confidence. He has been described as a rare combination of unctuousness and business sagacity. He has established a theocracy which is also a manufacturing industry. His claims to inspiration and to be the recipient of the prophetic mantle of Elijah by reincarnation are not only puerile, but are little more than burlesque, and of late he seems to be throwing a cloud of fog about these pretensions which may indicate that he is preparing to discard them. With minds of a certain order he is successful because he first dazzles them by his imperious assertions; then amuses them by uniforms, banners, offices, promotions, and liturgies; and finally bribes them, so to speak, by promising them to cure their diseases in this world and giving them special assurance of joy in the world to come. It ought in justice to be added that austere morality (including abstinence from drink, tobacco, and the theater) is not only preached, but enforced, and that in many respects the religion preached is that to be found in any sincere Christian church."

A PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE DOWIE MEETINGS IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

There is much in the city of New York crying out for rebuke and reform, observes *The Christian Intelligencer;* but "judging from the opening of his campaign, this sacrilegious mountebank is not fitted for the work." "He is not an orator, in the better sense," says *The Christian Work and Evangelist*, "and he often uses language of the most common—not to say coarse—and undignified character, and his delivery is not elegant and often in the worst possible taste. Yet he has a magnetic power to draw vast audiences and to keep them under the spell of his influence." *The Christian Advocate* comments:

"John Alexander Dowie either believes with all his soul that he is the special messenger referred to in the New Testament, Elijah III., who is to come before the final day, or he knows that he is not. In the latter case he is an impostor of the worst type; in the former, self-deceived.

"The qualities which prove that he is not a restorer, Elijah III., or any other special messenger of Almighty God, are his mixture of ambition, worldly cunning, malignity against all who criticize him, destitution of even the germs of Christian charity, overweening vanity, blasphemous familiarity with God, love of luxury, and intense devotion to his own pecuniary interest and that of his family. Both the spirit and the power of Elias are absent; the vituperator and the buffoon pre-

dominate. In personal characteristics Dowie greatly resembles Brigham Young—an autocrat, a business man of great ability, brooking no opposition, using the Scriptures with the familiarity of a practised theologian, but always twisting them to support his claims.

"Brigham Young taught total abstinence and enforced it upon his people; so does Dowie.

"Brigham Young took charge of their financial interests and managed matters so that they prospered; so does Dowie.

"Brigham Young taught polygamy; Dowie teaches no immorality of any kind. Brigham Young preached nothing that had a tendency to secure genuine Christian conversion, tho he professed to believe in the Bible; Dowie on such subjects preaches well. Brigham Young professed to heal diseases through the power of God; so does Dowie. Brigham Young professed to receive 'revelations'; but all to increase his power; so does Dowie. Brigham Young was not foolish enough to prohibit the use of medicinal means; Dowie does this."

The Independent says:

"We confess that we are not of those who believe Dr. Dowie to be an absolute conscious fraud. We have for years studied his 'Leaves of Healing,' which contains his sermons, and we have watched the growth of his church and institutions. We have recognized the canny shrewdness of his financial operations, and we do not forget some incidents in his career which came before the courts and which indicated a failure to recognize the full force of the eighth commandment. And yet we do not agree with those who declare that he is a wilful hypocrite, playing the part of a prophet to deceive the people and gobble their wealth.

"To us it seems more credible that he is honest in making the claim for himself which he presents to the people of Chicago and New York, extravagant and fantastic as it is. There has been a gradual growth in his preposterous self-delusion. When he was simply a believer in divine healing, deceived by his literalistic treatment of Scripture, he claimed no more than a plenty of people in the Christian church have claimed or believed. But Dr. Dowie has a peculiar faculty of positiveness which is the chief element in what we call the power of personal magnetism or hypnotism. He asserts so stoutly that other people think he must know. We have seen a multitude persuaded by Christian Science people, even that they did not ache when they did. Dr. Dowie told people that they would get well by his prayers, and they did get well, and he felt that he had a peculiar divine power. That made him speak with more and more authority. He confused his own self-assertion with the commands of God. His success developed his delusion. His conceit deceived himself while it deceived others. Then he grew arrogant, dictatorial, almost blasphemous. His was a 'strong delusion,' which led him to 'believe a lie,' the supreme lie being that he was the promised 'Restorer,' the new 'Elijah,' the prophesied one who should establish Zion on earth and usher in the victorious kingdom of God. . . . . "Thus far Dr. Dowie's mission in Chicago has been a great success. It may grow to much larger proportions. The undiscriminating, who are so constituted that they must believe positive assertions, are many. If they are healed, if their acceptance of the teaching makes them consciously purer and truer and more religious, they take that effect on themselves as sufficient evidence of the truth of the doctrine. Thus earnestness convinces. Thus Mormons and Babists gain and keep converts. But the end will come. There are in Dr. Dowie's organization peculiar seeds of weakness. He stands in the public gaze. He poses in vast dignity of carriage and dress and authority. He insists on strict obedience, which will not always be given. He so eagerly grasps financial results, with his great schemes, that he is liable to transgress the claims of justice and the statutes of law, and here may be his fall. At best he is mortal, and already old, and a fourth Elijah can find no Biblical countenance. There will arise dissensions within his phalanstery when its creator and master loses his grip. Meanwhile it is worth study, and demands some respect for what is good in it; and it supplies a striking example of how far astray faith and righteousness overmuch can lead credulity which craves to be led."

A clergyman of the Church of England who attended one of the Dowie meetings in Madison Square Garden has declared (in *The Sun*) that he was "much impressed" by the Zion ceremonial, as well as by the earnestness and apparent sincerity of Dowie's followers. A distinguished Jesuit has also treated the demonstration as an example of religious zeal from which all may profit. On the other hand, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst found everything to condemn and nothing to edify in Dowie's "services." In an open letter to the self-proclaimed prophet, he says:

"I attended your service at Madison Square Garden last evening, and I went determined to enjoy it if I could, and to be benefited by it, and to go away and refute some of the charges that I had heard alleged against you. But it was of no use; your behavior on the platform crushed every throb of sympathy I had with you.

"I never heard from a public speaker such a discharge of effervescent wrath and coarse invective. I went to hear you preach the gospel, and you preached Dowie, Zion City, 'stink pot.' I was ashamed of you, and almost ashamed to be in your audience. It was a long way below the standard even of the circuses that I have attended in the same Garden. The only consolation I could derive was that it was so abominable and so far beyond the bounds of the respectable that even those in your congregation who did not know what Christianity is would have no idea that it had anything to do with what you were saying.

"Of course the ridiculousness of the performance was only enhanced by the immensity of your pretensions. If you claimed to be only an ordinary man, there might be some hope for you, even with what you call the 'rabble'; but the rabble is discriminating and can discriminate as keenly as the keenest between a prophet and a juggler, between an Elijah and a mountebank."

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Brooklyn, speaking at the Baptist Ministers' Conference in New York, last week, scored Dowie in even more caustic language. Balaam, he said, rode a single ass, but this incarnated Balaam is a much heavier weight. Ten thousand asses are necessary to bear him, and they do, bending their backs beneath the load with docility. Dowie's errand to New York Dr. Henson described as being like Saul's—in search of stray asses. "In all probability he won't go back empty-handed," said the preacher.

If clerical critics have been rough on Dowie, Dowie has been even rougher on them. *The Evening Post* has culled the following selection of choice epithets which have been publicly bestowed on ministers, audiences, and reporters. They indicate, it thinks, "the mental caliber and attainments of the man":

Stink pot,	cowardly,	micromaniac,
whisky pot,	dirty, hungry dogs,	disgusting trash,
beer pot,	miserable swine,	newspaper dogs,
dirty birds,	dirty curs,	miserable mosquitoes,
curs,	blowflies,	hungry, filthy curs,
hounds,	unclean curs,	miserable anarchist,
dogs,	disgusting tramps,	drugpot,
dirty yellow dogs,	stupid dogs,	maggots,
swine,	hungry pigs,	lice,
razor-back swine,	muck eaters,	miserable rats,
yellow curs,	swine troughs (newspapers),	literary sewer,
liar,		wallowers in muck.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Rev. Dr. Henry Robert Percival, rector of the Church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia, who died recently at the age of forty-nine years, held a prominent place in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), indeed, takes the view that he was perhaps "its greatest theologian." Among the more noteworthy of his contributions to theological literature may be mentioned "The Doctrine of the Episcopal Church," "The Digest of Theology," and "The Invocation of Saints, treated Theologically and Historically."

THE Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, who returned not long ago from an evangelizing tour in the Philippines, Japan, and China, declares that China is the most important mission-field in the world. In an interview published in the Boston *Congregationalist*, he gives the following reasons for this statement: "In the first place, the Chinaman is far and away the strongest man in the East. In the second place, the solution of the Chinese question is the most important of all the questions now confronting the world. Without Christianity all the Powers of the earth are not able to solve that question."

THE institutional church, says the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London, "needs one minister to be a prophet in the pulpit and another to be a business manager." With this view *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis) expresses agreement. "It is not often," it says, "that the prophetic and the commercial temperaments are so united in one man that he can do all the work that is demanded by a church which takes upon itself the functions of a board of charities, an educational commission, and a society for social betterment. But that does not prove that the institutional church is undesirable or impracticable. It only proves that the church needs to call into its service more consecrated business managers, so that the born prophets may not fall into disrepute on account of their inability to serve tables."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADIAN PRESS ON THE ALASKA DECISION.

"TEACHER: Describe Canada.

"PUPIL: Canada is that portion of North America which the United States doesn't want."

Such is the acrid wit of the Montreal *Herald* with reference to the Alaska boundary decision, and it not inaptly sums up Canadian opinion as set forth in the Canadian press. "The finding," declares *The Globe* (Toronto), "will arouse strong and lasting indignation all over the Dominion, based on a sense of wrong that no consideration of imperial interest will deaden." *The Herald* (Montreal) is incensed at the London papers for advising Canada not to criticize. "Great Scott!" it says, "when our territory is given away, the least they might leave us is the right to growl." "Had we better not," asks *The Free Press* (Ottawa), "make sure of our title to the Hudson Bay coast and the fringe of territory that skirts the Arctic Ocean? Some enterprising American may settle there." *The Daily Witness* (Montreal) interprets as follows the general Canadian sentiment that Great Britain sets more store by United States friendship than by Dominion rights:

"Mr. Goldwin Smith put the thing in a nutshell when he said that Great Britain could not afford for Canada's sake to quarrel with the United States. In fact, the path taken has simply been the path of least resistance. The weakest must go to the wall. Our own expectation on the subject was based first on the fact that this is not the first occasion by many that boundary interests between Great Britain and the United States have been dealt with, and they have been invariably decided in favor of the United States. Secondly, the United States was in possession of the disputed territory, and it was morally certain that nothing but war would get them out of it. Thirdly, it was to be expected that Great Britain would consider her own interests rather than ours, and it is undoubtedly to her interest to be friendly toward the United States and to have that country friendly to her. In fact, speaking with the candor which the occasion calls for, we may fairly say that that friendship is her paramount interest."

The belief that Great Britain will never prejudice the claims of the United States to additional Canadian interests is generally entertained by the Dominion press. "Canadians should not be embittered by the truth, but they should no longer be blind to the truth," asserts *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto). It adds:

"The genius of British diplomacy and the naval and military strength of Britain will never be employed to thwart the greed of the United States. It is not the few islands or harbors on the Alaska coast that Canada cares about. Canadians do not want Britain to go to war over any purely Canadian issue. Canada would not willingly sacrifice the life of one Ontario farm boy for all the territory in dispute. The trouble is that the triumph which the United States owes to Lord Alverstone will stimulate its appetite for similar triumphs. The great American mind is now filled with the idea that Great Britain would do anything or sacrifice anything rather than offend the Republic, and the Republic will now deal with Canada in the spirit of a litigant who realizes that every dispute goes to a final tribunal in which the United States can not lose."

Here and there a dissenting view is expressed, but with some lack of emphasis. Thus the London *Advertiser* says: "The Alaska boundary decision will be accepted by sensible Canadians without complaint or recrimination." And *The Gazette* (St. John, N. B.) protests against the assertion that Canada made a mistake in permitting an Englishman to become a member of the tribunal:

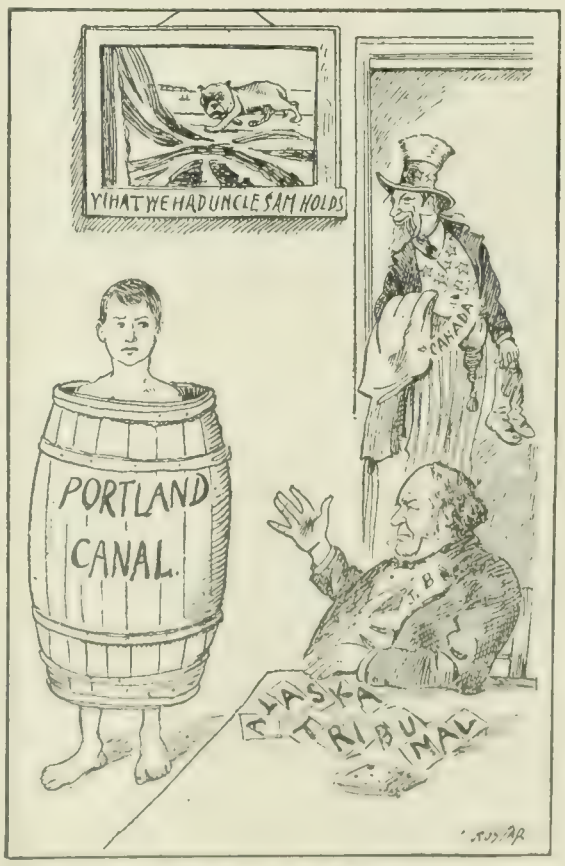
"We do not for a single moment doubt Lord Alverstone's uprightness of character or his entire independence of mind in dealing with the question. The unfortunate part of the finding is that it is not concurred in by Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth. Canadians who have made a study of the boundary question had the completest confidence in the Canadian contention, and their disposition will be to uphold the action of their representatives on the tribunal. The legal attainments of Mr. Aylesworth are particularly high, probably as high as those of Lord Alverstone. But because Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth may be right and Lord Alverstone may be wrong does not warrant the criticism that Canada made a mistake in having an Englishman on the tribunal. The answer to it is that we would have been willing and even eager to have submitted the question to his decision. That is what it came to, and by it we must be bound, even if we erred in our judgment as to his competency."

COMPENSATION.

UNCLE SAM: "I kalkilate them Canucks 'll make no more fuss n' bother about yeou givin' me a little tex their land?"

MR. BULL: "Ow! bless your 'art! I'll fix them by agiven' of a few cheap titles to their politicians."

The Ward (Toronto).



BEARING THE NEWS.

JOHN BULL: "I regret to report that the award has yet h'uncle h'all yer clothes."

UNCLE SAM: "Yes, but I kalkulate he kin keep the barrel."

—*The Telegram* (Toronto.)

CANADIAN CARTOONS ON THE BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

WHY MR. BALFOUR IS THOUGHT TRICKY.

PERSONAL comment of a nature calculated to be painful to the Prime Minister of England is freely indulged in by the London press as well as by the leading provincial papers of Great Britain. Mr. Balfour's sense of honor has, in fact, become the subject of animated discussion not only by all opposition organs, but even by those journals which profess esteem for his character and individual qualities. Those publications which profess to be shocked by the recent conduct of the Prime Minister—in its moral aspects—include *The Spectator*, the influential London weekly; *The Standard* (London), the great Conservative daily; and the London *News*. The last-named Liberal organ has always, however, denounced the moral obliquity, as it considers it, of Mr. Balfour. On the other hand, the candor and straightforwardness of the head of the ministry

are championed by *The St. James's Gazette* (London) and *The Saturday Review* (London).

The question is this: Did Mr. Balfour act honorably when he concealed from Lord George Hamilton and from Mr. Ritchie the fact that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had resigned? Mr. Balfour had had the Chamberlain resignation in his pocket for a week when a certain conference of ministers was held. Yet he said nothing about it, altho his associates were deemed by his critics entitled to the information, and altho it is believed he must have known that the information would have modified their position considerably. Here is the way *The Spectator* puts the case:

"If the spirit in which his [Mr. Balfour's] negotiations are conducted resembles that in which he treated Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, no man of ordinary spirit, and also no man of ordinary prudence, would care to place himself in his power. The story of the recent cabinet resignations as told in the letters of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton published in Thursday's papers shows a most astonishing want of frankness on the part of Mr. Balfour in dealing with his colleagues. We do not say that Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh would have been able to imitate the Duke of Devonshire and remain in the cabinet had they known that Mr. Chamberlain was resigning. Very possibly they would have felt compelled to resign in any case; but at any rate they were entitled to know the very material fact that Mr. Chamberlain had tendered his resignation. The withholding of that fact has given Lord George Hamilton an unquestionable right—and Mr. Ritchie and Lord Balfour of Burleigh also, if, as we presume is the case, they, too, were not told—to feel that he was not treated as a man has a right to expect to be treated when he is dealing with friends and colleagues, *i.e.*, with perfect openness and candor. When friends and colleagues are dealing with each other over a disputed point, they expect to be informed, and especially by any person who is acting as a leader, and so is in the position of a trustee for the body of which he is the head, of all the facts, and can justly claim that no concealment of any kind shall take place. It is not material to say that Mr. Chamberlain's communication was 'between himself and Mr. Balfour,' and concerned those two alone; or to urge that Mr. Balfour was not bound by custom or usage to communicate letters received from other members of his administration. These are lawyer-like excuses, but they do not hold in cases where, as among political colleagues, absolute candor is the essential condition. What Mr. Balfour had to consider was, not what Lord George Hamilton had a strict right to know, but what he would naturally and properly prefer to know before he took the step of resignation."

What makes the whole transaction "look the more disagreeable," according to this influential weekly, "is the fact that tho the others were not, the Duke of Devonshire was told that Mr. Chamberlain had resigned." The inference drawn reflects upon Mr. Balfour. To quote:

"By concealing the letter at first he obtained the resignations which he desired to take place. By producing it a little later he prevented a resignation which he greatly desired to avoid. In other words, Mr. Balfour wished to clear off such stubborn free-traders as Mr. Ritchie, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord George Hamilton, and to create vacancies in the great offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for India which could be filled in by men of the kind he now affects—*i.e.*, men who at heart believe in Mr. Chamberlain's policy but are afraid to advocate it openly until they see more clearly which way the electoral cat is going to jump. At the same time he wished to keep the Duke of Devonshire with him because of the immense influence on public opinion exercised by the duke."

There is another feature of Mr. Balfour's conduct in the present crisis which is found inconsistent with ethics. *The Standard* puts the matter with candor by averring that the Prime Minister is playing some sort of a "trick" upon the country:

"We have been told that the Prime Minister and the late Colonial Secretary are really working together for the same object, and that the separation between them is merely a clever piece of tactics. We have been asked to admire them as they play the game 'with the perfect mutual understanding and the consummate skill of a pair of accomplished whist players.' But straightforward Englishmen do not appreciate that particular kind of accomplishment in their public men, and it is easy to understand that a statesman with the Duke of Devonshire's character and record will have nothing to do with a policy which has to be carried out under such conditions."

The allusion to the "consummate skill of a pair of accomplished whist players" is based upon an editorial utterance in the London *Times*. But the London *News* must be referred to for the severest denunciation that has yet been heaped upon the personal character of the Prime Minister. "Mr. Balfour," says this organ, "has dishonestly deceived his colleagues." Further: "With all his exquisiteness and the advantages of birth the Prime Minister is no longer quite the sort of person gentlemen care to trust. He is probably playing some trick behind your back." Again: "He is so utterly untouched by the tragedies of life that he brazens out his indifference with a graceful condescension which no shaft of indignation can pierce." Mr. Balfour "entered upon a course of conduct which no honorable man can defend when he confined his confidence as to Mr. Chamberlain's resignation to the colleague whom he wished to detach from the others." *The Westminster Gazette* (London) speaks its mind from the opposition standpoint too:

"It is necessary to say quite plainly that people at this moment are thinking not of Mr. Balfour's opinions but of his conduct, not of his economics but of his ethics. If he had no explanation to make in regard to the questions raised in Mr. Ritchie's and Lord George Hamilton's statement to the public he perhaps did wisely to keep silence. . . . Silence at all events is better than hypocrisy. But in the absence of explanation the facts stand, and they have made the deepest and most painful impression on the public of any personal incident as between public men in our time. The great new departure in fiscal policy starts with a trick practised on confidential colleagues which has made public life seem suddenly lower and meaner and which reveals by a vivid flash the ambiguity and the insincerity of the whole operation in which the Prime Minister is engaged. This it is more than anything else which sets the public asking to-day whether after the disclosure of the means by which certain high offices have been vacated Mr. Balfour can possibly persevere with the scheme of filling them with the friends and supporters of his partner in the game of skill."

But Mr. Balfour is not without his defenders and they see in his course a wise reserve. *The St. James's Gazette* is even indignant at the fact that as it says "some queer ethical standards are at present being set up for the purpose of judging Mr. Balfour." It puts the case thus:

"This was the position: In the House of Commons Mr. Ritchie had declared himself to be a free-trader after the straitest sect of Cobdenites; Lord George Hamilton had let it be known that he held the same view. The Prime Minister, as he himself has told us, circulated among his colleagues early in August a pamphlet the spirit of which is, to say the least of it, not 'free trade' as we know free trade. At the cabinet council of September 14 the question was debated whether, as Mr. Balfour intended, the policy set forth in the pamphlet should be adopted as the policy of the party. That was the one and only fact that ministers had to consider: would they or would they not follow the course which the head of the Government marked out for them? If they would not, their only alternative was resignation, and the fact that another colleague had or had not resigned on totally different grounds is neither here nor there."

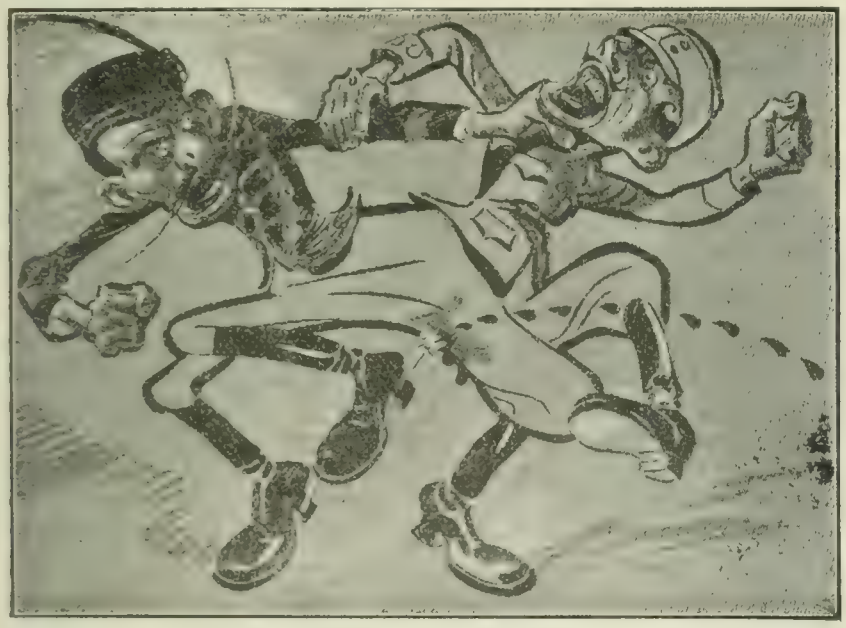
Mr. Balfour acted with discretion, not with discreditable lack of candor, according to *The Saturday Review*, which professes amusement because "the opposition press is scandalized and there is some whimpering on the part of the Cobdenized Conservatives." It sums up the general consideration involved in the shape of a little discourse:

"Would it be very cynical—we are sure it would be resolutely candid—to remark that the conduct of human affairs demands that we shall not be spendthrifts with the truth? Fancy what would happen if everybody concerned in politics, and in high politics too,

were to blurt out the truth, whole truth, and nothing but it the instant he came by—or imagined he had come by—it! 'In this world truth must wait,' said Douglas Jerrold—'she's used to it.' There may have been more philosophy in the witticism than he intended. Statesmen and diplomatists would be grossly wanting in a sense of duty if they went about blabbing the truth in and out of season. What an idle thing then it is to write and talk of the 'suppressed' letters of resignation!"

PROPOSED SEPARATION OF HUNGARY FROM AUSTRIA.

COMPLETE separation of Hungary from the dual monarchy and the establishment of a republic are the twin projects fathered upon the followers of the Kossuth cause in the present stage of the conflict in Budapest. But the *Egyetertes* (Budapest), organ of the independence party, says nothing of any such policy, which is hinted at only in the more partizan organs of the independence group, like the *Magyar Orszag* (Budapest), and that not openly. The last-named paper says, however, that the "men who love Hungary must act now," and all who want peace "ought to leave." Hungary has had all it wants of "lemonade policy." These utterances are not characteristic. The clerical *Alkotmany* (Budapest) learns with dissatisfaction that the former premier, Mr. de Szell, may yet form a ministry or attempt to do so. This is to



AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
The Siamese Twins of the Danube.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

be regretted because "the existing crisis resulted from the bankruptcy of liberalism in Hungary," and "why should such elements be brought upon the scene again?" The excited state of public opinion seems to have rendered dispassionate discussion impossible to the Hungarian press, thinks the Paris *Temps*, and from the London *Spectator* we extract the following:

"There has been no settlement of the dispute between Austria and Hungary. Count Khuen Hedervary has resigned, and M. Koloman de Szell, the most adroit politician in Hungary, has been offered and may accept the Premiership; but there is as yet no sign either of concession or compromise upon the question of the unitary words of command. The number of districts which refuse to pay taxes increases, and there is said to be disaffection even among officials. The most serious symptom of all, however, is the paralysis among the Liberals, who say and do nothing, being evidently afraid that if they commit themselves they may be replaced by Kossuthites. The latter demand the complete separation of the kingdom from Austria, and are suspected by their adversaries of not being unwilling to change the dynasty or proclaim a republic. We do not believe, however, as outside observers, that the Magyar leaders, with their long training in politics, forget that more than half their population is Slav, or wish to deprive either Austria or Hungary of any influence in the affairs of Europe. We can see as yet no method of compromise; but Austria has survived greater troubles than these."

There is every prospect of "events of a most serious nature," according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which says that the population throughout the land has been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, and is here and there breaking into open rebellion at the idea of a "foreign army." Our authority concludes:

"What occasions especial anxiety is the fact that not only do the civil authorities throughout Hungary approve of the independence party's course, but the Magyar elements in the army itself obey the orders of their officers with very bad grace. This proves that it is imperative to put an end to the political crisis which has enervated public opinion to such an extent. The Emperor-King, in the face of such facts, has imposed upon him the duty of reckoning to a certain extent with the possible claims of the independence party, which gains ground every day, and which, if care be not taken, will finally rouse all Hungary to a most serious struggle."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NATION EQUALLY STRONG ON LAND AND SEA.

NAVAL rivalries among the great Powers are assuming something like the aspect of an international competition, observes the Paris *Figaro*, in the course of a series of articles recently published with the object of showing that general disarmament is more a pious wish than a practical aspiration. One of the great Powers, we gather further, is determined to be equally strong on land and sea, and altho the Paris paper does not name the Power in question, the London *Times* is blunter and mentions Germany by name. But the idea of being as strong on sea as on land is too daring. Says the London organ:

"Modern history affords little encouragement to the belief that the same nation can be equally strong on land and at sea; and, tho the history of Rome might seem to offer an exception, yet it has to be remembered that, after the destruction of Carthage, Rome had no naval adversary to fear in any quarter. Germany can not afford not to be strong on land. It still remains to be seen whether she can afford to be equally strong at sea. Until that problem is solved in a favorable sense, the aggressive aspirations of Pan-Germanism are not at all likely to be fulfilled. . . . In any case the British Empire will take a good deal of pulling down, and, even if it were pulled down, the advantage to its wreckers might not be without some considerable drawbacks. They might find that they had unshipped the flywheel which keeps the machinery of the European state-system in working order, that they had slain the goose which lays some of the best of their golden eggs."

The conclusion that a nation can not be equally strong on land and sea is one from which the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) finds itself compelled to dissent. It takes some care to analyze the naval expansion of Germany, and it agrees with a few of the conclusions of the London paper regarding the consequences of that expansion, but it remarks:

"There is no justification for peace of mind based upon the theory that a modern nation can not be at the same time a great military power and a great naval power. Theories of this sort are often belied by facts. As regards the case of Germany in particular, Emperor William II. seems quite decided to realize the ideal of a nation equally strong on both sea and land. . . . When it is remembered that at The Hague Peace Conference Germany showed herself decidedly opposed to any reduction of the world's armaments, it may be doubted if she will show herself any more accommodating with reference to naval forces."

But France presents a case in point with reference to the possibility that a nation may be equally strong on both sea and land, according to the noted writer on naval affairs, Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, who alludes to the subject in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). France, it seems, made the attempt and she has practically failed. To quote:

"The nation's finances will not permit France to rival at one and

the same time the huge army of Germany, which may menace her land frontier, and the powerful fleet of Great Britain, a neighbor separated from her coast by only twenty or thirty miles in the Channel, and the most formidable competitor for the control of the Mediterranean. The weakness of the French position lies in the fact that the British authorities persist in detailing large squadrons to the Mediterranean, and thus cause the French Government anxiety and expense in both seas—the Channel and Mediterranean. France suffers alternately from the army and the navy enthusiast, from those who remember 1870, and from those who have not forgotten 1805. Owing to the two services being under separate ministers, some kind of equilibrium is usually preserved; but if all power rested in the hands of one man—as has been suggested—the spectacle would be presented of France attempting to rival Germany ashore at one time, and at another of struggling in wasteful hurry to equal the squadrons of Great Britain; 1870 is nearer to our times than 1805, and consequently for years past France has spent all that has been requisite on her army, and the navy has had what has remained over—and a little more; hence the repeated deficits. Lately the policy of defense has been undergoing modification, owing to the growth in British sea-power, to the increased attention which Germany has been devoting to her fleet, and to the activity of the other parties of the Triple Alliance. The position of France, face to face with grave financial difficulties, has become well-nigh desperate. Regarding in the past her army as essential to her safety, she now observes that her place as the second of the world's naval Powers is seriously threatened by Germany."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOMMSEN ON GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

NOTHING in the world-politics of Germany conflicts with anything in the world-politics of Great Britain. "Germans and Englishmen are destined to go forward hand in hand," and all who think otherwise, especially the Pan-Germans, are "national fools." These ideas, and many others like them, are urged by the famous German historian, Mommsen, in *The Independent Review* (London), much to the indignation of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "We can only feel sorry for old Mommsen," declares the fatherland's militarist and conservative organ. "Why does he persist in attending to things that do not concern him and which, despite all his learning, he does not understand, especially when his constant meddling with politics has only brought him mortification and failure?" The *Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), which has been peculiarly annoyed at the sentiments uttered by the aged historian, remarks: "We now hope old Mommsen will go to sleep for three months." The English only "laugh at him," we are further assured by the Pan-German organ, whose comment is based upon certain utterances in the London *Spectator*, from which we quote:

"He thinks very little of the Pan-German agitators. 'We have,' he writes, 'our national fools—"Pan-Germans" (*All-deutsche*) is their name in our country—who believe in a special Teutonic Adam, concentrating in his own person all the glories of the human spirit. We have, together with the justifiable wish to take and hold our place in the sun, along with other nations, in commerce, in sea power, and in colonization outside Europe, also envy and hatred toward older and more fortunate rivals. But I know that I speak, not only for myself, but for the best, and, at the same time, for the great majority, of the German people when I say that, tho we have no doubt disapproved, and shall continue to disapprove, a single act of the English nation' (the Boer war), 'we yet feel ourselves more nearly akin, and in every respect more intimately allied, to them than to any other nation.' And here is this impressive, but extraordinarily difficult, conclusion: 'I look back over a long life; of what I hoped for my own nation and for the world at large, only a small part has been fulfilled. But the holy alliance of the nations has been the aim of my young days, and is still the leading star of my old age. And still I hold the creed, that German and Englishman are destined to go forward hand-in-hand.'

"What is to be said in answer to such a conclusion? There is this simple reply,—first, that it will not fit in with the facts as we know them; second, that it will not fit in with the facts as presented to us by Professor Mommsen. Take only the latter. The Germans have 'a justifiable wish to take and hold their place in the sun.' From whom, then, do they intend to 'take' that place, seeing that every place in what they call the sun is either occupied, or at least protected from others' occupation, at present? 'Colonization outside Europe,'—Professor Mommsen writes as if that were a possibility, or rather a form of activity, to which Englishmen would have nothing to say. But where can Germany extend her system of colonization to any substantial degree without coming into collision with the interests of the race to which Professor Mommsen feels his own people 'more nearly akin, and in every respect more intimately allied,' than to any other nation? Those are questions to which, however anxious Englishmen may be not to refuse to grasp a hand offered in personal friendship and sincerity, it is difficult to find any answer but one. In saying this, and yet in pointing out that nothing need hinder Englishmen from admiring the resource and energy of the German nation, we are only repeating what has often been written before now in these columns. We need not, and do not, refuse to shake hands with Germans considered personally; but we hold it to be an unquestionable fact that the ambitions of Germany, as expressed by its dominant caste, alone among the nations, clash with our own; that Germany can never be our ally, because she wants what we can never be in a position to give her or to help to get for her; that, in short, where Germany expands in 'colonization outside Europe,' we are bound either to contract, or to quarrel with a nation with whom we are one in blood and sentiment, and with whom we would not dream of quarreling to win the love of the whole Teutonic race."

But "there is no inimical conflict of interests between Great Britain and Germany," insists the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a conclusion by no means indorsed by the French press, which has paid a great deal of attention to Professor Mommsen's plea for Anglo-German concord. The object of the aged historian is interpreted in Paris in a sense hostile to the friendliness now existing between France and Great Britain. The Paris *Temps* declares that it is "too late" for Germans to undo the work of reconciliation between Paris and London. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"Mommsen's sympathies, in the course of a life already long, have hitherto extended very little beyond Germany. However, he loves Great Britain. He says so, and we are the readier to believe him because when he cherishes a different sentiment he is not in the habit of dissembling it. It is not without uneasiness, therefore, that he notes the existence and rapid development both in Germany and England of germs of discord which must be exterminated as quickly as possible. Otherwise the two nations will be plunged into a catastrophe. 'We hasten,' he says, 'toward war, altho this war will not be one of cannon.' Mommsen is not precisely the enemy of war in general, but he is opposed to this war in particular, and he addresses an urgent appeal to England for a cordial understanding. He asks England to forget the insults received during the South African war and to remember only that the two nations, the two races, the two languages, the two literatures, have numerous and vital points of contact. 'Shakespeare,' he writes, 'has been the interpreter of the spirit of our country as much as of the spirit of England, and the father of our poetry.' The English can only be flattered by this acknowledgment. But they are practical people, and we doubt if the argument drawn from Shakespeare can make them forget the disturbing rivalry which the Germans oppose to their commerce. . . . . .

"Mommsen goes so far as to say: 'We feel ourselves more in sympathy and more allied with the British nation than with any other nation in the world.' This is not very gracious to those nations of the world in political alliance with Germany. Without imitating Mommsen in the excessive expression he gives to his idea, we may be permitted to observe that we feel ourselves allied to England by many common ideas, sentiments, and interests. It has long been said among ourselves, and the saying has become commonplace from being true, that France and Great Britain march together at the head of civilization. To-day it would be discourteous not to make room for others; but the recollection of the past remains just the same. The fact has been made evident by the ease with which cordial relations have been established between the two peoples. It seemed quite natural. Was it due to the circumstances that we, too, have admired Shakespeare very much?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT WATERWAY.

A HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. From its Discovery to the End of Foreign Domination. By John R. Spears, in collaboration with A. H. Clark. Cloth, 8vo, 7½ x 11 in., ix and 416 pp. Price, $5.00 net. A. S. Clark, New York.

IN the initial paragraph of their "Introduction," the collaborators disclose a certain consciousness of misnomer in the title of their work, which is meant to be "a narrative, not a critical history." They seem to perceive that it might more judiciously have been styled the story (in a popular sense) of the adventures and achievements of discoverers, pioneers, frontiermen, Indian-fighters, and home-makers, related in a spirit more personal and familiar than that which commonly pertains to the attitude of history. It is but just that the reviewer should take them at their word, bearing in mind that the task the authors have set themselves is to show a part of what *work* has accomplished in the affairs of a mighty region; and that, in such a spirit, "it is offered to the growing host of good Americans, who see clearly that the 'All of Things is an infinite conjugation of the verb *To do*.'"

JOHN R. SPEARS.

The story begins with the heroic Frenchmen who first found their way to the Great Basin. In the days when the people of Massachusetts were establishing a trading-post on the Piscataqua, and the Virginians were sending an exploring expedition to learn if a river flowed into Delaware Bay, Jean Nicolet was making peace with the Indians round about Green Bay, in Wisconsin. While the Dutch at New Amsterdam were bartering with the Indians at Albany, Grosseilliers and Radison were paddling up the Ottawa River and carrying trade to the Sioux on the banks of the Mississippi. And when the British were wresting New York from the Dutch, La Salle was stretching a line of forts from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi.

"And yet those were the times of Louis XIV. and XV., when women who were not queens ruled the court of France." The beginning of the French Revolution was seen in America, when the man with the ax drove the curled and laced vagabond, carrying a sword, from the land west of the Alleghanies. The adolescent American, at school or college, will find wholesome reading here, in the story of Indians willing to pass from the life of a hunter to that of a tiller of the soil, but cunningly turned back by the malignant greed of the trader hunting for furs, and even making a market for human scalps.

But this is by no means to withhold sympathy from the frontier American. Their migration was instinctive—due to the innate characteristics of a dominant race. It was inevitable, every way desirable. "No one has a right to complain because in the end they seized the hunting-grounds of the tribes. The red men should have been stripped of these to the last acre, and provided with farms and playgrounds instead." It was the manner of taking that cursed the white man and made him the victim of an iniquitous policy—to be pitied with an infinite pity, in the retribution that befell him.

The Spanish, who were really the first to see the valley and who ultimately acquired New Orleans and the region between the Rockies and the Mississippi, were resolved not only to hold it, but to grasp all the unsettled part of the great valley, regardless of American claims. The French Government encouraged and supported them, and the diplomatic complications, inseparable from such a condition of affairs, are interesting. In their efforts to "cinch" the territory, the Spanish amuse or exasperate the student of history, according to his mental attitude toward their peculiar characteristics.

The time came when Spain "traded back" the great Louisiana territory to France. It was Napoleon's hatred of the British on the one hand, and his fear of the Americans on the other, that prevailed in procuring his consent to the transfer of the noble domain. He prophesied that the valley of the Mississippi would make the United States a maritime rival of Great Britain; but in the lapsing of a century the world has seen the great transatlantic lines of steamships controlled by capital drawn from traffic originating in Great Britain; and the conflict that Napoleon counted on has but served to draw the English-speaking peoples more closely together.

Thus, in August, 1656, two enterprising and heroic Frenchmen returned to Montreal and reported that they had been on the waters of the Great River; and their coming "made great joy in all that country." In April, 1682, La Salle, standing on a sand-bar at the mouth of the Great River, proclaimed the sovereignty of his king over all that wonderful valley; "and for 121 years the flags of foreign Powers waved over these evergreen slopes." But because a new race had arisen on this American continent—a race of whom it could be said, "The thing that is given it to do, it can *make* itself do"—the period of foreign control came to an end, "and the new race grasped the mighty valley from brim to brim."

LOVE STORIES WITH BACKBONE TO THEM.

LOVE, THE FIDDLER. By Lloyd Osbourne. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 278 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. LLOYD OSBOURNE has given to the world five charming love stories under the appropriate title of "Love, the Fiddler." After reading them, the comma in the title seems almost unnecessary, for Love fiddles so amiably to the exemplary men and charming women who dance to the strains of his inciting music that one can not help loving the Fiddler.

To carry out Mr. Osbourne's imagery, in three of the stories the couple dance a minuet, and of the other two stories, "Ffrenches First" is a dance "at first sight," so to speak, and the humorously pathetic "Mascot of Battery B" could be classified as a *pas seul*. They are delightfully told, and are strictly wholesome, despite their agreeable warmth. Love is "true" enough in "The Chief Engineer," "The Golden Castaways," and "The Awakening of George Raymond" not to run smoothly; but happily, Mr. Osbourne is not modern to the degree of indifference to a "happy ending." Every Jack gets his Jill, and in each case wealth and poverty are united.

An exemplary penchant for rectitude is shown in the notes of character that crop out in these pleasant tales. A rich girl is indignant with the young man she loves because he borrows money of her father, which, presumably, he can not pay back; and this, altho her affluent papa evidently had no mind for its return. Three of the men in the stories marry rich women, but they do so without derogating from their manliness—which is also a soothing object-lesson for good fellows who are impecunious.

"The Awakening of George Raymond" is the best story of the five, both for the love interest and the vigor of the telling. For once, the love entertained by two middle-aged humans is made vital and sympathetic. The character drawing in this is excellent, especially in the mother, a New England type with its rigid justice. The son is sacrificed to the mother till he is past forty, that prosaic line in the age of man when the bars are supposed to be reared that shut out youth. But a man of forty is young compared to a woman of the same years, and a love affair between such a twain smacks of lukewarm gruel and the ridiculous. It is to the author's credit that he makes it intense and rather noble, and the reader is more than satisfied to see the two quadragenarians merged into the matrimonial unit.

LLOYD OSBOURNE.

There is not too much humor in these tales, but the absence of it is not felt. In the concluding story there is a dash of it, which is turned, in the last sentence, into a *macabre* pathos.

Mr. Osbourne draws on the war with Spain for some of his material, and the fact that two or three of his engaging young heroes do service on the *Dixie* indicates an autobiographical touch. While this collection of short stories with Love as the theme fail to sweep one off his feet, it would be strange were they to disappoint any reader, which clearly says a good deal for their merit. Mr. Osbourne has been known hitherto by larger works, and, notably, his collaboration with Robert Louis Stevenson, in the gentle art of making novels. These stories more than win him his spurs as a short-story writer.

MR. CRAWFORD'S TWENTY-NINTH.

THE HEART OF ROME. A Tale of Lost Water. By Francis Marion Crawford. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 396 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

TO one who has read the twenty-nine—or is it thirty?—novels by Mr. Crawford, his latest excursion will bring the accustomed pleasure in reading and the usual forgetfulness after having been read. No one will deny Mr. Crawford the capacity for telling a story, the first and perhaps the chief qualification for the craft of novelist; and when he fixes his story in modern Rome we know that he will give all the necessary local color, will betray by a hundred subtle touches a most intimate acquaintance with all aspects of that curious modern antique.

Even with regard to his characters, one may almost anticipate that

there will be a young and perfectly innocent girl, who by her very purity will involve herself in some compromising situation. She will be matched by an equally unconventional, but more experienced, male character, who will combine the rôles of man of the world and romantic hero. That there will be shady financiers with purchased titles and worldly and selfish nobles with inherited titles also goes without saying.

FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD.

In the present instance, the ingredients are mixed with even more than his usual skill. The heroic man of the world is an archeological engineer engaged to find antiquities in the foundation of a palace obtained by dubious means from a princely family by the titled financier villain. The heroine is invited to inspect his discoveries, which, being of considerable value, may turn out to be her own property, and during the inspection she is immured by a sudden rise of the waters of the Tiber. The situation is complicated by the fact that the engineer hero was nominally married to save a friend's honor—Mr. Crawford uses the same experience in "Don Orsino"—and the remainder of the story is occupied in getting over this somewhat artificial difficulty.

Altogether a good specimen of Mr. Crawford at his workmanlike best. 'Tis not as deep as a well or as wide as a church door, but 'twill serve to pass a pleasant hour.

THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS.

PRESENT-DAY EGYPT. By Frederic Courtland Penfield. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 396 pp. Price, $2.50. The Century Company.

THAT the Khedive of Egypt pronounced this the only book published on contemporary Egypt by a thoroughly competent writer is not the only proof of its solid merits. It has passed through enough editions in America and England to prove that it continues to fill a definite need.

The oldest country in the world has been written about in many volumes. Unlike the most of them, the present one, as the author phrases it, is distinctly "for lay readers by a layman," and if, as he modestly avers, it is a "mosaic," it is none the less a faithful transcript of conditions, social, political and economical, as they now exist in the land of the Pharaohs. The style is discursive, flowing, chatty, as is proper in a book not meant for musty antiquarians; yet it carries with it a weight of authority that one seldom gets in books of this kind. Mr. Penfield's position as United States diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt from 1893 to 1897 enabled him to see things from the inside. His keen observation and gift of realistic presentation did the rest. In the present edition the sketches of Egyptian affairs have been brought up to date.

At Cairo and Alexandria, standing on the border-land between Orient and Occident, the rich, varied, and altogether picturesque jumble of life is painted with an ardor that makes us feel the romantic charm of it all, and understand why it is that four thousand Americans yearly winter there, leaving behind them something like twenty-five million dollars. Probably the majority of these come away with only a partial idea of the complex machinery of the Egyptian administration.

FREDERIC COURTLAND PENFIELD.

It has no counterpart anywhere and is as puzzling to the average man as the hieroglyphs chiseled on the monuments. Tho tributary to Turkey, Egypt is autonomous and is presided over by a sovereign of her own, virtually a king. Yet England, as trustee for certain creditors, administers the affairs of the country. Six nations, forming the International Debt Commission, each has a representative at Cairo to keep an eye on the revenues. To make the situation more complicated, there are the international courts, representing thirteen European Powers and the United States, with complete jurisdiction in actions concerning the property rights of European and American subjects resident in Egypt. As a climax to it all are the "Concessions" of the Sublime Porte, which give the fourteen Powers sovereign jurisdiction over their subjects in Egypt. How all this tangle came to be and how it operates is lucidly set forth.

In spite of everything, thanks mainly to British guidance, Egypt is making grand progress. Fifteen years ago she was bankrupt; to-day she is in easy circumstances. Slavery is forbidden, taxes are getting lower, and extortion has been stamped out. Her population is rapidly increasing. Her credit is now excellent, yet her yearly burden of interest is still $19,000,000—a heavy load in a country whose one resource is agriculture.

The expansion of "practical" Egypt by irrigation opens up a new chapter in her history. The building of the great Assuan dam, like that of the Pyramids and the Suez Canal, is now a matter of history. As an engineering project, but more particularly as a work of utility and beneficence, it outranks everything that was ever done in this land which of old Herodotus described as containing more wonders than any other land. It is estimated that by means of the Assuan dam and the smaller one at Assiut the cultivable area of Egypt will be increased twenty per cent. Cane-culture will be immensely developed. The great dam, which cost $12,500,000, will pay for itself to the country every twelve months. How unlike the Suez Canal, which plunged Egypt head over ears in debt, and from which she reaps no benefit!

ANOTHER STORY OF THE WEST.

TO-MORROW'S TANGLE. By Geraldine Bonner. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 458 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs Merrill Company.

THO the material which the author has made use of in this tale is unusual and unattractive, she has handled it with tact, courage, and strength. The story opens with the strenuous life of the California pioneer of '49. The central figure is a rough, untutored man who, just prior to his appearance on the scene, had fallen in with the Mormons and imbibed the notion that his fortune depended on becoming one of them. This decision had been quickened by his desire to possess one of their women, a powerful, good-tempered, energetic creature, the very opposite of the wife he already had, whom he had married at the age of fifteen, and who now, at nineteen, through ill-treatment and hardship, is a broken and seemingly old woman.

GERALDINE BONNER.

While journeying through the desert with his two wives and the child of the first wife, the child sickens and dies just before his mother gives birth to another child, a girl. They sight a miner's cabin just as one of their two horses drops dead. The owner of the cabin, a New Englander, has brought a small fortune to the gold region which he and his partner now work. The emigrant insists, after a short rest, that the almost dying wife shall mount the remaining horse while he and the robust wife walk to the nearest settlement. The New Englander sees that the horse must soon fall as did its mate, and protests vigorously.

"Since you seem to think so much about her," said the husband with a savage sneer, "why don't you keep her here?" "I will; let her stay," replied the other, not heeding the full import of his words. And she does.

The real interest of the story begins here. The respective fortunes of the two men are reversed. The Mormon gains foothold in the new settlement and ignores all affiliation with Mormonism. The discarded wife becomes transformed under decent treatment, and the desert-born babe grows into splendid womanhood, never dreaming that she is not the daughter of the man who has been a father to her. The two men do not meet, and the Mormon is secure in the consciousness that the two persons who could, by speaking, illegitimatize his second wife and her children have their own reason for keeping silent.

At this point of the story, where the real dramatic stress sets in, the reader becomes conscious of the first lack of serene, sustained strength. The earlier portions gave a sense of largeness, an almost Biblical freedom for the emotions amid an atmosphere of primitive nature. With the coming to the front of the Mormon's desert-born daughter, and the reappearance of Shackleton, the Mormon, as millionaire and newspaper magnate, the fine, breezy strength seems to relax while melodrama gradually takes the stage. The enthusiastic reader is likely to close the book with a feeling of disappointment at the lapse of the high spirit he had looked to see sustain Shackleton's "splendid daughter," and of resentment at her happy acceptance of a commonplace marriage in lieu of the promised career. The conventions he may feel are saved at too great a cost. Despite this, Miss Bonner proves herself a story-teller of no common quality, and keeps the tangled threads of the story well in hand.

[For additional book-reviews see following pages.]

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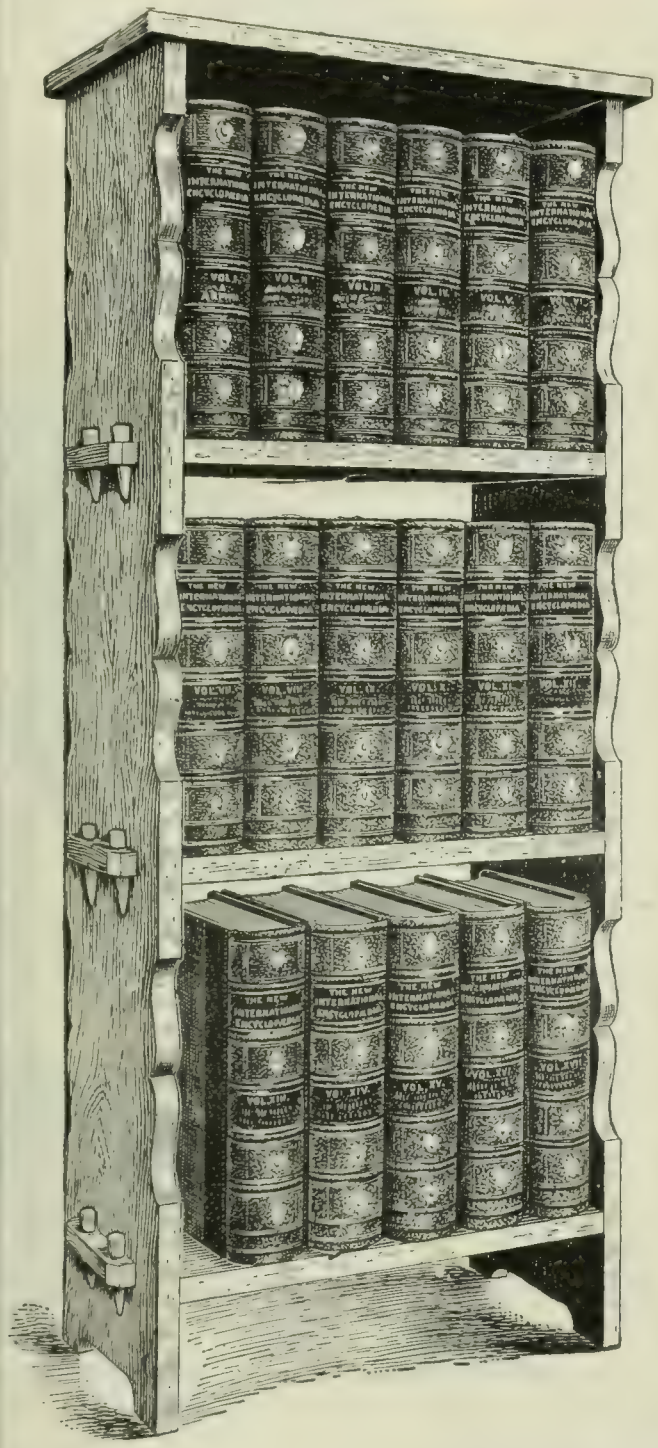

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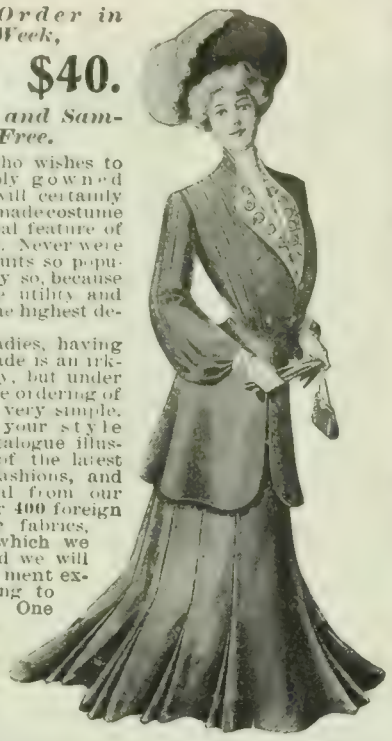

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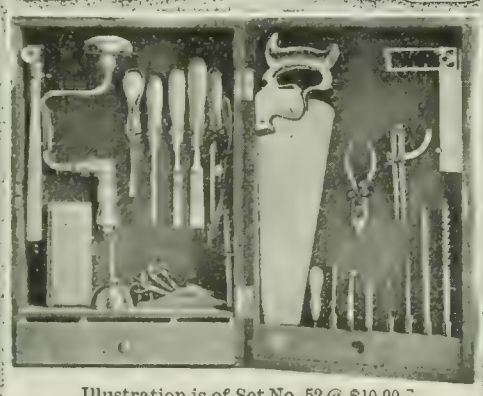

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NOTABLE BOOKS.—(*Cont.*)

ONE OF NATURE'S GIRLS.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Cloth, 5 x 7½ ins., 327 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

IF Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin were to disappoint the audience she has created for herself it would be a novel thing and a bitter one. Her latest story, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," is as fresh and sparkling as a New England October day. The same titillating humor which makes the adventures of Penelope soul-easing has vigorous play in the portraiture of this little New England girl. "The Child" has usurped a prominent place in current fiction, and Mrs. Wiggin would have wronged her public and herself had she neglected to cull this specimen of budding humanity, whose refreshing perfume is heartening to elders and juniors alike.

Rebecca Rowena Randall is next to the oldest child in a "We are seven" collection, comprising six girls and one boy. Her father, Lorenzo de Medici Randall, was a country esthete; but he died, after bestowing upon his offspring names which had "lived in story." Rebecca called their farm "Sunnybrook," altho it was not at all the asset the cheerful name implies. She is sent to live with her two "old-maid" aunts at a tiny village in Maine, where the spinsters thus styled lived rigorously up to their conventional attributes. They are provincial, staid, hide-bound, with a thin but active streak of good human nature in them.

This sort of story is written from a traditional receipt. The little girl has "promise" of beauty; her upward struggles are pretty hard; the constricting coils of village narrowness and set ways harass but do not impede her, and, usually, she comes out all right, having married the best man in sight. Rebecca does not do the last, nor is there any wooing. But the finest man in the book is going to marry her, and probably has by now.

Rebecca is ten when Mr. Cobb takes her to her aunts, and she is just seventeen and a graduate from Wareham Academy when "Finis" cuts off the love-making, somewhat to the reader's chagrin. She is a "cute child." Her Aunt Miranda says: "Ain't she the beatin'est creetur that was ever born int' the world!" This is New Englandese, and the outsider will have to determine whether it is a compliment or not. She was impulsive, imaginative, human, with fine natural impulses; but not a bit "goody." She writes poetry, whose direct clarity is more than Wordsworthian. For instance: "Two maidens by a river strayed, 'Twas in the State of Maine; Rebecca was the darker one, The fairer, Emma Jane."

A story of this kind is read for recreation only, and the result for the reader is compensation enough. It is as fragrant and healthful as the breath of field-flowers; but the knowledge of human nature may be shown keenly and entertainingly in a light tale as in some thrilling novel of massive import. There is more to be grateful for than to admire in "Rebecca"; but there is more to admire than to criticize.

THE RISE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

THE MASTER ROGUE. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, 6 x 7½ ins., 294 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. PHILLIPS has pretty well established himself as a novelist of the day, one produced from the journalistic school. Whatever success he has achieved by "Golden Fleece," "Her Serene Highness" and other novels, will not be enhanced by "The Master Rogue." Money is his favorite inspiration, and in this book he gives the attainment of it by an unscrupulous man who tells how he made his millions, and also points a moral, not explicitly, but as a matter of fact, by showing how little he derived from them except the sense of power. He is a selfish, unscrupulous wretch from the start, and one feels the poetic justice of the misfortunes that attend him.

There is savor of the commonplace throughout the story. Nearly everything is very banal, and the only pleasant turns are the fineness of character his older son and younger daughter develop despite their blood and training. The millionaire does not lose his money, but nearly everything else turns to gall and wormwood for him. He is a man who has made money and power

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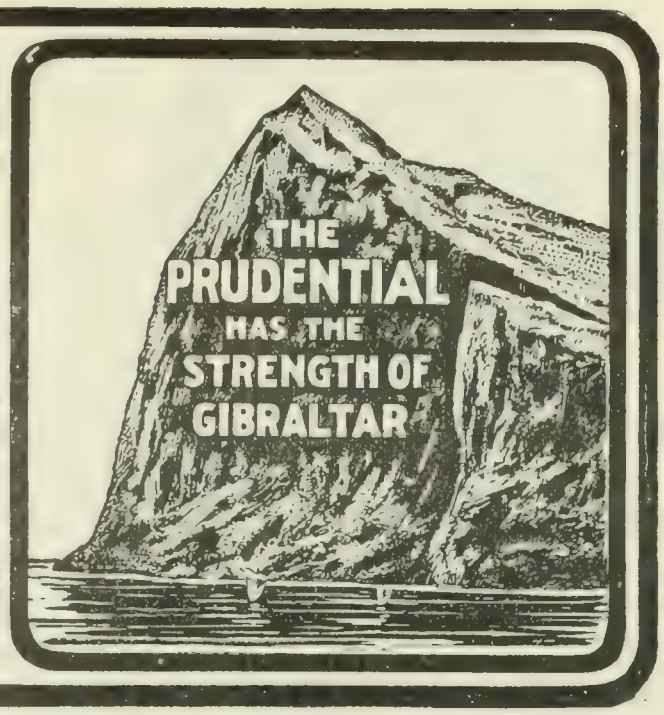

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his god, sacrificing everything else to it, including his own flesh and blood.

In brief, the author draws a picture of the debasing effect of money-grabbing, and if it were done with more force and originality, such a tale might be interesting. As it is, not much can be said to commend it, at least for an American reader who knows all on the subject that Mr. Phillips has to tell him. "Wealth is not happiness" is a truism: but it keeps nobody from desiring money, and neither will the portrayal of an unscrupulous "Master Rogue" of finance, who piles up millions that yield him scant return, be any more of a dissuader to those who have not money and thirst for it. They will try for it just as hard.

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL CHRIST.

REJECTED OF MEN. By Howard Pyle. Cloth. 5 x 7¾ in., 269 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

HOWARD PYLE is even more sincere and thoughtful in his literary work than in his artistic. In the present book, a graphic work of fiction in which the acts and even the very words of Biblical characters are transferred to the present day and aptly fitted into modern life and belief, he has undertaken a kind of task usually doomed to failure, in the only spirit that can win success, that of an earnest seeker for the truth. Mr. Pyle is not temperamentally a conservative, overawed by reverence for the formally sacred, nor is he constitutionally a radical to whom accepted belief is necessarily ridiculous. Consequently his study of Christ coming to the world of to-day with the same doctrines and miracles and followers that characterized his mission in Judea will disturb the consciences of our latter-day Levites without shocking their sensibilities, and will startle the cocksure materialists into a strange feeling of insecurity in their position without giving them any tangible ground of offense. At the same time, it will attract those who are not satisfied that they have found all truth.

There are two main ideas which Mr. Pyle is so desirous of driving home to his readers that he impairs the artistic form of his narrative by presenting them in "interludes." He combats the Cartesian postulate that God is to each person the sum of his highest and noblest concepts:

"For," says Mr. Pyle, "let the mind form ever so exalted an image of God, that image is, after all, only the creation of the mind; it is only a dead thing, and not the living fact. When a man prays to such an image of God, he prays not to the actual living heavenly Father who created him, but to an image of God which he himself has created. For that image of God is no more really alive than the imagined hero is really a living man."

More intimately connected with the artistic motive of the story is the second of the author's main lessons. The leading character of the novel, Gilderman, is the young man of great riches who saw the miracles of Christ and felt the truth of his gospel, and yet went back to the world and persuaded himself that its hollow affairs are the realities of life. The author moralizes thereon:

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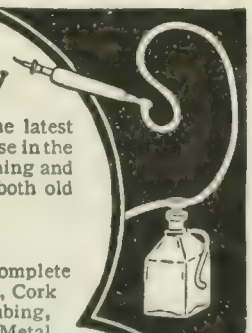

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triumph and strive for joys that turn to ashes in the mouth, and all the time the divine phenomenon of life is working out its completion beneath those shadowy appearances of things real. Now and then, maybe, like this young man, we suddenly come face to face with the divine Humanity and maybe feel the soul quake at His presence. Then the face passes by and we see it and think of it no more except as an incident."

REFLECTED PASSION.

THE LITERARY SENSE. By E. Nesbit. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 324 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

INSTEAD of coming upon something critical, as the title might suggest, the reader will find within these pages eighteen brief love stories, or rather sketchy episodes in the love life of various young persons of both sexes. The peculiar distinction of the little tales lies in the fact that they represent people not under the influence of a real passion but such as are temperamentally inclined to be in love with love, who strive to live up to the situation and to keep themselves in tally, not with what ordinary people in every-day life actually do, but with what heroes and heroines are expected to do in books. The tales are in the main pervaded with an air of whimsicality, and are in a way the more pleasing because of the underlying sense that nothing poignant is involved. But even the vein of light irony does not save some of them from a sense of unreality. Others, on the other hand, are real enough to recall quite vividly certain passages in the lives of people we may have known, and which may have kept us guessing as to how seriously the actors themselves were involved. The book is sufficiently well written to justify its name, and is more likely to appeal to people of literary tastes and a due amount of leisure than to the rank and file of readers.

A SLANG VICTIM.

IN BABEL. By George Ade. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 358 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN the introduction to the present collection of stories and sketches, the author expresses a "fain hope that they may serve as an antidote for the slang which has been administered to the public in such frequent doses of late."

Neither the purist nor the lover of racy vernacular need be deceived, however. If George Ade has made a heroic effort here to get away from the habit which has made him famous, his remedy is the old one of the "hair of the dog that bit him." He is sobering off on pretty liberal potations of an "antidote" whose effects are strikingly like the old symptoms. Slang, we fear, is chronic with Mr. Ade.

In proof of the truth of this criticism, but one of the present sketches needs to be cited. It is called "Hickey Boy and the Grip," and begins in the characteristic tho easily imitable Ade manner: "'Me with bunches of the grip,' said the Hickey boy. 'Me the livin' drug-store.'" The author even descends below this level and wallows in the gutter of refuse diction. "'You ought to have heard him [the doctor] givin' it to me about the mucous membranus and the broncho bazazas gettin' their wires crossed with the wollyollopis down in the gazalium.'"

The inclusion of such silly stuff probably was due to the desire of the publishers to produce a dollar and a half volume. There is enough good material in the collection to have made a modest little book selling for half that price, yet which the admirers of the better part of Ade's ability would have cherished as a genuine specimen, even if a slight one, of the true metal of his genius.

For, as we pointed out in a former review, this Chicago fabulist in slang is a worthy disciple of old Æsop; with all his cheap humor, he is a shrewd philosopher of common life, a democrat as well as a Democritean. In the present collection there are two sketches which particularly reveal this characteristic: "Effie Whittlesy" and "Willie Curtin—a Man." The one deals with the beautiful fraternity that exists between those who have been born and bred in the same American country town; the other, with the uplifting instinct of manhood that finds heroic, if unrecognized, exemplars in the prosaic life of our city proletariat. It is for his fine perception of fundamental human qualities like

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these, and not for his verbal tricks and satirical thrusts at passing fads and poses, that Ade will be read in days to come.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN A MODERN DRESS.

MAN AND THE DIVINE ORDER. ESSAYS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION AND IN CONSTRUCTIVE IDEALISM. By Horatio Dresser. Cloth, 7½ x 5 ins., 448 pp. Price, $1.60 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE author of this book has done better work than much that appears in this volume. Very little found in these pages will compare favorably with his "Power of Silence" and "In Search of a Soul." In a measure, however, he prepares the reader for the somewhat incongruous quality of the volume by stating in the preface that the essays were "written at different times, and not in the order here printed," and that they "have not been reduced to a consecutively developed whole." The reader who misses this statement will wonder why the essays have been made into chapters as if they had essential connection. As a matter of fact they share in common only the author's general tone and religious method. Otherwise the topics are very miscellaneous.

The two best essays are the one entitled "A New Study of Religion" (a critique of William James's "Varieties of Religious Experiences") and the essay upon the "Idea of God." The exposition of Professor James's work is for the most part sympathetic and helpfully clear, but Dr. Dresser seems to criticize James for not doing something which he probably did not intend to do—namely, give to his book a philosophical unity by the synthesis of religion constructed from his own point of view. As we remember Professor James's volume, he assumes that we are not ready for such a synthesis—at least, he shows clearly that he is not engaged in providing it.

"The Idea of God" is the first and only formal statement we have found of the alternative of Calvinism that must naturally be substituted for that faith in the readjustments of theology. It carries to its proper logical conclusion the doctrine of freedom, affirming that a universe of "plan" is an inadequate account of its actual quality and ongoing, and that the order of things requires that its Cause and Providence shall be entirely free. The mere statement of this antithesis reveals the only logical foundation of the new religious thinking, in the free immanence of Deity. This statement is a genuine contribution to theology, and a basis from which we might hope that this author, or some one that seizes this clue, will undertake to reconstruct theological thinking.

The tone of very much of this book, however, is uncertain and the style hazy and transcendental. The author carries his habit of qualifying to an extreme that destroys all the original force of his thought. The reader is not left with any positive idea when he reads on page after page such interjected phrases as: "there is reason to believe"; "it is possible that"; "we may rationally conclude"; "we may with as good right infer." These are found in great abundance, and they make the reading weak and tedious.

A RELISH, NOT A FOOD.

THE ROMAN ROAD. By Zack. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 235 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE first and longest of the three stories that are contained in this book gives it its title. The stories differ entirely from one another, but each reveals consummate skill in the workmanship. The art is so subtle and the writer's touch so deft that only readers skilled in appraising literary values can appreciate it to the full.

The "Roman Road" deals with the inmates of an English manor house, consisting of a polished, worldly minded, baffling mother, and two sons. Concerning the birth of one of these sons there is a long-lurking,

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this year, but high in price. The public will be given the opportunity to pay the expenses of the big flight of last year. There is one way to evade it and get coal at half price. That is, to use the Rochester Radiator advertised in these columns. They absolutely save one-half the fuel, or your money refunded.

"Force-Thoughts"

By SUNNY JIM

THERE'S one thought that does me more good than all the others that ever came to me. It is this: there's only one thing to be done at a time!

¶ Nothing new about this, but think what it means when things pile up ahead and one begins to think there's more to do than can be done—and begins to hurry, which is next to the worst thing in the world, and to worry, which *is* the worst thing.

¶ "One thing at a time" takes all the tangles out of a day's work, all the perplexity out of a day's thought, and puts into the day's living that self-confidence that is worth everything else.

¶ It properly begins when you get up in the morning and it keeps you from trying to solve seven of the day's difficulties while tying your cravat—which is a bad thing, for the seven remain unsolved and the cravat carries all day the same kink in it that mars your temper.

¶ Begin with your breakfast—make it a "FORCE" breakfast and treat it with the respect due to the one thing you are doing *at that time.*

¶ The rest of the day you'll find it easier to "Be Sunny!"

¶ In the meantime I think you'd enjoy reading my new book.

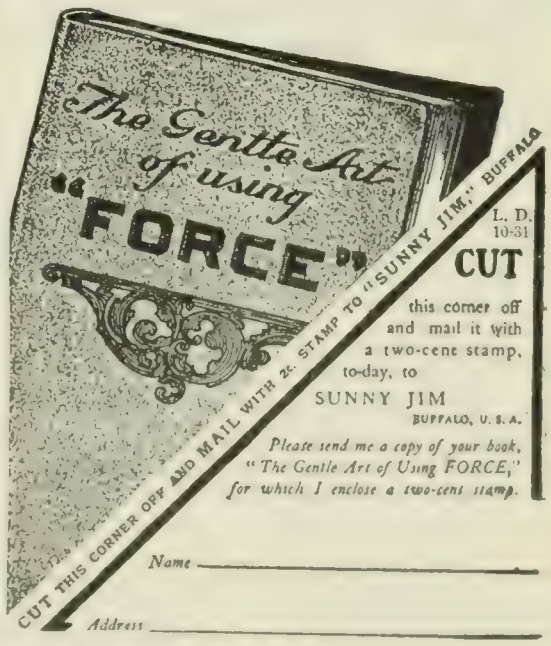
If you put your mind on the subject and tear off the coupon below NOW—you'll not forget about it.

¶ Enclose a 2-cent stamp, please.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(*To be continued.*)



troublesome secret in the mother's heart, which she at last half reveals to him. Into this constrained, rather cynical household there comes a young niece from Australia, accompanied by a middle-aged companion. There is little of plot or story. The interest consists in the subtle undercurrents of human life and human contrasts. Sometimes these are shown in scraps of talk, and even more in what is merely indicated but left unsaid. Every touch reveals something. Here is an illustration of the style:

"Miss O'Rell [the Australian companion] sat at the window sketching. Her picture was the bowling green in a mood which the spectator might well believe the bowling green did not often publicly indulge. Its well-ordered reserve had fled, and the whole stretch of grass lay expanded in laughter. So broad was the thing's mirth one blushed to play the part of eavesdropper, and feared in another moment to hear how the world was made, the secret divulged in Elizabethan English. . . . Mrs. Groot walked to the window and looked first at Miss O'Rell's picture and then sharply at the bowling green.

"'My dear Miss O'Rell,' she exclaimed, in a shocked voice, 'when did you see the bowling green looking like that?'

"'Last night when the dew was falling,' Miss O'Rell replied, composedly.

"Mrs. Groot was filled with dismay. 'Mackenzie must be told at once. It must need mowing, and yet from here the grass looks quite short.'

"Miss O'Rell lifted a vacant face to her hostess. 'Yes,' she said, 'tell Mackenzie to keep it in order. The mood would lose its freshness if indulged in too often.'"

The incident, so trivial in itself, caused Mrs. Groot to entertain a quite disproportionate fear of Miss O'Rell, a fear that was followed by dislike and suspicion.

The second story, "The Balance," is largely allegorical, and touches life in its deeper and gloomier aspects. A literary man who had misused his talents and dissipated his great imagination in worthless pursuits is brought, accidentally, into contact with a suffering, dying child. The manner in which his gifts are brought into play to lift the child above suffering gives us a wonderful picture of poetic beauty, but with a background of half-revealed mystery. A haunting, tantalizing, far from happy story, that lingers in memory prompting many weird suggestions.

"Thoughty" is a tale of three children—happy, natural children; and gives the reader a new sense of the author's fertility of resource. It is so true to child-life and so cheerfully reassuring that it forms a happy antidote to the note of cynicism, of over-weary worldly wisdom, that underlies the two preceding stories.

The author has rare literary ability, as we have said; but she gives us stimulating relishes rather than sustaining food.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.30.)

"An Inland Voyage."—Robert Louis Stevenson. (Herbert B. Turner & Co., $1.25.)

"Little French Masterpieces."—Edited by Alexander Jessup, in six volumes. I. Prosper Mérimée, II. Gustave Flaubert, III. Théophile Gautier, IV. Honoré de Balzac, V. Alphonse Daudet, VI. Guy de Maupassant. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 per volume.)

"Money and Credit."—Wilbur Aldrich. (The Grafton Press.)

"Sir Henry Morgan, Buccaneer."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Barlasch of the Guard."—Henry Seton Merriman. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

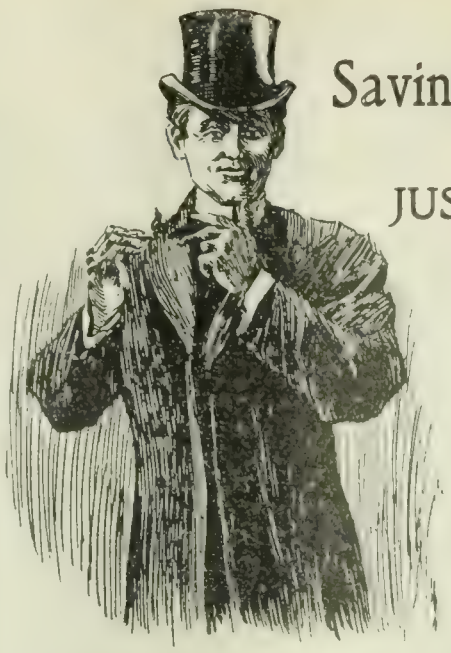
"The Magic Forest."—Stewart Edward White. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Holt of Heathfield."—Caroline Atwater Mason. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Heart of Rome."—F. Marion Crawford. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"History of Coinage and Currency in the United States and the Perennial Contest for Sound Money."—A. Barton Hepburn. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Bret Harte."—Henry W. Boynton. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $0.75 net.)



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I knew that Binghamton was one of the largest cigar-manufacturing centers in the country and, in an indefinite sort of a way, I knew that a chain of jobbers, salesmen and retailers made a comfortable profit off of every cigar that I smoked, but I did not realize what this profit meant until I sat down one day and figured it out. Then I mailed them a little order, less than one dollar, and received a trial box of twelve assorted cigars.

They were all of them good and, of course, some of them pleased my taste better than others, but I had no difficulty in selecting a cigar which suited me, and now for over a year I have been smoking that same cigar, having them shipped to me with wonderful promptness, all charges prepaid, and I must confess that their cigars run more uniform than any I have yet smoked.

They guarantee all of their cigars to please and are always ready to exchange or refund if any one is dissatisfied. The prices which they make me are exactly the same at which they used to sell the same brands of cigars in wholesale lots to some of the largest jobbers in the country, and by cutting out the profits of the jobber, salesman and retailer there is no question but what I am actually saving 50 per cent.

I have recommended the goods to many of my friends, and with scarcely an exception every one of them has been just as well pleased as I am. A few of them did not find the cigar which exactly pleased them in the first box of samples, but after one or two trials secured cigars which they are now smoking steadily.

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"The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots."—Martin Hume. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $4 net.)

"Denmark, Norway, and Sweden." William E. Curtis. (Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"The Home; Its Work and Influence."—Charlotte Perkins Gilman. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Long Will."—Florence Converse. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Phoenixiana, or, Sketches and Burlesques."—John Phoenix. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.)

"Mamzelle Fifini."—Eleanor Atkinson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"A Listener in Babel."—Vida D. Scudder. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"A Lieutenant under Washington."—Everett T. Tomlinson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.20.)

"The Christ Story."—Eva March Tappan. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"In Search of a Siberian Klondike."—As narrated by Washington B. Vanderlip. (The Century Company, $2 net.)

"Pa Gladden."—Elizabeth C. Waltz. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"Joy and Power."—Henry Van Dyke. (T. Y. Crowell, $0.75 net.)

"The Country Boy."—Forrest Crissey. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Land of Little Rain."—Mary Austin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2 net.)

"The Musical Guide."—Edited by Rupert Hughes. (McClure, Phillips & Co., in 2 volumes, $6 net.)

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."—Alice Hegen Rice. Holiday Edition. (The Century Company, $2.)

"Lovey Mary."—Alice Hegen Rice. Holiday Edition. (The Century Company, $2.)

"Madame Butterfly."—John Luther Long. Japanese edition. (The Century Company, $1.80 net.)

Coming Events.

November 4-6.—National Humane Convention, at Cincinnati, O.

November 9.—Canvention of the American Federation of Labor, at Boston.

November 11.—Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at Charleston, S. C.

November 13-18.—W. C. T. U. National Convention at Cincinnati, O.

November 17-20.—Convention of the New-Thought Workers' National Association, at Chicago, Ill.

November 16-21.—National Horse Show, at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

October 19.—The Russo-Japanese negotiations are temporarily ended; many of the Russian war-ships leave Port Arthur, and the Japanese squadron sails from Masanpho.

October 21.—Russia assures Germany that Japan may act as she pleases toward Korea, but that no move would be permitted across the Yalu River.

October 22.—Japan's demand for equal railroad rights in Manchuria is said to have caused the hitch in the Russo-Japanese negotiations.

THE BALKANS.

October 24.—The Austro-Russian scheme of reforms for Macedonia is presented to the Porte; it proposes control of the disturbed provinces by Russia and Austria for two years.

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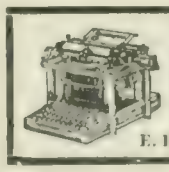

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OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 20.—The Alaskan Boundary award is officially signed by the commissioners of the United States and Great Britain; the Canadian commissioners refuse to sign it.

Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, telegraphs the Cabinet's resignation to the King.

Jackson H. Ralston, umpire of the Italian commission at Caracas, decides against Venezuela in the case of the Government's claim for the double payment of taxes.

October 21.—The Norwegian Cabinet resigns.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Plymouth, says he has no desire to interfere with the commercial freedom of the colonies.

October 22.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain votes against any change in the country's fiscal policy.

October 23.—The Alaskan Boundary award is the subject of a spirited discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Ont.

A speed of 130 miles an hour is reached on the electric experimental line near Berlin.

October 24.—Sir Henry Durand, British Ambassador to Madrid, is appointed Ambassador to the United States to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert.

October 25.—The Ziegler North Pole expedition fails to reach Franz Josef Land.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

October 21.—Postmaster-General Payne dismisses Superintendent Louis, of the Division of Supplies; Louis Kempner, chief of the registry division; C. B. Terry, clerk in the supply division, and Otto Weis, a clerk in the New York Post-office.

October 22.—Postmaster-General Payne calls for the resignation of W. H. Landvoight, chief of the classification division of the Post-office Department.

October 24.—Mr. Bristow's report on the post-office investigation is handed to President Roosevelt.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 19.—The Immigration Bureau discovers evidence of extensive violations of the Contract Labor law, by which Welsh miners are being brought to this country.

The Maryland Trust Company and Union Trust Company, of Baltimore, are turned over to receivers.

October 20.—President Roosevelt issues a call for a special meeting of Congress, to meet on November 9, to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

Five million dollars are rushed to Baltimore to prevent further failures there.

October 21.—Attorney-General Knox decides that the statute of limitations bars any prosecution of Congressman Littauer, accused of violating the law in regard to government contracts.

The *Missouri* on her trial trip averages 18.05 knots per hour, excelling the contract requirements.

Lewis Nixon tells his story of the organization of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

October 22.—The new second-class protected cruiser *Denver* fails to reach the contract speed in the test off Cape Ann.

Samuel Parks, the walking-delegate, is locked up in the Tombs in default of bail after pleading to indictment on the charge of extortion.

Dan Patch breaks the world's pacing record at Memphis, going the mile in 1:56½.

October 23d.—Reports of gigantic public land frauds in the West reach officials in Washington.

If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing,** cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

PLAY ANY INSTRUMENT

by note at your home. For a limited time we will give free for advertising purposes, **48** music lessons on either **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before" For booklet, testimonials and **FREE** tuition contract, address **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 458, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.**

5% ON SUMS OF $50, UPWARD

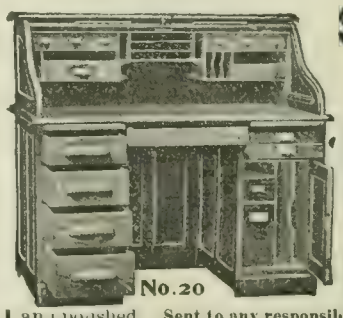
THIS is not a company of financial "magnates" retaining the lion's share of profits, but one in which small borrowers and small lenders are mutually interested. Let us send you full information with testimonials of patrons—business and professional men, clergymen, etc.—who have invested through the company for the past five to ten years.

5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.

Assets, . . . $1,700,000
Surplus & Profits, $175,000

Under New York banking Department Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



STAFFORD'S $21 DESK

Finished golden polished, fine quartered oak writing bed, built-up panels, double-deck top, moulded styles, automatic locks, 2 legal blank drawers, letter file; 6 all-wood file boxes, supply drawer, hang-over front, center drawer, document file, card index drawer, back paneled and polished. **Sent to any responsible person on approval.**

E. H. STAFFORD & BROS. 262-264 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Ask for Catalogs { Office Furniture No. 91 / House Furniture No. 92 / Typewriters E

PLAYS FOR AMATEURS

The largest stock in the U. S. Any title in print.

Our catalogue is sent **FREE** for the asking. It includes Plays, Recitation and Dialogue Books, Books of Etiquette, Letter Writing, Games, Boys' and Girls' Stories, etc.

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY
926 Arch Street, Philadelphia

3 MONTHS FREE.

Send for a free sample copy of **The American Adviser**—the most reliable investment journal published. **A veritable Guide to profitable investments.** Full information concerning the many golden opportunities offered in mining, oil and industrial stocks.

Fully illustrated · well edited; impartial.
No investor should be without it. Write to-day.
THE AMERICAN ADVISER,
Est. 11 years. 523 U. S. Express Building, CHICAGO

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no matter where it is or what it is worth.

Send description, state price and learn my wonderfully successful plan.

W. M. OSTRANDER
279 North American Building, PHILADELPHIA

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Valuable Book on Patents **Free.** Tells how to secure them at low cost. How to Sell a Patent, and What to Invent for Profit. Gives Mechanical movements, invaluable to Inventors. NEW BOOK FREE to all who write.

O'Meara & Brock, Patent Atty's, 614 11th St., Wash, D. C.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?

COVERS TO ORDER. PRICE-LIST FREE.

Bind one sheet to three hundred sheets in 10 seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets or magazines.

H. H. BALLARD, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

The dealer who sells lamp-chimneys to last, is either a shrewd or an honest man.

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Rheumatism Cured without Medicine.

Treatment FREE—On Approval

Every reader of THE DIGEST can try **FREE** a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, famed all over the world for their cures of every curable kind of rheumatism—chronic or acute, Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, etc., no matter where located or how severe. They almost always cure, so the makers decided to take all the risk. Try the Drafts. You don't send a penny until you are satisfied with the help you get. They are safe and comfortable—far better and surer than any medicine.

Magic Foot Drafts work like Magic. Cured patients tell us they perform miracles. They do not. They are scientific—logical. The foot pores, the largest in the body, are located over rich nerve and vascular centers. The Draft on the foot acts through them on every inch of the body—curing Rheumatism no matter where located. Our booklet makes the reason clear. 68 per cent. of the nitrogen in the sweat absorbed by Magic Foot Drafts is in the form of the poison Urea (uric acid), which causes Rheumatism. But we don't ask you to believe even our thousands of cured patients—we will cure **you.** If you have rheumatism, send us your name and we will send you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, **free on approval.** If you are satisfied with the benefit received, then send us **one dollar** for the Drafts. If not, keep your money. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Company, R U 31, Oliver Building, Jackson, Michigan. Send no money.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for **BOOK 25A FREE.** **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

A total of 912,315 immigrants came to the United States in the fiscal year 1903.

October 24.—Senator Gorman criticizes President Roosevelt's attitude toward the negro.

Lou Dillon again lowers the world's trotting record at Memphis, covering a mile in 1:58½.

October 25.—Rear Admiral Bowles, in his annual report, shows that there are 252 vessels fit for service, and says that the work on the new war-ships has been unsatisfactory.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

October 19.—*Porto Rico:* Collector of Customs of San Juan, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in connection with the smuggling cases, is exonerated by the district attorney, and the indictment dismissed.

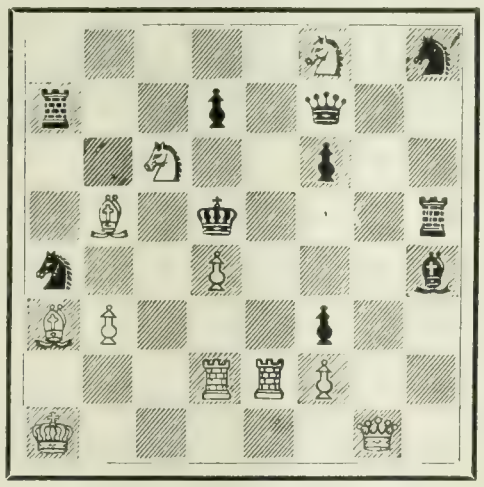
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 875.

By H. WHITTEN.

Black Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

5 S 1 s; r 2 p 1 q 2; 2 S 2 p 2; 1 B 1 k 3 r; s 2 P 3 b; B P 3 p 2; 3 R R P 2; K 5 Q 1.

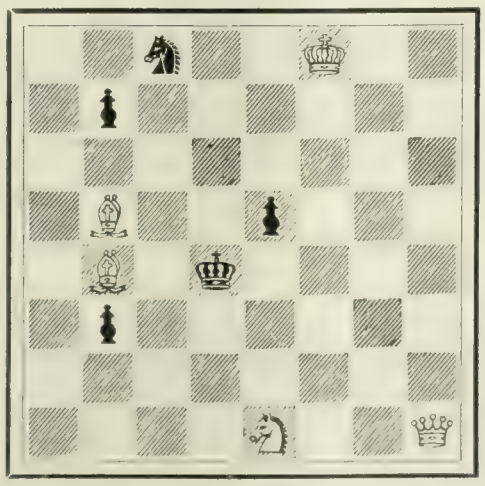
White mates in two moves.

Problem 876.

Composed for the *Revue d'Echecs*, and Dedicated to M. Ed. Lannoy,

By OTTO WURZBURG.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

2 S 2 K 2; 1 p 6; 8; 1 B 2 p 3; 1 B 1 k 4; 1 p 6; 8; 4 S 2 Q.

White mates in three moves.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. A GOOD TYPEWRITER IN YOUR OFFICE will demonstrate its advantages.

Send for samples of writing, with prices, etc. Largest and most complete stock of second-hand Typewriters of any house in the trade. Machines shipped, privilege of inspection.

TITLE TO EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

72 Barclay Street, New York. 124 LaSalle Street, Chicago. 208 North Ninth Street, St. Louis.
38 Bromfield Street, Boston. 817 Wyandotte St., Kansas City. 536 California Street, San Francisco.

Men Who Do Things

"The great want of the day is the man who can put his ideas into practice."

This thought, in an editorial of The Saturday Evening Post of February 28, is the basis of a series of articles on men who have learned how to put their ideas into practice. This is the second article of the series.

WHEN a young man of average ability decides on a line of action and follows it out persistently, persevering'y and consistently, doggedly it may be—when he sticks to it through thick and thin, against opposition and against adverse criticism—when he calls to his assistance the experience and knowledge of trained minds and backs them up with the force, vigor and enthusiasm of his youth, he is sure to win—he must win.

While Louis G. Booth was struggling along on a salary of $8 a week in a wholesale jewelry-house as an ordinary stock clerk (whose main duty was to know where to find cuff-buttons, watch-chains, silver thimbles and various other items of merchandise kept in stock by the firm), he resolved to rise above the level of a mere wage-earner and to take his place as a business man among business men.

He admired his employer. He believed in his firm. He was confident that his best opportunity for advancement was in connection with their business. He studied one department after another. Everywhere he found other young men like himself (and older ones, too) going through a certain routine of work that had been mapped out for them by an expert—the head of that department.

He discovered that these men were heads of departments instead of clerks because they could plan and execute their work better than any one else in the department. It was clear that in order to rise above the level of clerkship he must be a better clerk than the rest. But it was equally clear that at the head of every department was a man of proved ability who was likely to hold his position for life if he kept ahead of his fellows.

While his mind was filled with these thoughts his eye caught this headline in an advertisement:

"Not only a help in your present business, but a big help to a better position."

That seemed to fit his case, and he read further:

IMPROVE YOUR CHANCES IN LIFE BY A KNOWLEDGE OF ADVERTISING

It is conceded that an advertising training is of more practical value to the young man of to-day than a college education. Advertising is to business what the classics are to literature.

We teach ad. writing by mail. If you have ordinary education, common sense, and sufficient ambition and energy to devote a half hour a day to this modern, fascinating calling, you can fit yourself to earn $25.00 to $100 a week, as so many others have done.

Remember, this is the original school you hear so much about. The oldest, biggest, and most substantial institution of its kind in the world. If you enroll with the Page-Davis Co. you are not experimenting, not being experimented upon. That explains why merchants throughout the country to-day say "I want a Page Davis Man." Our prospectus mailed free on request.

Clearly this was the opportunity he had been looking for. Not a man in the house, outside of the President, knew anything about the advertising, and his executive duties demanded so large a portion of his time that the advertising was necessarily incidental.

Booth at once recognized his opportunity. But at the same time he realized his inability to avail himself of it. He called on Messrs. Page & Davis and talked the matter over with them. He explained the situation fully. They promised him that their course in advertisement-writing would so thoroughly fit him to plan and write advertisements that he could confidently and intelligently present his ideas to the President.

He accepted their proposition and took up their course of instruction. Within six months he had become so confident of his ability and of his understanding of the subject that he approached his employers with a suggestion that he could improve the firm's advertising. The President was surprised and incredulous, so attached little importance to this suggestion. But Booth was sure of his ground—his instructions had been so thorough that he knew what he was talking about. He insisted that he be given a chance to show what he could do. At last the President said, "Well, go ahead, but do it out of business hours. I don't want you to waste your time here in making experiments."

By the end of the week Booth had written the ad., laid out his dummy, indicated the type to be used, pasted in the illustrations and presented the complete lay-out to his employer.

It was a revelation to the President and against his preconceived ideas he was convinced that this $8-a-week clerk of his understood the advertising of his business well enough to relieve him of most of the detail work in connection with his advertising. The ad. was put into type and O. K.'d by the President without a single correction. Booth was at once installed as head of the new advertising department.

That was three years ago. Since then Booth's rise has been rapid. To-day he is not only advertising manager for his old firm—The Benjamin Allen Wholesale Jewelry House (one of the richest and largest in the West), but he is manager of their $1,000,000 twelve-story building on Wabash Ave., Chicago, and Treasurer of the Keystone Development Company, incorporated for $100,000.

From an $8-a-week stock boy to a recognized business man, with standing and influence in the business world, is a big jump; but perseverance and the right kind of instruction helped Louis G. Booth to make it.

NOTE.—If the readers of "The Literary Digest" write to the original school of advertising, PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 1081 90 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, they will receive, free, an interesting prospectus, setting forth the advantage of an advertising education. A most profitable and fascinating business for ambitious men and women.

Solution of Problems.

No. 869. Key-move: B—K 4.

Very many solvers were caught by P—K 4, stopped by R—Q 3.

No. 870.

1. K—K 2!! / K—Q 5	2. R—B 4 ch / P—K 4 (must)	3. Kt x B, mate
1. ..... / K x Kt	2. B—Q 3 ch / K—Q 5	3. R—B 4, mate
1. ..... / P-B 8(Q)dbl.ch	2. K—K 3!!! / R—K 7 ch	3. B x R, mate
	2. ..... / Q—B 7 ch	3. R x Q, mate
	2. ..... / Q—K 8 ch	3. B—K 2, mate
	2. ..... / Q or B—K B 5 ch	3. R takes, mate

There are, at least, fifteen variations. This has proved the most puzzling problem we have published for a long time. Many solvers tried:

1. B—Q 3 ch / K—Q 5 2. R—B 3 ch / P—K 4 3. R—Q 5 mate? 3. ..... / B x R.

Others sent, 1. B—B 6 ch / K—Q 5 2. R—B 3 ch / P—K 4 3. P x P, mate?

overlooking 3. ..... / Kt x P.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. A. Seller, Denver; H. Anderson, Laurel, Miss.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. Hagman, Brooklyn; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia.

869: Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; A. P. Miller, Philadelphia; A. H., Newton Centre, Mass.

870: Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

Comments (869): "Good setting"—M. M.; "A fairly good threat"—G. D.; "An errorless 2-er"—F. S. F.

870: "The coolest thing I have ever seen"—M. W. H.; "Marvelous"—M. M.; "Truly, a wonderful composition"—F. S. F.; "Challenges the world"—J. G. L.; "Fine"—E. N. K.; "Mercy! the checks are enough to make any mortal give it up"—O. H.; "Wonderful in variety"—A. F. F.

No. 866. (White Q on R 3 instead of R 2.)

Key-move: R—B 4.

Solved by M. W. H., M. M., F. S. F.

In addition to those reported, E. S. L. got 865; Dr. E. B. K., and the Rev. E. McManus, Montreal, 867 and 868; W. B. H., Abilene, Kans., and T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., "Bampton's Mate."

A Problematic Ending.

The following game is worth comparing with the one given above. White gives odds of Q Kt.

REICHHELM. *White.*	DR. KNOX. *Black.*	REICHHELM. *White.*	DR. KNOX. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	9 P—Q 4	Kt x K P (b)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	10 Kt x BP(c)	R x Kt
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	11 B x R ch	K x B
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	12 P x P ch	K—Kt sq
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	13 Q—B 3(d)	Kt—B 3
6 Castles	Kt—B 3 (a)	14 P x Kt	Q—B sq (e)
7 Kt—Kt 5	Castles	15 P—B 7 ch	K—R sq
8 P—K B 4	B—Kt 3 ch	16 B-R 6(f) wins.	

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) P—Q 3 is a safe move.

(b) Black played all right up to this point; he should have played P—Q 4.

(c) The continuation that wins is very instructive.

(d) Threatening mate in three.

(e) If .., Q x P; 15 Q—Q 5 ch, Q—K 3; 16 B—R 3, P—Q 3; 17 Q R—K sq, etc.

(f) Forces the game. White intends B x B ch.

THE STANDARD WORK

COMMON SENSE IN CHESS

BY EMANUEL LASKER

Containing all the diagrams, 75 cents net

WM. T. HENDERSON, 156 5TH AVE., N. Y.

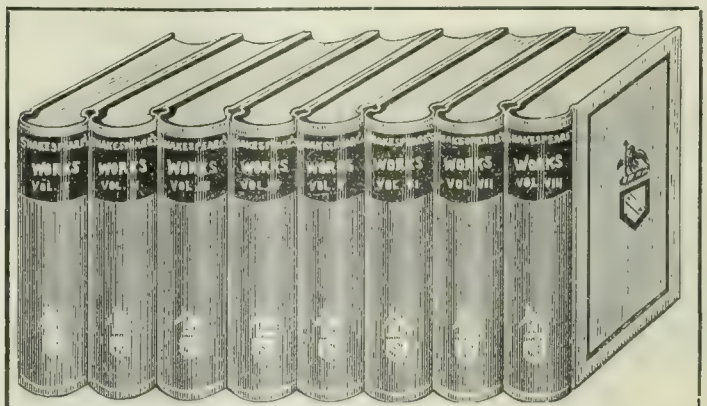
NOW YOU CAN SAVE

66 2/3

This offer is limited to 500 sets of the New Falstaff Edition of Shakespeare, and is made for the sole purpose of advertising the latest and most attractive edition of

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS

Send coupon now—Save $13.50, 2-3 regular price and secure



Falstaff Edition, Containing

All the Tragedies,—All the Comedies,—All the Poems and Sonnets, and embracing a History of the Early Drama,—An Exhaustive Biography,—Shakespeare's Will,—Introduction to each Play,—Index to Characters, Glossary of Obsolete Words,—Names of Actors and Actresses of Shakespeare's Day,—Notes on each Play, etc., etc., from the works of Collier, Knight, Dyce, Douce, Hunter, Richardson, Ver Plank, and Hudson. Edited by

GEORGE LONG DUYCKINK

Many full-page illustrations, including portraits of leading Shakespearian actors and actresses, and scenes from the plays taken from the famous Boydell Gallery. Handsomely and durably bound in fine blue cloth, with gold lettering and stamping.

The Greatest Library Bargain Ever Offered

Read Inspection Coupon Carefully

Never before has so liberal an offer been made. This is the opportunity of a lifetime to secure the complete works of the greatest of all English writers.

Shakespeare's writings impress all. He had perfection of dramatic conception and poetic expression. His power of inventive faculty was almost without bounds, his sense of sorrow and misery profound, his tragedy pathetic, his humor bubbling over with laughter. This many-sidedness of Shakespeare is his everlasting charm. He mastered all the elements of human nature, not from scholastic training, but from his close touch with human beings living upon this earth.

Shakespeare, like all the great men that this world has produced, was a seer. His vision was clear and his imagination was remarkable. Being studious, genius and imaginative, possessing a keen sense of humor and a lofty ideal for beauty, he was enabled, in connection with his large experience with the stage, to build his great dramas of life in a manner that must last for ever.

TRUSTEE'S INSPECTION COUPON

E. L. Parks, Treasurer, 27 East 22d St., New York City.

You may send me, upon inspection, for my consideration, one set of the Falstaff Edition of Shakespeare's Complete Works, containing 8 volumes, bound in fine cloth with gold lettering and stamping. If, after receiving the books, I decide to keep them, I will pay for them as follows: 50 cents after inspection, and $1.00 a month for 6 months. If I decide not to keep the books, I will return them within 5 days' time, charges collect.

Name _____

Street _____

Town or City _____

L. D. Oct. 31. *State* _____

FOR EXAMPLE

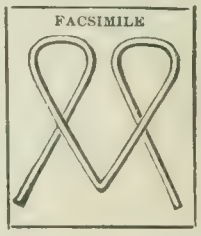
Where in the English language can be found **Imagination so Splendid; Fancy so Refined; Wit and Humor so Diverting; Eloquence so Powerful; Pathos so Penetrating; Passion so Affecting; Feelings so Tender; or Philosophy so Profound?**

In his marvelous creations he has charmed the English-speaking race for three hundred years, and his writings will continue so to do as long as the human race exists.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

ADDICTED TO THE DRUG HABIT?

If so, you can be cured. Our Sanatorium was established in 1875, for the treatment of **Drug and Alcoholic Addictions. Cure Guaranteed.**

HOME TREATMENT IF DESIRED.

We have cured thousands that have failed elsewhere. The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. 68, Lebanon, Ohio.

JOIN THE THOUGHT WORKERS LEAGUE! Costs 10 cts.; revolutionizes business methods; brings wonderful success results; large instruction book free (worth 25 cts.); gives key to success, health, power, inspiration; money refunded if unsatisfactory. Send today to **Thought Workers League,** Inwood-on-Hudson, N.Y. City.

LEARN PROOFREADING

A profession that offers literary opportunity with pecuniary profit is one that intelligent people desire. We, the original proofreading school, can prepare you for the work more thoroughly than any other.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia.

BETTER SAY A little book of helpful suggestions for the correct use of English words and phrases, pointing out many common errors. Compiled by JAMES C. FERNALD, Editorial Staff Standard Dictionary. Pocket size, paper, 15c. Cloth, 25c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Send for Free Illustrated Circular

of the captivating books, "How Paris Amuses Itself" and "The Real Latin Quarter." Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 19 New York, November 7, 1903 Whole Number, 707

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROSPECTS OF PROSPERITY.

WHETHER or not this country is gravitating into hard times is a question that arouses serious discussion. On the one side we see steel-mills closing, cotton-mills closed, railroads laying off thousands of men, trusts involved in debt and scandal, buyers hesitating, and a few banks closing their doors. On the other side are to be seen splendid crops of wheat, corn, and cotton selling at favorable figures, an easy money market, and an inflow of gold that would ordinarily cheer the heart of a pessimist. The direction to be taken by the country as a resultant of these two sets of forces is still uncertain. Meantime the papers prefer for the most part to look on the bright side of the picture. Some of them almost perform the feat of extracting sunshine from cucumbers. The failures are regarded as encouraging indications because they "eliminate the weak spots" in the situation; the falling-off in bank clearings "is chiefly due to the decline in speculation"; and the closing of mills and factories "makes the outlook much brighter than it would be if yards and storehouses were being filled with products seeking a market at any sacrifice."

"So far as bad news is concerned," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "the kind of news that is most likely to have an unfavorable effect upon prices, there has been more of it in the past four weeks than in all the preceding ten months." The bank suspensions in Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, the wreck of the Asphalt, Lake Superior, and Shipbuilding trusts, and the closing of many cotton-mills on account of the high price of cotton, are all counted as having an unsettling effect upon business. Three railroad systems have laid off some 4,000 men, in Montana 20,000 miners are thrown out of work, "and these are only the big items," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "in a list of labor reductions that in the aggregate will probably reach over 100,000, and means loss to the daily wage-bought living and comforts of half a million people." A Chicago despatch reports that "Eastern lines operating out of Chicago and St. Louis are beginning to show a decided falling-off in traffic, altho there seems to be a concerted effort on the part of some traffic officials to cover up the fact," and the correspondent attributes the abrupt falling-off in business to "the sudden hand-to-mouth policy of purchasers of everything manufactured."

Our great iron and steel industry, as noticed before in these columns, is admittedly in bad condition. It "has been undergoing a reaction, and is threatened with a period of actual depression," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "In 1900 British and German manufacturers were refusing orders because their books were full," observes *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*; "in 1902–3 many of them have hardly known where to turn for next week's work, and few of them have been really fully occupied." *The Iron Age* (October 22) says:

"The condition of the iron trade shows no improvement. As week after week rolls by, old orders are being worked off and the gap is only partially filled by incoming new work. Affairs are mixed in pig iron, the basis of the whole industry. The manufacturers of the central West are now discussing the question of restricting the product further, to about 40 per cent.

"The trade is watching for developments in the rail industry with a good deal of interest, since it is understood that some of the railroads are conferring concerning the future of prices. It is understood that percentages for 1904 have not yet been adjusted among the mills, and it is interesting to note that an Eastern mill has taken two orders aggregating about 22,000 tons in the Chicago territory.

"There has been considerable talk lately of pushing an export trade, and leading interests are apparently giving the matter close attention. Aside from wire products and tubes, which have gone out steadily even in the midst of the boom and which continue to do so, little is being done."

Turning now from the blue to the rosy side of the picture, the newspapers argue that the big crops and good prices assure the continuance of prosperity, even tho there may be a temporary reaction. The bank troubles are considered local. One of the Clearing-House bankers says: "We have satisfied ourselves that the banks as a whole are in an absolutely sound position. Not only is this true in New York, but private evidence from all other banking centers confirms the view." Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in an address before the American Bankers' Association in San Francisco a few days ago, pointed out that the United States easily leads the world in its gold holdings and in its ability to acquire and retain the yellow metal. The New York *Tribune* summarizes his remarks and their bearing on the outlook for prosperity as follows:

"This country's gold stock at the beginning of October Mr. Roberts put at $1,277,362,651. The amount held in the Treasury was $654,811,716. The gold stock of Great Britain is $528,000,000, so that ours is twice as great. Our increase in five years has been $376,021,387. In that period Great Britain has added $90,000,000 to its stock, France $137,000,000, Germany $95,000,000, and Austria-Hungary $55,300,000, while Russia has lost $10,400,000. In all Europe in the last five years there has been a net increase of $423,600,000, against our increase of $376,021,387; and the population of the five European nations above named is five times that of the United States.

"In official holdings of gold the contrast is equally favorable. Adding the holdings of national and other banks to those in the federal Treasury, the total for the United States reaches nearly $1,000,000,000. As Mr. Roberts put it in San Francisco, the public credit of Great Britain rests on $166,856,000 in the Bank of England; of Germany on $170,371,000 in the Imperial German Bank; of Russia on $404,396,000 in the Imperial Bank; of France on $494,506,000 in the Bank of France. Excluding bank stocks, the United States Treasury holds 3.9 times more than the Bank of

England, 3.8 times more than the Imperial German Bank, 62.1 per cent. more than Russia, and 32.6 per cent. more than France.

"Such a plethoric increase in our gold supply has expanded our circulation immensely. In the last five years the volume of money in circulation has increased by $588,020,677; but of this increase $358,604,870 has been in gold coin or gold certificates; and between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000 in gold is likely to be added annually for some time to come to our already expanded circulation.

"The rising of this golden flood the federal treasurer rightly regards as a harbinger of increasing national prosperity. 'It has covered the continent,' he says, 'and blessed all the inhabitants. Its sources and its current are not exhausted. It continues to spread itself over every valley, fructifying as the waters of the Nile. If the American people are prudent, if they let their common sense and reason govern, they will see that the prosperity they enjoy is the earnest of more to come, of material achievement beyond the scope of prophecy.'"

The New York *Financier* finds that "a careful review of the situation fails to disclose any solid basis for foreboding or fear." It goes on:

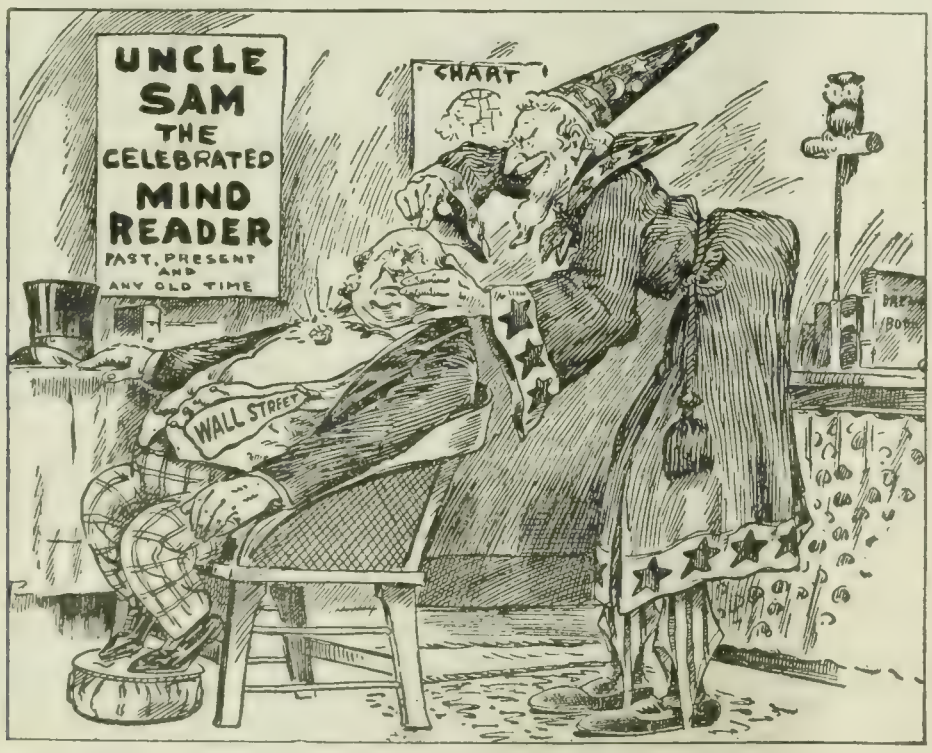
"That conditions superficially are not as attractive as they were a year ago is to be admitted, but a return to reason is not a bad sign, and that is the most cheering indication to-day. The stock-market slump is a reflection of what is going on everywhere. The merchant is not buying as much as before, but he is able to buy all he needs, and the productive as well as the consumptive capacity of the nation has not been seriously affected. Heavy losses have been sustained no doubt, but compared with the growth of real wealth they are nothing. Wall Street is not the center of the United States. It does not make crops grow, nor does it stop them. It may interfere with their transportation, but it is not able of itself to make or unmake national prosperity. It expresses the mistakes of the people who have money to speculate, but what a small proportion these constitute of the people as a whole! A house does not usually fall by reason of errors at the top. If the foundation is solid, the structure is safe. And viewing the United States as an edifice, it must be conceded that underlying foundations are strong. They are stronger to day, in fact, than six months ago, for the simple reason that the errors elsewhere have been discovered and the work of repair is going on. We may be at the end of the 'boom' period, but one good wheat and corn crop are worth more than all the actual money that has been lost in Wall Street in two years. Slumps such as the recent one in Wall Street do not revive farm mortgages, as a rule, nor do they throw good railroads into bankruptcy. If any panic exists around Broad Street, it is because of the condition of things at the top, and not, as in 1893, at the bottom. That is something to remember."

FORECASTS OF CANADA'S FUTURE.

CANADIAN annexation to the United States has become a "live" topic in the papers on this side of the border, but the papers in Canada do not seem to have seriously thought of it. Some talk of Canadian independence has been heard in the Dominion, but we appear to have a monopoly of the annexation sentiment. "The day will come," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "when the map of North America will be all red, white, and blue. No man can tell when the day will come, but come it will." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks that "neither the present Canada, England, nor the United States can prevent the coming severance and coalition." Our St. Louis contemporary predicts that the future United States will comprise seventy or eighty States, and that it will have in the neighborhood of 400,000,000 inhabitants by the time the second centenary of the Louisiana annexation comes to hand. The Chicago *Post*, in commenting on Mr. Laurier's statement that Canada should have more power to make treaties or to settle disputes with foreign countries, says that what he intends to ask "implies independence." It adds that the proposition "is radically at variance with the idea of closer union, involving the surrender of some of the freedom and privileges now possessed by the colonies."

Mr. Frank B Tracy, of the Boston *Transcript*, who lived for some time in North Dakota, near the border, also asserts, in a *North American Review* article, his belief that the United States and Canada must some day be one. "The great mass of the people north of the Great Lakes are, consciously or unconsciously, dissatisfied with their form of government, and regard it as only temporary," he declares, and he thinks that this dissatisfaction "can have but two outlets, independence or annexation, and independence means annexation." He adds: "Let me speculate to the extent of venturing the suggestion that, barring a world-wide war and terrible crises involving the trading of empires by battle or treaty, Canada will come to the United States—after a brief period of independence." There are many reasons for the union of both countries. He says:

"The two peoples are almost homogeneous. In neither country is the population of a single race; but, in both, amalgamation of largely the same elements has been so carried on that the average American and the average Canadian have many points in common. Both countries would be stronger if united; and not only does the simple law just cited urge and demand their



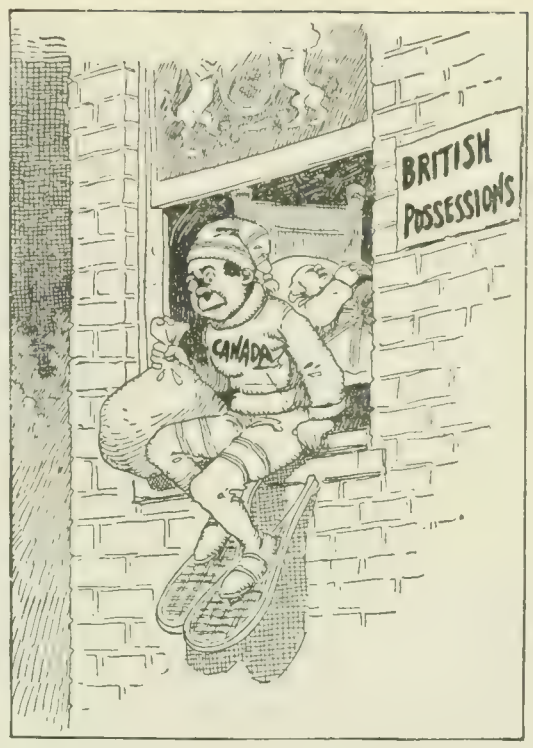
THE WIZARD—"I can see where you lost that billion dollars; it was right here in your mind"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

"HOW MUCH DO YOU NEED, OLD BOY?"
—Taylor in the Denver *News*.

FINANCIAL SKETCHES.

STILL "CHEWING THE RAG."
—Canfield in the Pittsburg *Press*.

FRANK B. TRACY,
Who thinks that "Canada can not continue to be half-free, half-slave, half-nation, and half-subject colony."

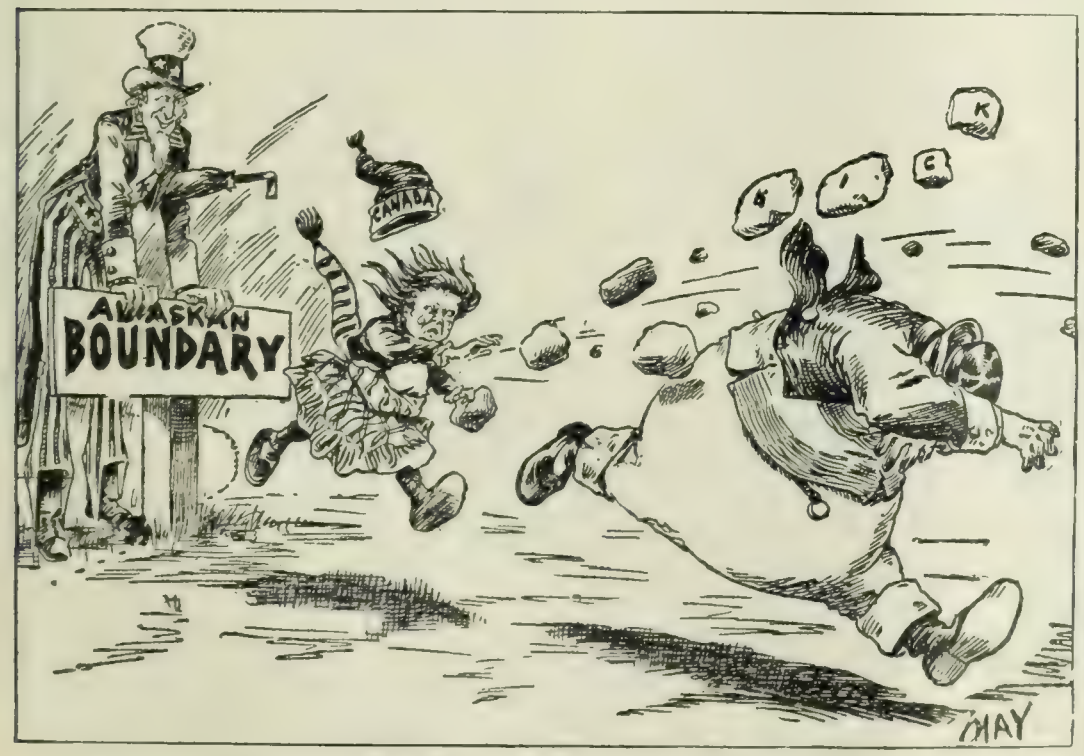


RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME.
'He'll be sorry when he finds out I've gone."
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

union, but manifest destiny has pointed to that result for years. The successive acquisitions of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, and of the Pacific West in 1846, 1848, and 1853, certainly indicated that the next step in the expansion of the United States would be the absorption of Canada. But just at the time when conditions were ripest for the change, when Canada's tie to England was loosest and republicanism in England was strongest, came the American Civil War. Thus one chapter in the book of progress was for a time omitted, and our next acquisition was Alaska, Canada being passed over. It would be fatuous to believe that the plain trend of American ambitions and the tremendous inertia of democracy are to be denied because temporarily diverted. That this union is imminent I do not believe. In general, Canadians to-day manifest no desire for annexation. The psychological moment has not yet come. But time and growth must bring it to pass. The barriers between the two countries are largely fictitious. The incorporation of the lesser into the greater could now be effected without the slightest disturbance. I say this without forgetting for a moment the many, many points of difference between their respective laws and institutions. But these differences are merely on the surface and are fundamentally traceable to the abnormality of political relations, and would disappear with the adjustment and correction of that condition. The two peoples are much more nearly alike in spirit than are New-Englanders and Texans. Independence for Canada would mean absorption into the United States in a short time, by the plain and free wish of the inhabitants, not by the 'gobbling' process of which the wily Mr. Tarte has spoken."

On the other hand, the Denver *Republican* says that "the feeling of dissatisfaction will down, and Canada will resume its old-time course of loyalty to the mother country." So, too, thinks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which adds that "with all her resources, and they are many and valuable, the strength of Canada as an independent nation must forever remain inferior to that of her nearest neighbor, the United States." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* believes annexation improbable, and thinks that Canada will be an independent nation. It says:

"While we may regret any temporary irritation which the Canadians feel because of the decision, we can not sympathize with those who view it as having any influence upon the question of the



UNCLE SAM—"I doubt whether I'd care to adopt a child with a temper like that."
May in the Detroit *Journal*

CANADA—"I've a mind to whip both of you."
—McWhorter in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

CANADA'S FEELINGS CARICATURED.

ultimate annexation of Canada to the United States. For, as a matter of fact, annexation becomes with every year a more and more improbable dream. Canada is growing up into a strong and prosperous state, with interests and with an individuality that are peculiarly her own. At some future time, when she shall have got her growth, she may drop away from political union with Great Britain; but when that time arrives she will become an independent power. Indeed, there is to-day neither in Canada nor in the United States any serious thought of annexation, and if the commercial ties between the two countries can be strengthened their interests will be almost, if not quite, identical without political union. And before very long we believe that the Canadians will see that this Alaskan boundary dispute has really been settled in the only way that could insure tranquillity in the future."

$12,000,000 FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

NOW that the Government has taken up the work of irrigating the arid lands, it is proposed that this should be accompanied by a policy looking to the protection of the Mississippi valley from floods. To this end, a convention of the Interstate Mississippi River Valley Improvement and Levee Association was held in New Orleans last week, to which delegates were sent from various States. Commercial bodies and several railroads were also represented. Resolutions were adopted urging that the Government build and maintain a permanent and adequate system of embankments from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf. It is estimated that the work of construction will cost from twelve to fifteen million dollars. To begin with, $2,000,000 will be asked for to be expended during the coming two years, in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, which has now an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for levee work. The balance is to be given in separate appropriations from time to time as the improvements proceed. President Roosevelt, in a letter to the convention, emphatically favors the protection of the Mississippi lowlands by levees, and it is presumed that he also favors the undertaking of that work by the Government. He said that the movement is "one of importance to the whole country, no less than to the people immediately adjoining the great river." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* recalls that the sentiment of Congress has been against levee appropriations in the past, but predicts a change, since the people are convinced that they "are the surest and best protection against overflow."

All the newspapers of the Mississippi valley are naturally in favor of the movement. "The nation itself should assume the obligation of regulating this national highway," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal;* and "if there is no impropriety in the nation's running a canal in Central America, there can be no impropriety in its running a great river through its own domain." "The national Government shall be shown that the protection of the people of the great valley from floods is equally as profound a duty as is the improvement of their highways of commerce," says the New Orleans *Picayune*. It says further: "Already the people of the several States have demonstrated the value of levees and have carried their construction far on the road to completion. Then let the Government take up its duty and finish them. The work remaining to be done is small compared with what has been done by the States and their citizens." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"The cause of levees has never been stronger than it is to-day, and has never had such general backing. The experience of the spring floods proved the value of levees, that for every dollar they cost a hundred dollars of damage was prevented. The country lost millions by the flood, but the leveed section, the most exposed of all, suffered least. This result led the press of the whole country, not of the alluvial section alone, to discuss the river question, and it reached, almost unanimously, the conclusion that the Mississippi is a national river; that the federal Government is responsible for it and should prevent overflow, and that levees gave the best assurance against overflows. . . . . .

"Some of the papers have expressed the opinion that its work will exert an important influence on the history of the country, not only in adding an empire to its agricultural lands, but in establishing new trade lines and in building up the prosperity of the farmers in the West by increasing the value on the farms of their products. . . . . .

"The situation is so encouraging that we feel confident of favorable action by Congress, and that it will recognize its responsibility; and we believe that we will secure this consideration at once. It is true that the order has gone out for an economical session, and that all appropriations will be cut down, but the cause of the levees is so strong and will be so well presented that we hope to see Congress make an exception in this cause and at once proclaim its full responsibility for levees."

It is interesting to note that the railroads whose lines extend along the shores of the Mississippi, and with whose commerce the river is supposed to compete, are encouraging the project. With the security of the levees assured, it is estimated that fully 20,000,000 acres of rich alluvial land will be reclaimed, and, therefore, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, these railroad managers "realize already the vast demands that are to be made upon them to assist in developing the resources of the grand imperial region whose products they are to carry."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF CANALS.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court, last week, that canals are under federal control excites surprise and, in some quarters, criticism. "This decision," declares the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "offers one more instance of an ominous tendency to centralize and extend the powers of the national Government," and the Buffalo *Express* observes that "the decision will astonish most people, for nothing would seem more reasonable than that an artificial waterway, built, owned, and maintained exclusively by the State of New York, and lying wholly within the limits of the State, should be entirely under the jurisdiction of the State." The decision in question was rendered in an opinion holding that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction in a suit over repairs on an Erie Canal boat. The Constitution says that "the judicial power shall extend . . . to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," and the court holds that this is such a case. "In the eye of the law, as thus declared," says the New York *Sun*, "a canal-boat drawn by a mule through the midland counties of New York is, to all legal intent and purposes, the same thing as an American transatlantic liner like the *St. Louis* or the *St. Paul*." The same paper says further:

"This is a step farther than the highest court of the country has ever before gone in declaring the extent of the admiralty jurisdiction which belongs to the courts of law organized and maintained by the national Government. That it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to give to these tribunals the sole cognizance of litigations relating to maritime matters has never been doubted; but there has been a constant tendency to broaden the scope and meaning of the term 'maritime.' That term is now for the first time held by the Supreme Court to embrace an artificial canal constructed wholly within the limits of a single State."

The decision was reached by a majority of one, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Harlan, and Peckham dissenting. Justice Brown, who read the majority opinion, said in part:

"The only distinction between canals and other navigable waters is that they are rendered navigable by artificial means, and sometimes, altho by no means always, are wholly within the limits of a particular State. We fail to see, however, that this creates any distinction in principle. Canals, tho frequently within the limits of a single State, generally connect waters lying outside the State. In this case the Erie Canal, tho wholly within the State of New York, is a great highway of commerce between ports in different States and foreign countries, and it is navigable by vessels which also traverse the waters of the Hudson River."

Justice Brewer, who read the dissenting opinion, said in part:

"I do not believe that under the true interpretation of the Con-

stitution the admiralty jurisdiction of the federal courts extends to contracts for the repair of vessels engaged wholly in commerce within a State. The Erie Canal was built by the State, is owned by the State, and it can not for one moment be assumed that the national Government can interfere to restrict the State as to the size of the canal, the depth of the water, the construction of bridges, or other things in respect to which it has full control over the natural navigable waters. It seems an anomaly that when the State builds a waterway and owns a waterway, and has general control over that waterway, it can not provide as it sees fit for enforcing claims for work on vessels navigating such highway, when the vessels are of a character which prevents their being used for any foreign commerce."

Says *The Wall Street Journal:*

"If the Federal Government has jurisdiction over canals, built and situated entirely within a State, as, for instance, the Erie Canal, then it follows that these artificial waterways should become the object of national care and expense. Their improvement should be a burden, not upon the State in which they are situated, but upon the whole country. As the nation spends millions of dollars upon the enlargement of rivers and harbors, so it should appropriate large sums on such canals as would justify such expenditure."

CHINA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE task of putting the Chinese currency upon a gold basis seems to be considered equally desirable and difficult. In Great Britain and Russia, two countries that may be considered experts in matters Chinese, our commission was told that this task could not be accomplished at present. In five other countries whose experience with China has been more limited—Germany, France, the Netherlands, Mexico, and the United States—the introduction of the gold standard at once is favored. What China thinks is not reported. All these countries, however, China included, favor some stabilization of exchange that will put the foreign trade of the empire on a firm basis, and Great Britain and Russia favor the introduction of the gold standard "as soon as practicable." These opinions were gathered by a commission, appointed by President Roosevelt last spring at the request of Mexico and China, which has been making a tour of the European capitals, and which has embodied the opinions in a report made public a few days ago. The members of the commission are H. H. Hanna, C. A. Conant, and Prof. J. W. Jenks. Professor Jenks now goes to Peking to continue the work of the commission.

It is "not at all easy to believe," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "that any such violent changes as the present report of the commission discusses could be effected within a reasonable period," and the New York *Evening Post* considers the practicability of the scheme "extremely doubtful." The latter paper continues:

"The most that can be said is that a highly important international problem has been discussed in an intelligent manner by three gentlemen of sound economic attainments. The success of their measure depends upon too many contingencies. To say nothing of unforeseen economic factors, there are many political and other considerations to be kept in mind. The attainment of the commission's end must depend largely on the attitude of the viceroys, and this might suggest that 'graft' is quite likely to play a part in settling the question. The ultra-conservatism of the Chinese people is, of course, a matter of considerable importance. Furthermore, can it be assumed that when it comes to the point the imperial Government of China will consent to the large measure of foreign control of its finances that the present scheme contemplates? Here the report is vagueness itself. It is complacent over a general 'approval of the principle' by those who will take no step to put it into execution; and has comfortable hopes of what China may be induced to do; but to actual progress the commission is not able to point."

The desirability of the change is dwelt upon by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the following paragraph:

"It is not only a matter of vital concern to the great commercial nations to have a stable ratio of exchange established with China; it is a question of national self-preservation for China itself to introduce order into the chaos of the currency. The adoption of the gold standard by India, Japan, Siam, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and Indo-China makes it certain that in future the whole of the foreign trade of China will be with gold-using countries. When to this fundamental change in their commercial relations is added the still more important thing in their financial relations involved in the creation of a large national debt, payable in gold to foreign creditors, the regulation of the currency becomes obviously the most imperative of the duties pressing on the central and provincial governments of China."

The New York *Sun* thinks that for this movement there is no time like the present:

"Even if the difficulties of putting China on the gold standard were much greater than they now appear, the time has come for making the trial. The extreme fluctuations of silver during the last few years, which have carried it down from 30¼ pence per ounce to $21\frac{5}{16}$ pence, and then up again recently to 28½ pence, have almost paralyzed trade between China and the gold-standard countries. Such fluctuations at least tend to convert legitimate

THE THIRD BATTLE.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

BRYAN—"He may break away from the cart, but not from your Uncle William."
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF MR. BRYAN.

trading into gambling, because the merchant who imports goods from gold-standard countries to be paid for in gold can never tell from week to week whether the silver prices he receives will yield him a handsome profit or leave a big loss.

"It is this sort of evil which the American and Mexican commissions are seeking to remedy, and it is of vast importance that their mission succeed. Success means that goods can be exported to China from all the gold-standard manufacturing nations with certainty as to the return to be received for them in gold, and that money can be invested in China with the assurance, so far as the monetary system is concerned, that it can be converted back into gold without the loss of 25 to 30 per cent., which has been possible under recent conditions in both China and Mexico.

"It is needless to say that with the severe struggle of the manufacturing nations for new markets for the great surplus of machine-made goods which are constantly being turned out from their factories, the opening of China by the extension of railways throughout the empire and the adoption of a currency based upon the gold standard will be an event of cardinal importance."

A PERMANENT POST-OFFICE SCANDAL.

"THE so-called frauds and scandals which have agitated the press of late are trifles compared with the greater loss and waste which are a daily burden upon federal revenues." So declares Mr. M. G. Cunniff in *The World's Work*. "The business of the Post-office Department," he avers, "has been and is administered with great inefficiency, lack of economy, and with no broad-gaged appreciation of the increased needs of the country, while the Postmaster-General is a political appointee, and his

THIS FLOOD IS NOT SUBSIDING.
– DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

chief assistants secure and hold their positions, not because of their knowledge of the business or of their experience or familiarity with it, but for other reasons." Mr. Cunniff says further:

"Instead of working on business principles, the post-office machine is governed by a bulky book of laws that has grown from the slim book of 1794 as fast as successive Congresses have cared to pass postal bills. Rates of postage are changed, service is rendered, contracts are made under regulations passed by men dead for generations, whose laws were made for a post-office which as late as 1873 cost in total expenditures only what it costs now for the single item of railroad transportation. The Post-office Department may recommend until it is weary, and these laws do not budge. Congress—and that means chiefly the House Post-office committee—says what the post-office shall do and shall not do. I once asked a high post-office official why he failed to carry out a plan he had to save perhaps the total amount of the post-office deficit on certain contracts. He shrugged his shoulders.

"'Why bump one's head against a stone-wall?' said he. 'Congress won't pass it.'

"And here enters the next drag on the post-office machine.

"'Every plan that has ever been presented to Congress for improving the postal service,' said a high post-office authority, 'has been scrutinized by interests. Do you suppose we can have a revision changing the present rates of paying the railroads as long as some of the most prominent Senators and Congressmen are identified with transportation interests, or establish a parcels-post while T. C. Platt, president of the United States Express Company, is United States Senator?'

"I turned to another official.

"'Do you mean,' said I, 'that you could not pass a bill obnoxious to interests?'

"'Well'—and he smiled diplomatically—'there would certainly be opposition.'

"Finally there is the civil-service system. If a post-office official fulfils his routine duties, he rises in the service by sheer mechanism. Once in a berth, it requires a trial for gross inefficiency or misconduct to get him out. If the miasma of an office where there is no spur of self-interest to goad a man to effort fails to stifle his progressiveness, sophistication tells him that it is unwise to arouse an interest. 'Not too much zeal!' is a watchword in the United States post-office. Even if the head of a department wished to have a force as efficient as that demanded by the manager of a business, he could not have it.

"Here, then, is the institution: Heads who are not expected to know the business; a civil-service machine that comprises the real post-office; parts of two outside departments enforcing the laws and auditing the mere bookkeeping accounts; antiquated laws governing; Congress directing; interests watching both Congress and the post-office. It is a serious question what part the American people play in this government business, the people who paid the deficiency of more than $4,000,000 last year and who contributed nearly $130,000,000 in postage for its postal service."

JUSTICE BREWER AGAIN ON APPEALS.

JUSTICE BREWER, whose argument against the right of appeal in criminal cases was received with disfavor by the press and public men (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 29, p. 247), now comes forward with what looks like a request for another hearing. In an article in *The Independent* he extends his objection to appeals to include appeals in civil cases, and dwells upon the injustice arising from our appeal usages. His article is "a severe indictment of our whole system of jurisprudence," declares the Pittsburg *Gazette*. After recalling the fact that "in England and in our federal courts up to the last few years there was no right of appeal in criminal cases," Justice Brewer goes on to say that "it is not a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, as has been repeatedly held by the Supreme Court," and "neither is it a natural right"—it is "simply a statutory privilege." In criminal cases, says Justice Brewer, the right of appeal "tends to prevent the punishment of crime," and leads communities to take the execution of the law into their own hands. In civil cases the right of appeal makes the trial court careless, crowds the dockets of the appellate courts beyond measure, and burdens those courts so that they are unable to give each case proper consideration. Justice Brewer would grant "full power to appellate courts to review the judgments of trial courts; but what I object to," he says, "is the right of the party defeated in the one court to compel such review in the other."

Would innocent men suffer if this right were denied? Justice Brewer says:

"Surely there is very little danger of such a result. Experience in those jurisdictions in which there is no right of appeal affirms this. The conditions of a criminal trial all favor the defendant. He may be a witness in his own behalf, and thus show what connection, if any, he had with the alleged crime. The burden of proof is on the State. The defendant is presumed innocent, and he can be convicted only when his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt. He is entitled to counsel and the attendance of witnesses. He has every opportunity which the ingenuity of man

has yet been able to suggest to defend himself against the charge. If it be said that popular prejudice or temporary feeling may influence a jury to ignore all guaranties of protection to innocence, and in face of the testimony do grievous wrong, especially when the defendant is some non-resident or unpopular citizen, it must be borne in mind that no conscientious judge will let a verdict stand of whose justice he is not satisfied. In addition, the power of review would be a guaranty that no injustice was accomplished. It may also be added that the responsibility of a locality for the administration of justice as well as the management of its fiscal affairs is a great desideratum. The principle of home rule is applicable not merely to administrative affairs, but equally to judicial matters, for a community will soon find that if injustice prevails it is cursed thereby. Capital will avoid it, business will keep away from it, and its wrong will be its own undoing.

"One thing is clear and should always be borne in mind. Whatever the sifting process of successive appeals may accomplish in ascertaining the exact truth, justice delayed is often justice denied. The early end of every litigation should be one of the great objects of all judicial proceedings."

The Chicago *Evening Post* replies to Justice Brewer in part as follows:

"That the law's delays and technicalities are responsible for the lynching evil is a notion evolved out of the inner consciousness of certain pedantic theorists who know little and care less about the facts around them. The abolition or drastic restriction of the right of appeal as a remedy for that evil is a conclusion drawn logically enough from arbitrary and unfounded premises. The suggestion has met with so little favor or sympathy that it would be unworthy of serious consideration were not Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, one of its sponsors. . . . . .

"The aphorism that 'justice delayed is justice denied' is utterly irrelevant, since no one proposes to delay 'justice.' Appeals, like first trials, are necessary to ascertain and determine what justice *is*, or what justice *requires*, in a given situation, and he who wants speedy execution of the verdict obtained in the trial court on the ground that he is entitled to 'justice' obviously begs the whole question. The appellant challenges the justice of the verdict, and from his viewpoint it is not justice, but injustice, which is delayed by the right of appeal. . . . . .

"If the appellate courts are so overworked that proper consideration of cases is impossible, the remedy is in an increase of the number of such judges. Are not the dockets of trial courts likewise crowded beyond measure? And is that fact used as an argument in favor of denying aggrieved citizens a hearing? That the right of appeal creates a sense of indifference in juries and trial judges and causes shirking of responsibility is another of the assertions evolved in the isolation of the study and having no basis in every-day reality. The alleged effect has not been observed by any considerable number of Justice Brewer's fellow citizens.

"The right of appeal is quite as 'natural' and as reasonable as the right to a fair trial and to due process of law in the first place. The proof of this is in the experience and abiding sense of civilized societies."

AGE, ORIGIN, EDUCATION, AND MARRIAGES OF THE GREAT.

THERE are 14,443 Americans who are counted worthy to have their names written in "Who's Who in America," edition of 1903, just out; and as this is the only roster of American notables, interest is at once aroused in the vital statistics of the folks who have won this degree of fame. The editor of the volume obligingly supplies this information in statistical form. From a general view of this statistical information it appears that if all our great men could be averaged up, or down, into one, he would be found to hail from the district included in the adjoining States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, he would have received a college education, would have married at the age of about 28, would now be about 53, and would be living in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, or Chicago.

To come down to details, it is found that of the men included in "Who's Who" and supplying information as to their education 73 per cent. went to college for all or a part of the course, 15 per cent. closed their education in secondary, normal, and high schools, 10 per cent. have only a common or public school education, and 2 per cent. were privately educated or self-taught. Of the 1,239 women whose names are in "Who's Who," only 766 responded to the request for educational information. Of these, only 247, or 32 per cent., went to college, the small percentage being largely due, it is thought, to the comparatively recent development of higher education for women in this country. Forty per cent. of the women closed their education in secondary, normal, and high schools, 4 per cent. have a common-school education only, and 22 per cent. were privately educated.

Half of the total in the column of birthplace statistics is credited to New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Connecticut, in the order named, while Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming do not appear in that column at all. One in eight of our notables is foreign born. England leads the foreign countries with 337, followed by Germany, Canada, Ireland, and Scotland with good delegations, and many other countries with small squads. New York is ahead, again, in the present location of our famous people, followed, after a long gap, by Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. New York has one-quarter of the total. Many of our notable Americans are living abroad—in England, France, Canada, the Philippines, Germany, Italy, and other countries. "There is a tendency toward concentration in the large cities," it is found, and "there is also an apparent trend to the Western States." Colorado, for example, has only one entry in the birth column and 126 in the "present location" column, while New England contributes 974 more to the birth than to the residence column.

JOHN W. LEONARD,
Editor of "Who's Who in America."

Nearly one-third of the women declined to tell the editor their age, but the average age of those who did tell is 50.57 years. "The reasons for woman's objection to declaring their ages are numerous, doubtless," says the editor, "but the common opinion that it is principally spinsters who make the objection is not borne out by an examination of 'Who's Who in America.' Married women are as reluctant to disclose their ages as 'bachelor maids.'" More than half of the women who gave their ages were born, according to their statements, between 1840 and 1865. More than half of the men were born between 1840 and 1860. The average age of the men is 53.38 years.

As regards marriage, it appears that only 1,225 of the 11,058 who furnished information on this point are unwedded, and 568 have married two, three, or four times. Our famous women seem less disposed to matrimony than our famous men; for while only one in thirty of the men is a bachelor, one woman out of three is a bachelor maid. The favorite age of marriage, both for the men and the women, is 25, and the great majority of the men were married before reaching 31, and the women before reaching 30. The editor says in regard to the statistics of married and unmarried women in "Who's Who":

"The proportion of unmarried to married women is above the general normal of women of similar age. This is true, however,

of any group of self-supporting women. In the old days, when anything like an independent life was almost unattainable by a woman, it used to be said that marriage, to women, was a career, while to man it was a mere incident. But that has been largely changed. There are many women to whom marriage and the home life are the career, but numerous avenues are open in literature, the arts, education, research, and other directions, which women may take. In following them many become so engrossed that they prefer to remain unmarried. Others, however, find a husband and domestic life no hindrance to their professional or artistic success, and while the proportion of unmarried (37.10 per cent.) is a large one, the married women (62.90 per cent.) have a substantial majority over their spinster sisters."

LEASING CONVICTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE Rev. Dr. W. P. Thirkield, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Freeman's Aid and Southern Educational Society, made the charge, in a speech in Cincinnati a few days ago, that negro outrages in the South are due in part to the convict camps, which he calls "schools of crime." To quote from his address:

"In estimating criminality among the black people, we should keep in mind that since Appomattox nearly every Southern State has maintained a school of crime—an organized institution for the training of criminals. This I charge against the convict lease system of the South. This system, with its thousands of victims, has been the cause of much of the outbreaking of crime among black people through its brutalizing and dehumanizing influence on thousands of negroes.

"Under this system both prison and prisoners are farmed out under the control of private corporations—sold to the highest bidder. To the lessees the bodies and souls of convicts are assigned. The motive of both State and lessee is not morals, but money; not reformation, but exploitation of criminals for gain. It is crime turned into a source of revenue; the brawn and blood of criminals bartered for gain.

"Criminals are generally scattered in branch prisons—quartered in rude stockades, without proper sanitation, food, or clothing. The average life of these convicts is less than ten years. Old and young are promiscuously chained and bonded together. Even men and women are, in some camps, not separated. Hardened criminals and the boy convicted of his first crime; the comparatively good and the most depraved, vile, and abandoned, are chained together. One warden of a state penitentiary protests in his report that 'under the present law and custom the penitentiary is the school of crime instead of being a reformatory institution. Of fifty boys under eighteen, nine-tenths of them leave prison much worse than when they came in.'"

The Atlanta *Constitution*, in reply, says that Dr. Thirkield's criticism might apply to the Georgia convict system of years ago, "but it is in no sense a just or proper description of the present contract system, which became effective in 1897." *The Constitution* proceeds:

"The old system reserved to the State only the most nominal control over the convicts. Since 1897 there has been no lease system in Georgia, nor, unless we are greatly mistaken, is there in most of the other Southern States. The Georgia plan is identical with that of the Ohio penitentiary, usually referred to as a model, with the single exception that the convicts here are worked out of doors instead of within the penitentiary confines. This difference is manifestly in favor of the health of the convicts, and it might be added that in Georgia their labor does not come into conflict with free labor nearly so much as in Ohio. There is no lease system here; there is none there. In both the labor of the convicts is hired to contractors, the convicts themselves being always under the control, the direct supervision, and the sole supervision of the state penitentiary officials.

"There has in the past five years been a vast improvement in the condition of the convicts of Georgia. The penitentiary is in the hands of honorable, upright officials who are seeking honestly to do their duty by those placed in their charge, as well as by the State. Nobody claims that a condition of perfection has been attained, but certainly there has been a vast improvement since Dr. Thirkield left Atlanta. This is true with regard to the misdemeanor as well as the regular penitentiary camps, and the law enacted by the last legislature will lead to still further betterments in this direction.

"These city and county camps, however, do not call for the wholesale condemnation they sometimes get. Witness the city stockade, the criticisms of which are repeated in the Thirkield speech. A complete investigation into conditions there proved that there was little, if any, warrant for the rather sensational criticism of the well-meaning ladies and gentlemen who attended the Charities and Correction Conference.

"The penitentiary problem in the Southern States is no easy one. Nobody realizes this better than the earnest and honest officials to whom has been given the responsibility of administration. These realize that perfection has not been attained, nor do they expect to attain it in an hour or a day. But they have accomplished much, and they deserve the credit for it."

The next day after the above editorial appeared, the labor of 1,500 Georgia convicts was awarded to contractors at an average of $225 a year each. The convicts were awarded in gangs of from 50 to 175, with one gang of 500, to work at coal-mining, brick-making, farming, and lumbering. The following account of the award is taken from *The Constitution's* news columns:

"Awards of the labor of 1,500 felony convicts made yesterday by the prison commission show that Georgia will receive net for that number of convicts during the five years beginning April 1, 1904, at least $240,000 a year, possibly a good deal more.

"This is in decided contrast to the results of the present contracts under which the net result to the State for the labor of more than 2,100 convicts is less than $90,000. In other words, the State will receive nearly three times as much under the new contracts for one-third less convicts.

"The maximum bid was $252 a year each, for fifty men, while $220 was the lowest figure at which the labor of any of the convicts will go at this time.

"For the 1,500 convicts whose labor was awarded by the prison commission yesterday, the State will receive a total of $338,119, an average price of $225.14 a year each. . . . . .

"There were many long faces around the office of the prison commission when the results became known. Contractors who have employed convict labor for years found that they were out of it; that they must go back to the free-labor system. The prices bid were, indeed, surprising. It was generally agreed that they would go over $200, but it was not believed it would be above $220 or $215 at the outside.

"There were some sixty or seventy-five bidders, and the prices ranged all the way from $175 per man up to $252, the former figure being the minimum limit fixed by the recent act.

"The number of convicts bid for at these figures was 4,376, which shows how active was the competition to secure the labor of the 1,500 available men."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPEAKING OF "calamity howls," have you been reading the Wall Street reports lately?—Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*.

GERMAN finances are said to be in a bad way. We can easily lend the Germans Mr. Schwab, who is somewhat of a financier.—*The Chicago News*.

PROFESSOR SMALL says Germany may make war upon the United States. It is believed Germany knows a heap more than Professor Small.—*The Los Angeles Express*.

IT is not expected that Russia will be so deficient in the rudiments of politeness as to refuse to set another date for the evacuation of Manchuria.—*The Washington Star*.

GROVER CLEVELAND says he would rather have his son become a bridge-builder than President of the United States. So would most of us, if the boy takes after his father.—*The Washington Post*.

A RESIDENT of Jacksonville, Fla., writes us that the "negro street-railway" in that city, which was the subject of a brief article in these columns October 17, page 498, is owned largely, if not entirely, by white capitalists. It has negro motormen and conductors, "is patronized almost exclusively by negroes," and "is run through negro settlements to a negro park resort." The ordinance separating the races in the cars of the main street-car line of the city (which led to the construction of the negro line) was passed, our correspondent tells us, because "during the flush times for labor, just after the fire which destroyed Jacksonville, the negroes simply took possession of the cars, practically excluding the whites. The regulation was never rescinded, but continues in force to-day; the colored race did attempt to boycott the cars, and did patronize hacks and other vehicles, and did walk, for a time; but gradually they found that their boycott was not disturbing any one, and resumed their patronage of the cars."

LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON.

THERE is every indication that the musical season, which opened in New York last week with the first of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler's orchestral concerts, will be one of exceptional interest. "Never before," says Mr. Richard Aldrich, the musical critic of the New York *Times*, "have so many musical performances been offered as have been arranged already for the season now at hand, and the list will be greatly expanded before the end of things is reached with the coming of spring. And never before has the New York public been promised features of such peculiar interest and importance as will characterize the music to be heard during the approaching winter." He continues:

"Orchestral concerts will occupy a greater place in the musical year than in any previous New York season. The Philharmonic Society will begin its sixty-second season with its revolutionary scheme of placing its eight concerts in the hands of seven conductors, all famous representatives of the modern idea of individualism in the reading of orchestral works, and representative of different nationalities as well as of their own personal characteristics. The interest that will be aroused in the Philharmonic concerts under the administration of these men will be great. That results of great artistic value and of great suggestiveness and stimulus to the intelligent music lover will be forthcoming admits of little doubt. The methods and ideals of the new conductors will furnish meat for the public curiosity to feed upon richly; the members of the orchestra will be stimulated to their best under the new influences.

"The Philharmonic showed definitely last season how serious was the loss of its grip upon its old-time public. Among its needs the chief was an improvement in its personnel at many important points; and while Mr. Walter Damrosch did something to better the quality of the orchestra's work, it fell far below the standard of technical excellence that the visiting Bostonians had established in the public mind, and the musical public was very much alive to the fact. As to the personnel this year, some improvements have been promised, but there are those who doubt if they are as far-reaching as the necessities of the case demand. That constant playing under the direction of one conductor is an essential for the finest perfection in orchestral *ensemble*, the advocates of a permanent orchestra, who used it as an argument to show what the Philharmonic was not and did not do, have been fain to waive this year."

Mr. Sam Franko, we are told, will "continue his interesting experiment of giving a hearing to the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a small but well-chosen orchestra, in appropriate surroundings." And the organization of philanthropists that supports the People's Symphony Concerts in Cooper Union, New York, are projecting a series of a more ambitious scope than has heretofore been attempted. Furthermore:

"Orchestral performances that deal with popular music and the popularizing of music are those of the New York Symphony Society, conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch, that will give five Sunday afternoon concerts in Carnegie Hall; the Young People's concerts, of which Mr. Frank Damrosch will again provide six in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoons, and which will doubtless continue to be as largely thronged and enjoyed by adults as by children; and the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House during the fifteen weeks of the operatic season. Mr. Conried has suggested an intention of giving these concerts a higher artistic significance than they used to have, toward which the co-operation of Herr Motti would no doubt go a long way; the less strenuous life demanded of the orchestra this year may also permit of something like the necessary preparations for better performances than have been heard on these occasions.

"Finally there will be the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with its ten concerts that have loomed so large in the musical field of late years. There will be a change in some of the faces of the orchestra, and the new first violin, Mr. Arbos; the new first 'cellist, Mr. Krasselt, and the new first viola, Mr. Férir, will give further chance for discussion, the first two, especially, through their appearances as solo performers."

The three chief choral organizations of New York, the Oratorio Society, the Musical Art Society, and the People's Choral Union, have their seasons fully planned:

"The first named will repeat Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius' that created so profound an impression last spring; will give Brahms' 'German Requiem' for the first time in twelve years, with a cantata of Bach's 'Sleepers Awake,' and at Christmas time will twice repeat 'The Messiah.' It has seemed as if 'The Dream of Gerontius' were likely to be a potent factor in claiming renewed attention to choral music through its vital and distinctly modern musical substance and form; while for the opportunity to hear Brahms' great work there is a double debt of gratitude owed. The security of the Musical Art Society in the admiration of its constituency has been remarkable and due to the artistic distinction and technical perfection of its achievements. The People's Choral Union is going on with its work that has taken root among the wage-earners chiefly

HENRY J. WOOD,
Conductor at Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts, London.

GUSTAVE F. KOGEL,
Conductor of Frankfort-on-the-Main Orchestra.

VICTOR HERBERT,
Conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra.

EDOUARD COLONNE,
Conductor at Sunday afternoon concerts in Paris.

FELIX WEINGARTNER,
Conductor of the Kaim Orchestra in Munich.

WASILI VON SAJANOFF,
Director of Imperial Musical Society in Moscow.

RICHARD STRAUSS,
Conductor at the Berlin Opera, etc.

EMINENT CONDUCTORS WHO WILL VISIT NEW YORK THIS SEASON.

composing it, and that has meant so much for the individuals and for the musical atmosphere of parts of the city where music has not long been prevalent."

The Kneisel Quartet will play for the first time this winter "freed from all orchestral trammels"; and the Dannreuther, Mannes, and Kaltenborn quartets are to be heard in several cities. Mr. Aldrich says in conclusion:

"Of visiting virtuosos there will be a large number, some of whom are strangers, others of whom have already approved themselves to this city. Harold Bauer, Ferruccio B. Busoni—the latter returning after a long absence which has greatly enhanced his fame in Europe; Alfred Reisenauer, Adele Aus der Ohe, Augusta Cottlow, the 'prodigy' of former years, among pianists; Jacques Thibaud, Maud MacCarthy, Maud Powell, returning to her native country after several years' absence in Europe; Edwin Grasse, Maurice Kaufmann, also returning to his native country, among the violinists; Adelina Patti on her last farewell; Nellie Melba, with no idea of a farewell; Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and a large number of the chief singers of Mr. Conried's company will be heard."

In short, there will be not only more opportunity for many different kinds of enjoyment, but "more subjects for curiosity, more stimulants to thought, and more provocatives to discussion" than the musical public has ever had before.

A PHILOSOPHICAL HISTORIAN.

MR. W. E. H. LECKY, who died in London a few days ago, is generally conceded to have been one of the most eminent historians of our times. It is remarked that the most coherent and impressive portion of his work is his "History of European Morals," while, in bulk, his writings on the eighteenth century exceed all his studies in other fields. To the New York *Evening Post* his temperament is revealed in this very statement. "Mr. Lecky was a moralist in the eighteenth-century sense," it declares. The same paper continues:

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. H. LECKY,
Author of "A History of European Morals," etc.

"In the turmoil of our rapidly shifting civilization, he was distinctly the enlightened man. He attained as early as his undergraduate years at Dublin that serenity and impartiality of spirit which the encyclopedists regarded as the most desirable possession, but hardly achieved. In other respects also he was of the eighteenth century. Before that appalling mass of evidence which crushes the generalizing spirit back to the journeyman work of heaping up facts, he remained unruffled. As a young man he undertook 'A History of European Morals' with the cheerful curiosity of Bayle compiling a universal dictionary. This poised and indomitable spirit, which he maintained in the face of constant invalidism, brings him perhaps nearer to Spencer than to any man of his time. It certainly removes him as far from the class of documented athletes of Freeman's kind as it does from the eloquent special pleaders of the Gibbon-Macaulay-Carlyle dispensation.

"In the fearless mind which he brought to the great task of interpreting history through philosophy, Mr. Lecky distinctly recalls Hume, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, Voltaire. His superiority in method and his essentially modern quality lay in a truer sense of the difficulties that invested his problems. To read his books is to be instructed in the complexity of historical causes. One feels that he has moved more cautiously and patiently among his facts than those soaring minds who were his constant admiration and study. You rarely surprise him in a dogmatism. Were he not a most engaging writer, his kaleidoscopic exhibition of interplaying forces would merely confuse. As it is, it gives to a patient spectator a peculiarly exhilarating sense of a world-life that is always in flux, yet never out of order. Opinions will differ as to the value of Mr. Lecky's studies in history and morals, but no criticism is likely to deny the abiding worth of their intention. To refuse to inject one's personal passions into the analysis of the past, to decline in the interest of eloquence or popularity to treat complicated affairs as simple, to be rigidly a logician, and yet frankly to admit the force of chance—those cases 'in which a slight change in the disposition of circumstances, or in the action of individuals, would have altered the whole course of history'—this certainly is genuine title to distinction in an age which is intolerant of all painful intellectual processes not immediately useful. . . . . .

"Very likely, the merit of Mr. Lecky's point of view will never be sufficiently recognized. His very dispassionateness and the calm flow of his style made Mr. Lecky almost as much a distinguished stranger in a world of strenuous scholarship as he was, for a time, on the government benches at Westminster. His scrupulous fairness was an offense to the generality. English Whiggism is not so dead that it likes to be told that the revolution of 1688 was 'a movement essentially aristocratic,' in which about the only popular element was 'that hatred of foreigners which is so deeply rooted in the English mind . . . and has played a part that can hardly be exaggerated in English history.' Nor has the average Englishman or American reached that philosophic detachment from which he can survey the American Revolution as a mere by-current in the mounting tide of Liberalism. But an age that loves pluck and paradox should at least honor the memory of the invalid who delineated 'The Map of Life' while propped on his elbows on a couch."

Mr. Lecky was sixty-five years old at the time of his death, and he represented one of the Dublin districts in the British Parliament for seven years. His most important works are: "A History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe"; "A History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne"; "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland"; "A History of England in the Eighteenth Century"; and "Democracy and Liberty."

SIR HENRY IRVING'S IMPERSONATION OF DANTE.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S appearance in Sardou's "Dante" at the Broadway Theater, New York, is hailed as a dramatic event of the first importance. But the critics of the metropolitan papers, while admitting that the new play is a striking spectacle and one that sets off in strong relief the histrionic abilities of the English actor, agree with the European critics (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 7 and May 16) in their estimates of its dramatic and literary value. "If ever there was a man born to be Dante on the stage," remarks *The Times*, "it is Sir Henry. He has the very profile of Giotto's portrait in the Barzello, the visage of the famous death-mask; and with his eagle nose, his firm jaw, his salient underlip, and his stooping shoulders, he well embodies the description of Boccaccio." And yet, adds the same paper, Sardou's play is an utterly "impossible" one, whether judged from the point of view of the Dantist or from that of the lover of drama. We quote further:

"In the fifth canto of the Purgatory, Dante relates an encounter with a certain Pia del Tolomei, whose husband, suspecting her of infidelity, imprisoned her in his palace of Marena, infested by pestilential vapors, and there watched her slowly dying. That is certainly a striking situation for the theater! M. Sardou, with unparalleled audacity, or ignorance, or both, has represented that the guilty paramour was none other than Dante himself, and has made this Pia and her illegitimate daughter, Gemma, Dante's child, the joint heroines of the drama together with Beatrice, who lives in Paradise.

"All three of these ladies are represented as on the friendliest

terms. As Dante himself explains, Beatrice dwells too near to God not to be compassionate! Pia talks to him of his love for the sainted Beatrice. Beatrice appears to him in a vision, bearing him news of the fate of Pia. Gemma is reverential toward them both. Some one has said of Renan that, not content with making Christ a man, he made him a Frenchman. In a similar manner Sardou, not content with making Dante a stage hero, has made him the center of a three-cornered *ménage*.

"Nothing could more grossly misrepresent the soul of the great Florentine, who had his faults, to be sure, and lived his life both as husband and father even while he remained true to the ideal of Beatrice, but who, after all, was austere and intense in the primitive medieval fashion, not loosely hung in his morals, like a latter-day Parisian. And nothing could be more fatal to dramatic effect.

"The passionate adoration of the sainted Beatrice is well; and we have long been accustomed to sympathize with an illicit love if it is given the attributes of a great passion. But to mingle the two in the same play, in the same scene, in the same speech, is and must forever remain grotesquely impossible, either in life or in the drama. Those who deride the play have called it Sardou for export only. But clearly that clever merchant of the theater has much to learn of the export trade. Impossible in Paris on the score of art, it is even more impossible to Irving audiences on the score of manners and morals."

The Evening Post comments in similar vein. The new play, it declares, is a "characteristic specimen of the machine-made pieces of Sardou's latest period, those pseudo-historical melodramas which have been so profitable to himself, Sarah Bernhardt, and the various imitators of that illustrious Frenchwoman." It continues:

"Of course the genius of Sir Henry Irving is wasted wofully on showy insincerity of this sort. It seems a pity that he should be devoting the closing years of his brilliant career to work so little worthy of him. And, indeed, his heart, last night, did not appear to be in it, but possibly he was wearied by necessary rehearsals. Certainly he exhibited few flashes of his wonted power, altho his marked personality and habitual mastery of theatrical resource lent significance to every scene in which he was engaged. He is an expert in all the devices of romantic melodrama, and constantly dominated the stage. But it was only at rare intervals . . . that he showed himself the great actor that he is. His familiar mannerisms seem to be more conspicuous than ever, but he can still grip the attention of an audience as few other players can."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, is much more enthusiastic. He admits that Irving "has acted greater parts, in greater plays," but thinks that "no ideal could have been more happily devised for the excitation of his poetic sympathy and the ample employment of his ripe and splendid skill." He says further:

"The situations in which Dante is placed are such as could only be filled by a man of surpassing intellectual and personal authority, and the emotions that his experience engenders are such as could be felt only by a profoundly sympathetic nature and communicated only by spontaneous, self-effacing art. No man could play Dante as Henry Irving plays it—in, for example, the scene of the father's colloquy with the daughter who does not know him; the moment when he thinks she has been killed; the parting with the stricken mother; and the passage of despair over the tomb of Beatrice—who had not fully known the sanctity of tender affection and the bitterness of hopeless grief; who had not faced the storms of adversity, and stood undismayed in the shadow of death. This it is—this presence of a substantial and noble personality within the character represented—that imparts permanent value to acting, making it communicative of exalted thought and feeling, the spell of genius and the charm of beauty, the glow that strengthens and the monition that guides. . . . In the despairing vigil at the tomb of Beatrice, and throughout the ensuing cycle of horrors in the under world—the entrance into hell, the drift upon the river of pitch, the haunted progress among graves of fire, scrolls of ice, and rains of blood and tears—the actor has to exert an imagination so active, to preserve a tension of feeling so tremulous, and to create and sustain an illusion so awful, that almost the ordeal seems transcendent of any human power. Face, voice, demeanor, now stillness, and now movement—all must express the shuddering awe of mortality when confronted with the spirits of beings who have died. In such ordeals—many of them long since met and passed—the genius of Henry Irving shines forth with peculiar splendor. It did not fail him here; as all can well conceive, who recall his acting in certain parts of Hamlet and Macbeth, his amazing achievement in the churchyard scene of 'Eugene Aram,' and his appalling presence in the weird Walpurgis night of 'Faust.' Over the death scene of Cardinal Colonna—remotely reminiscent, perhaps, of the death scene of Cardinal Beaufort, in 'King Henry VI.'—the actor predominates with even more than the iron austerity of his great embodiment of Becket, and so brings this drama of fate to a sublime close. . . . The poet Longfellow once showed to the writer of these words a piece of the coffin of Dante, and, as he did so, he spoke very softly, in a low, reverent voice, saying 'That has touched his bones.' This impersonation of Dante by Henry Irving—making the dead poet to live again, in all his austere gloom and passionate ecstasy—is even more significant and impressive than that surprising relic; for this has touched his soul."

A STUDY OF SIR HENRY IRVING AS DANTE.
—From the New York *Dramatic Mirror*.

THE SOUTH IN AMERICAN LETTERS.

THERE have been many attempts to account for the "literary dearth" of the Southern States during the greater part of their history. The explanation, so often made, that the continuance of colonial conditions until the social dissolution brought about by the Civil War was detrimental to the production of great literature is hardly convincing, for, as is pointed out by Prof. George E. Woodberry, of Columbia University, "much that was favorable to literary development existed in the South from the formation of the Union onward." He writes further (in *Harper's Magazine*, October):

"The aspects of natural scenery there, picturesque, luxuriant, novel, with features of woodland and mountain, of lowland and upland, of river and coast, of rice and cotton culture, of swamp, bayou, and sand, of a bird and flower world of marvelous brilliancy and music, of an atmosphere and climate clothing the night and day and the seasons, of the stars in new garments of sensibility and suggestion,—all this was like a new theme and school to the poet who should chance to be born there.

"The human history of the States, too, with its racial features of mingled Gallic and Scotch strains in the blood of the country, with its adventurous conquest of the land beyond the mountains and about the mouths of the Mississippi, with its border traditions, was both various and exciting to the imagination, hardly less than was the open air of the plains or the fascination of the Golden

Gate in the West. The historical culture of the past gave a starting-point; for education, books, travel, were to be found in a leisure class who were the masters of the land. The power of nature, the power of race, and the power of the transmitted civilization of older times were not lacking. There was even a radiating center. Virginia, in what was its great age, offered fair hope of true leadership in the supreme functions of national life. The group of the Revolution, which has made the State illustrious in history, lasted far on into the next age; and was distinguished not only by individual force, but by an enlightenment and generosity of mind of the happiest promise. Jefferson, in particular, who was the one great dreamer ever born in this land, was well fitted to be not only the fountainhead of a declaration and of a uaiversity, but of a literature; or if not the fountainhead, he at least held the rod to smite the rock. It is perhaps forgotten that in the fall of 1776 Jefferson, in association with four other Virginia gentlemen, proposed a general system of law in which one measure was for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. . . . But it was the light of a false dawn. Public spirit died out in Virginia before these men were dead."

Literature in any proper sense "ceased even to be hoped for, and ceased also to be regarded as a necessary element of high social life." Professor Woodberry continues:

"The best gage of the literary vitality of the South toward the middle of the century is the magazine which White founded at Richmond, *The Southern Literary Messenger*. . . . The contents of the magazine, if Poe's exceptional work in its first two years be excluded, tho not comparing unfavorably with its rivals elsewhere, are exceedingly tame and dreary. Local pride is much in evidence, and the presence of provincial reputations is acutely felt; but of literature there is truly not a trace. No democracy ever bred such a mediocrity of talent as this aristocratically constructed society. For one thing—and it is true of the whole literary past of the South—there is no interest in ideas; there are no ideas. There had been a time when Voltaire was much read in Virginia, tho the traces of it are now well-nigh lost in the dust-heap, and there had been radical thinking by young men; but no one came after Voltaire. Perhaps this is the fundamental trouble, after all; for how can literature flourish in the absence of ideas? The banality of the question indicates the poverty of the situation. A classical upbringing on Horace, a library of *The Spectator*, 'Waverley,' and Moore's 'Poems,' taken in connection with even the best endeavor to achieve Ciceronianism or Addisonianism or any other imitatively perfect style, could not accomplish much by themselves."

Professor Woodberry names William Wirt, William Gilmore Simms, and Edgar Allan Poe as the three representative figures of the early literary period of the South, and finds in the very obscurity of Wirt and Simms striking evidence of the low ebb of Southern literature. Poe, as he remarks, was "the one genius of the highest rank who belongs to the South." We quote, in conclusion:

"It is common to deny that he [Poe] was distinctively a Southern writer, not so much on the score of his birth at Boston as because he is described as a world-artist unrelated to his local origin, unindebted to it, and existing in a cosmopolitan limbo, denationalized, almost dehumanized. But mortal genius always roots in the soil, and is influenced and usually shaped by its environment of birth, education, and opportunity. It appears to me that Poe was as much a product of the South as Whittier was of New England. His breeding and education were Southern; his manners, habits of thought, and moods of feeling were Southern; his sentimentalism, his conception of womanhood and its qualities, of manhood and its behavior, his weaknesses of character, bore the stamp of his origin; his temperament even, his sensibility, his gloom and dream, his response to color and music, were of his race and place. . . . Are not all his women in the romantic tales elaborations of suggestions from Southern types? Is not 'The House of Usher' a Southern tale at the core, however theatrically developed? Poe is the only poet, so far as I know, who is on the record as the defender of human slavery. It must not be forgotten that he grew up in a slave-holding State. There are traces of cruelty in Poe, of patience with cruelty, easy to find. 'The Black Cat' could not have been written except by a man who knew cruelty well and was hardened to it. 'The Pit and the Pendulum' belongs in the same class. It is not any one of these items, but the mass of them that counts. The morbid, melancholy, dark, gruesome, terrible in Poe seem to me to be related to his environment; these things sympathize with the South, in all lands, with Italy and Spain; as the Spaniard is plain in Cervantes, it may well seem that the Southerner is manifest in the temper of Poe's imagination, characterization, incident, atmosphere, and landscape. His tendency toward musical effects is also to the point. So Lanier tried to obtain such effects from landscape, trees, and the marsh; tho Poe is free from Lanier's emotional phases in which he seems like Ixion embracing the cloud.

"Such, in brief, are some of the reasons that may lead one to see in Poe a great expression of the Southern temperament in letters. He, certainly, is the lone star of the South; and yet it may eventually prove that the song of 'Dixie' is the most immortal contribution that the old South gave to the national literature."

THE PARLOUS CONDITION OF ENGLISH PROSE.

THE present condition of English prose literature is anything but satisfactory to Mr. Edward Hutton. Writing in *The Monthly Review* (London) on that recognized master of English prose, Walter Pater, Mr. Hutton pays his disrespects to popular writers of the day and their "prose run mad." He writes:

"English prose literature has become in our day almost as rare as English poetry. A host of writers, more or less conspicuous, have conspired, it would seem, to write not English prose, but prose run mad. English in the hands of the most popular writers is now a language without rule, and often without sense; indeed, the more popular a writer is the madder his prose becomes. It were invidious to give examples, for it is characteristic of the English novel that, apart from every other form of literature, it alone is indifferent to words, concerning itself chiefly with a tale of love, or the domestic accidents of provincial family life, or the impossible achievement of some braggart long and long ago. But when we remember the magnificent work of the translators of the Bible, how they dealt with romance immortally, and delicately set their words in order, or how in reading the 'Morte d'Arthur' we are possessed by the beauty of a page that tells so exquisitely the valiant old tale, it is with utter disgust that we return to the work of the day, with its split infinitives, its use of 'like' for 'as,' its eternal 'and which,' its horrible tautology and alliteration, its absence of rhythm or any sense of music, its domesticity, and its vulgarity. To read the opening sentence of Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' that captures the reader by its sheer beauty from the very beginning, and then to read the work of the writers of our day is, as it were, to experience a revolution in manners and in language so tremendous as to startle even the most artless reader."

Mr. Hutton's admiration of Walter Pater's style is almost as unalloyed as his disapprobation of the style of the popular novelists. In the following passage he gives some of the reasons for his admiration:

"He is never off his guard, never 'at home,' with his reader, never happy without a certain ceremony. His mind appears to be ecclesiastical, expressing itself always with a certain ritual, which is indeed beautiful in itself, and to him and to the friendly reader beautiful for itself. Yet his manner, his style, changes with his books, reaching its greatest perfection perhaps, certainly its greatest richness, in 'The Renaissance,' and its greatest simplicity in 'The Imaginary Portraits.' His thought, profound and lovely as it frequently is, is never obscurely expressed; indeed, to one who valued words so much, vagueness of expression would have been a fault in art, and except as a fault impossible. And in spite of his small production, seven books in more than twenty years, or five only if we leave out the two books, 'Greek Studies' and 'Miscellaneous Studies,' published after his death, he appears to us now as more important than a host of more garrulous, less reticent writers. To some extent he may be said to have influenced the language, making it possible for us to appreciate modern English, as we do the English of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or Latin and Greek. He came to remind us not without a smile that English, too, is a precious language, and worthy of respect since Shakespeare wrote in it, and in it, too, unlike other living tongues, the liturgy is said, and a whole people pray to God."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO FLY AND HOW NOT TO FLY.

SOME of the fundamental considerations which seem to Prof. Simon Newcomb to apply to the construction of so-called flying-machines are stated by him in an article in *The Outlook*, suggested by the recent accident to Langley's aeroplane. Relying on the fact that increasing the size of an aeroplane makes it less effective, while a similar increase in a balloon makes it more effective, he pronounces in favor of the dirigible balloon. In other words, the astronomer bids us look to Santos Dumont for practical progress in aeronautics rather than to Langley. He says:

"Granting complete success, imagine the proud possessor of the aeroplane darting through the air at a speed of several hundred feet per second! It is the speed alone that sustains him. How is he ever going to stop? Once he slackens his speed, down he begins to fall. He may, indeed, increase the inclination of his aeroplane. Then he increases the resistance necessary to move it. Once he stops he falls a dead mass. How shall he reach the ground without destroying his delicate machinery? I do not think the most imaginative inventor has yet even put upon paper a demonstrative, successful way of meeting this difficulty. The only ray of hope is afforded by the bird. The latter does succeed in stopping and reaching the ground safely after its flight. But we have already mentioned the great advantages which the bird possesses in the power of applying force to its wings, which, in its case, form the aeroplanes. But we have already seen that there is no mechanical combination, and no way of applying force, which will give to the aeroplanes the flexibility and rapidity of movement belonging to the wings of a bird. That this difficulty is insurmountable would seem to be a very fair deduction, not only from the failure of all attempts to surmount, but from the fact that Maxim has never, so far as we are aware, followed up his seemingly successful experiment. . . . . .

"A more fundamental difficulty still, which the writer feels may prove insurmountable, is based on a law of nature which we are bound to accept. It is that when we increase the size of such a machine without changing its model we increase the weight in proportion to the cube of the linear dimensions, while the effectiveness of the supporting power of the air increases only as the square of those dimensions. For example, suppose that an inventor succeeds, as well he may, in making a machine which would go into a match-case, yet complete in all its parts, able to fly around the room. It may carry a button, but nothing heavier. Elated by his success, he makes one on the same model twice as large in every dimension. . . . The result is that his machine is eight times as heavy as before. But the sustaining surface is only four times as great. As compared with the smaller machine, its ratio of effectiveness is reduced to one-half."

Dr. Graham Bell has pointed out that the law just cited may be evaded by making a large number of small machines instead of a single large one, and Professor Newcomb admits that this might be done. He goes on to say:

"Quite likely the most effective flying-machine would be one carried by a vast number of little birds. . . . If the watchmaker can make a machine which will fly through the room with a button, then by combining ten thousand such machines he may be able to carry a man. But how shall the combined forces be supplied?

"It is of interest to notice that the law is reversed in the case of a body which is not supported by the resistance of a fluid in which it is immersed, but floats in it, the ship or balloon, for example. When we double the linear dimensions of a steamship in all its parts, we increase not only her weight, but her floating power, her carrying capacity, and her engine capacity eightfold. But the resistance which she meets with when passing through the water at a given speed is only multiplied four times. Hence the larger we build the steamship the more economical the application of the power necessary to drive it. . . . . .

"If, therefore, we are ever to have aerial navigation with our present knowledge of natural capabilities, it is to the air-ship floating in the air rather than the flying-machine resting on the air to which we are to look. In the light of the law which I have laid down, the subject, while not at all promising, seems worthy of more attention than it has received. It is not at all unlikely that if a skilful and experienced naval constructor, aided by an able corps of assistants, should design an air-ship of a diameter of not less than two hundred feet, and a length at least four or five times as great, constructed, possibly, of a textile substance impervious to gas and borne by a light framework, but, more likely, of exceedingly thin plates of steel carried by a frame fitted to secure the greatest combination of strength and lightness, he might find the result to be, ideally at least, a ship which would be driven through the air by a steam-engine with a velocity far exceeding that of the fleetest Atlantic liner. . . . . .

"I should be very sorry if this suggestion leads to the subject being taken up by any other than skilful engineers or constructors, able to grapple with all problems relating to the strength and resistance of materials. As a single example of what is to be avoided, I may mention the project, which sometimes has been mooted, of making a balloon by pumping the air from a very thin, hollow receptacle. Such a project is as futile as can well be imagined; no known substance would begin to resist the necessary pressure. Our aerial ship must be filled with some substance lighter than air. Whether heated air could be made to answer the purpose, or whether we should have to use a gas, is the question for a designer."

THE ALLEGED "MOSQUITO PLANT."

IS there or is there not an African plant that has the property of driving away or stupefying mosquitoes? This question has been exercising people in England since last spring, when the discovery of such a plant was announced by an English army officer. The existence or absence of such virtues in the plant, which is a variety of basil (*Ocimum viride*), has been discussed ever since in the columns of *The Times* (London), with more or less acrimony. Says *The Scientific American Supplement*, which gives an abstract of the controversy:

"Last April Captain Larymore, the British resident in Northern Nigeria, published a letter in which he asserted that by placing two or three pots of 'mosquito-plant' in each room of a house, and others along the windward side of the veranda, the place could be kept practically free from mosquitoes. He described an experiment he had made, which showed that a mosquito enclosed within a leaf of the plant became stupefied, and he added that an infusion of the leaves of the plant was held by the natives of Northern Nigeria to be more efficacious than quinin as a remedy for malarial fever. Captain Larymore suggested that the plant should be used in barracks in India.

"Sir George Birdwood, the well-known naturalist, wrote a day or two afterward that allied basil plants had been known from time immemorial as a defense against mosquitoes and as a prophylactic in malarial distircts throughout India. He related how, when the Victoria Gardens were being constructed in Bombay, the men employed in the work were so pestered by mosquitoes and suffered so greatly from malaria that, at the suggestion of the Hindu manager, the whole boundary of the gardens was planted with 'holy basil' and any other basils which were at hand, with the result that the plague of mosquitoes was at once abated and the malarial fever disappeared from the gardeners and others at work on the grounds."

Experiments were shortly after this made at the Kew Botanical Gardens, near London, with a growing specimen of the plant that had been brought to England by Captain Larymore; but the officials there, altho much interested in the captain's statements, became convinced that there was no foundation for them. The director of the Gardens, Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, wrote to *The Times* on July 24, enclosing a report made to the governor of Sierra Leone by Dr. Prout, the principal medical officer of the colony. Dr. Prout gave details of experiments with a dozen mosquitoes and the "mosquito-plant," in which there was absolutely nothing to show that the plant had any effect in driving away the insects. Sir William, in his introductory letter, made some sarcastic observations on "easy empirical" remedies, and *The Times*, in a leading article, declared that the "mosquito-plant", had been shown to be "utterly useless." Captain Larymore and Sir George Birdwood, however, scout the idea that they have been victims of

a delusion, and both have written to *The Times* declining to withdraw their statements as to the efficacy of the basil. To quote again:

"Both pointed out that experiments with single pots of the plant and a few mosquitoes could not be regarded as conclusive, and Sir George Birdwood said the real question was the weight of Captain Larymore's practical experience against Dr. Prout's experiments. In a letter dated August 2 Captain Larymore said:

"'I think it unfortunate that the superficial experiments with a dozen mosquitoes, which were conducted in Sierra Leone, should have been accepted as conclusive evidence that the plant in question does not possess the properties ascribed to it.

"'1. The plants employed may possibly not have been the same ocimum used and referred to by me.

"'2. They may not have recovered after transplanting—mine were three to four months regaining their full foliage.

"'3. The well-known powerful smell of ripe bananas may have negatived the scent of the plant in so small a space as the mosquito-net cages mentioned.

"'Natives from time immemorial have held that the plant does possess the properties I have ascribed to it, and the original cause of this becoming sacred in India, where it is still worshiped, was doubtless due to this fact.

"'I must again repeat that the particular ocimum given me by the natives in Northern Nigeria does possess the power of driving away mosquitoes, especially a healthy plant with its leaves bruised. My wife, who was with me, invariably used the leaves at night under open-worked stockings to protect her ankles, and at dinner the complete immunity enjoyed by her was very obvious indeed. In any case, I shall always make a point of having a hedge of the plant, if possible, in every garden I own in the tropics, and can only recommend those who are anxious and willing to add to (not necessarily take from) the security of mosquito-netting and quinin, to do likewise.'"

AN EXPLOSIVE AS A STIMULANT.

ALTHO the medicinal virtues of nitroglycerin in certain cases are well known, no one, apparently, has ever thought of taking it as a stimulant. The explosive cordite, however, which is more than half nitroglycerin, is, it appears, employed in this way by certain soldiers in the British army, especially in combination with spirits. From the reports of Major Jennings, an officer of the army, the following facts are extracted by *The British Medical Journal:*

"Cordite consists roughly of about 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts guncotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly; while acetone is used as a solvent, but does not enter largely into the composition. . . . By way of experiment, Major Jennings, after discovering the existence of cordite-eating among a certain number of men, sucked a quarter of a strand for two minutes. He found that the diminution in its size after this time was scarcely appreciable, but nevertheless it caused the most racking, splitting headache he had ever felt in his life, which lasted quite thirty-six hours, and was accompanied by hammering and ringing noises in the ears. Its taste was sweet, pleasant, and pungent. From inquiries among the men its effects appeared to differ somewhat when sucked and when taken in solution. Dissolved in tea, it produces an almost immediately exhilarating effect 'inciting to almost demoniacal actions.' If many have partaken of the beverage, all begin talking at once, each seemingly anxious to inform the other of everything that has happened to him since his birth. This condition is followed by heavy sleep and stupor, lasting five to twelve hours, according to the quantity taken. To awaken the subject it is often necessary to slap his face, punch or shake him, and awakening is accompanied by severe dull, boring headache, muscular twitchings, and protrusion of the eyes. Even, however, when fully awakened the cordite-eater does not seem to realize his surroundings for many hours.

"It is as an addition to beer that cordite appears to produce its worst effects. It then excites a quarrelsome, destructive mania in an otherwise peacefully disposed individual, and produces immediate intoxication in a man who can commonly consume as much as four or five pints of beer without exhibiting a trace of having done so. If taken in quantity insufficient to produce sleep, it makes him not only quarrelsome, but brings out the worst traits in his character. A possible clue to the inception of this habit is given by the fact that a large number of the men seem to have used cordite as a means of lighting pipes in default of matches. When thus used, it gives a sweetish flavor to the tobacco, but causes great dryness of the throat, followed by headache. Others of the men seem to have first tasted the cordite out of curiosity.

"Major Jennings' account includes notes of communications made to him by various men, in all of which are found statements as to the exceedingly unpleasant after-effects. One of them said that he first became aware of this use of cordite from one of his comrades asking for something to straighten him up because he had been sucking it, and he also observed that some of the men became very elevated after taking a very small quantity of beer, tho they could formerly take a large quantity of it without effect. Cordite, by itself, said this man, does not seem to make men crazy, but only induces a very heavy sleep. But taken with beer or spirits it brutalizes the mildest man and makes a temporary maniac of him. He also added that he had noticed that it apparently aged a man rapidly, and made him extremely negligent of his personal appearance."

OSCILLATIONS IN LIFE.

THAT a powerful vibrating body may force a weaker one to vibrate in the same pitch, even if that pitch be not the natural one, is well known. In the same way, we are told by a recent writer on what he calls "Biodynamics," the environment of living creatures—what we call "nature"—has its great oscillations, its periodism, its endless successions of day and night, winter and summer, seed-time and harvest. In the long process of adaptation to this oscillating environment the vital periodism of living organisms is gradually brought or forced into harmony with it. In a phase of life which this writer calls "oscillant life," and which he illustrates by the hibernation of animals, this adaptation is in progress, and is as yet imperfectly attained. The work in which these ideas are put forth is entitled "Researches on Oscillant Life, an Essay in Biodynamics" (Paris, 1903), and the author's name is Joseph Noé. We are told by a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (October 3) that this conception of "oscillant" life was first brought out in the "Lessons on the Phenomena of Life" of Claude Bernard. To quote from this review:

"Life, says Bernard, can not be explained, as has been thought, by an interior principle of action. It is the result of a conflict between the organism and the physicochemical conditions of the environment. These conditions alone are accessible to us, and the science of physiology has for its definite aim to fix the determinism of vital manifestations. The conflict whence life results is not a struggle, but a harmony, an effect of adaptation to cosmic conditions. 'Thus the living being does not constitute an exception to the great harmony of nature that causes the mutual adaptation of things. It breaks no accord; it neither contradicts nor opposes the general cosmic forces. Far from this, it is a part of the universal concert of things, and life—animal life, for example—is but a fragment of the total life of the universe. The mode of relation between the living being and the surrounding cosmic conditions enables us to consider three forms of life, according as it is in strict dependence on the exterior conditions, or in a minimum degree of dependence, or in relative dependence. These three forms of life are as follows: (1) Latent life; non-manifest life. (2) Oscillant life; life of variable manifestations and dependent on the exterior environment. (3) Constant life; life whose manifestations are free and independent of the exterior environment.' The three states of life prove, Bernard says, the necessity of physicochemical conditions for its manifestation.

"M. Joseph Noé has studied organisms whose vital manifestations may vary within extended limits under the influence of cosmic conditions—that is to say, beings of 'oscillant life,' or those dependent on the cosmic environment. He treats hibernating mammals from the standpoint of the relations of their vital manifestations with those of the more fully evolved mammals having 'constant' lives. To do this he reviews successively the phenomena of inanition and denutrition, the weight of the organs, nutrition, and resistance to poisons. Different chapters or paragraphs are

devoted to the study of the influences of growth, age, height, diet, sex, sleep, fatigue, etc.

"Minds of philosophic tendency will find in this work numerous original deductions regarding the nature of vital energy. The author shows that the 'oscillant' life of hibernating animals is only a phase of the gradual adaptation of the vital rhythm of the cosmic periodism. He insists on the importance of the notion of plasticity of living matter and on its value for the explanation of evolution and vitality. He attempts in particular to prove that the sum of energy of living beings is constant, and that the vital forms differ only in the duration of expenditure of this energy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SENSATIONS OF HIGH SPEED.

APPARENTLY some people are ignorant, and others have forgotten, that we have no sense that is capable of discriminating between high and low speed, or even between motion and rest, except by noting the usual accompaniments of motion, such as the apparent movement of surrounding objects, the resistance of the atmosphere, or the jolting due to obstacles in the path. If our surroundings move with us and the motion is smooth, our methods of detecting it fail Thus, we can not feel the great velocity with which the earth is moving through space. In like manner, a train on a rough road seems to be going faster at forty miles an hour than one on a smooth road at sixty. The sensations of high-speed travel depend largely, therefore, on the conditions of that travel. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (October 17), discussing the German high-speed trials:

TRAVELING AT THE RATE OF 125 MILES AN HOUR.

The electric car on the experimental line between Marienfeldt and Zossen in Germany, in the test of October 6, from a photograph taken near Dallwitz, with an exposure of one-two-thousandth of a second.

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly* (New York).

"At the beginning of the last century the Royal College of Bavarian Physicians sought to forbid steam-railway travel, because it would induce delirium furiosum among the passengers and drive the spectators crazy; while an English quarterly said that it would as soon expect the people to suffer themselves to be tied to one of Congreve's rockets as to trust themselves to the mercy of a locomotive going at the prodigious rate of twelve miles an hour. This is about the tenor of some of the remarks we see and hear in respect to the Berlin-Zossen electric train running at the rate of over 125 miles an hour; and we begin to wonder just what is the speed that ought to provoke mental and physical difficulties on the part of the passenger and the spectator. We fancy there is a good deal of relativity about it, and some subjectivity. If people expect to enjoy weird and curious sensations because they are traveling at an unusual rate, those are the very sensations they are likely to get; but if speed is steadily increased by a vehicle without the passenger being aware of the fact, a gain of twenty or even forty miles an hour will not make much perceptible difference to him, provided the run is straight and the roadbed is good.

"In the reports coming from Germany we note this tense expectancy, and hence it is no surprise to hear that the speed at Zossen 'confused the senses and produced a sensation that was unlike any that even the imagination had pictured. Had it not been for the steel-edged-like spirals of air that shot through every crack and crevice, scorching and burning, and even seeming to pierce the flesh, we might have been detached objects forced through space at lightning speed.' Then, too, the landscape got blurred, with 'a peculiar effect on the eyes, seeming to catch hold of them and drag them backward,' which is very interesting; but this keen and sensitive observer rather gives himself away by remarking that the passengers, after squirming at an annihilation of distance past comprehension, 'asked themselves why it might not have been 225 miles an hour just as well.' Exactly; and we venture to believe that when the great electric railroad systems of the future settle down to their 200-miles-an-hour stride, or whatever the speed may be at which the vehicles will hold together, the passengers will take it very complacently and wonder how we antediluvians endured anything less."

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF WORLDS.

SOME of the most recent views with regard to cosmic evolution are briefly stated in popular form by Daniel E. Wing in *Popular Astronomy* (November). Mr. Wing dwells particularly on conditions and tendencies inferred from the study of nebulæ and their attendant phenomena. He says:

"The law of evolution as applied to matter in the universe at large may be stated briefly as follows:

"(1) The condensation of matter accompanied by the dissipation of force (heat), followed by (2) the development of force accompanied by, or occasioning, the dissipation of matter.

"It will be noted that these are reverse processes, the first being that which seems to be best demonstrated by the so-called nebular hypothesis.

"Areas of gas, in diffused nebulous form, are visible; also nebulæ in various stages of condensation. Evidence of spiral motion is plainly discernible in many nebulæ, and such motion is believed to exist in all. It is impossible to conceive matter in a state of rest. Obeying the law of gravitation the particles tend to press toward the point of greatest condensation. Centers of attraction form, with a swirling motion like a whirlpool. The momentum of rotation is increased by the fall of particles which are unable to reach the center. Acting under its own gravity the mass becomes more and more condensed. Every motion of each particle develops heat which the combined mass radiates. The outermost part or circumference eventually reaches a stage where it can no longer adhere. Separation takes place, the inner mass further condensing to leave behind new rings. Condensation of rings and nebula proceeds."

Do observed facts support these theoretical assertions? Mr. Lewis, briefly recounting the known peculiarities of nebulæ and nebulous stars, concludes that they do. Nearly all nebulæ give the gaseous spectrum, and vortical motion has been detected by photography in many of the fainter objects in which the naked eye would fail to find it; while centers of condensation are frequently seen. In fact, he believes that we have visible proof of star-making from matter acted upon by known laws. He goes on to say:

"We also know that these distant suns radiate heat from condensation like our Sun; the quantity that reaches us is measurable. That there is a limit to the process of condensation is obvious. When the body has parted with all its heat, when there is no longer any motion among its particles, it will cease to condense. . . . . .

"Is this the end—matter having actual existence, but without force; force existing potentially? We believe not. Death is the forerunner of new life in every form of matter. Dissolution is but a process effecting change of form. It is at this stage that we apply, theoretically, the reverse process of that outlined,

dissipation of matter to the gaseous form brought about by the passage of this potential force into actual force. Is there any evidence that such process will become operant in the solar system? No. Long periods of time are requisite to furnish facts upon which to predicate a reliable opinion with respect to the truth or falsity of such theory from actual observation. It is believed, however, that the planets must in the course of thousands of years show the effects of a supposed resisting medium in space which must tend to gradually slow down their orbital motions. The truth of this belief once established, the end of the planets is in sight; they must eventually fall into the Sun. It matters not when that event happens or from what distance the fall occurs. Certain it is that sufficient force (heat) would be developed by such a collision to reduce their solid contents to gas and to scatter such gas into the most attenuated nebulosity.

"Does the universe afford any evidence that collisions of such character do occur? . . . At intervals of more or less frequency, sometimes in successive years, there occurs an outburst in the heavens with swiftness only rivaled by the telegraphic intelligence conveyed to the world: 'A new star in Auriga'; 'a new star in Perseus': 'a new star in Gemini.' Nine such occurrences have happened in the last fourteen years. Let us see if we can intelligibly grasp what this message from space signifies. At a point in the heavens where no trace of a star was previously visible some watchful eye discovers a star. In a few hours it increases several magnitudes in brightness; for example, the new star of 1901 increased two and a half magnitudes in forty-eight hours—that is to say, its visible brightness increased tenfold in that short time. The human intellect utterly fails to realize what this means. Such an outburst on the part of the Sun might vaporize all the planets; it is reasonable to suppose that it would at least melt the earth's crust. The spectrum of a new star exhibits matter in motion at tremendous velocities to and from us, 600 to 1,000 miles per second. In 1901 the same peculiarities showed that were new to astronomers in 1892—to wit: the appearances were as if a solid body moving rapidly in one direction collided with or plunged into a nebulous mass moving as swiftly in the opposite direction. Following this sudden outburst of brightness there is a fading out during a period of months and change to the nebulous form of matter becomes apparent. Photographs at this stage show annular or spiral formation, and the latest triumph in photography is to show the existence of spiral motion in the nebula which succeeded the new star of 1901. Comparison of photographs taken two or three months apart show perceptible change by reason of motion and evidence that the process of condensation has set in.

"Here, then, we have appearances best accounted for by the collision of matter, occasioning development of force resulting in redistribution of matter, to again take up the initial process of condensation through spiral motion.

"Belief in this never-ending process, whereby youthful vigor is acquired, seems better to fulfil the laws governing matter and force than the supposition that the universe is destined to become a graveyard and space to be ultimately filled with the corpses of extinct suns and planets."

IS SOAP HEALTHFUL?

THAT the falling-off in physical strength of certain classes of the community in England is in some way connected with the increasing use of soap is the strange and apparently absurd suggestion made by a correspondent of the London *Times* (October 13). His reasons are, however, sufficently cogent to induce *The Lancet* to undertake a brief discussion of the subject, in which it concludes that soap, tho not necessary to cleanliness, is a great aid to it, and has improved public health rather than the reverse. Says the writer:

"Whilst the suggestion [of *The Times* correspondent] may on the face of it appear chimerical, yet it is difficult not to admit that the continued application of soap to the skin must rob it constantly of its natural oil. On this account soap is not calculated to make the skin supple or 'velvety,' a quality which is impossible without oil. Since soap removes oil, it would seem perfectly correct to suggest that, if soap must be used, the skin should be immediately afterward anointed with oil. Those who possess delicate complexions and who find even the best soap detrimental to the skin gain relief by the application of a soothing fat, such as cold cream. The correspondent referred to writes: 'The Almighty has given us a natural oil on the body to protect our skins, and man gives us stuff to remove it, and so expose the body to rheumatism, chills, and diseases of all kinds. Soap opens the pores of the skin, disease and dirt get in, and the body gets inoculated with any vile matter flying about.' This view would be all very well if it were not for the tenacity of dirt, and this tenacity depends either upon the grease of the dirt itself or upon the natural oil of the skin. Such dirt would be hard to remove without the use of soap—plain water would never detach some kinds of dirt—and in civilized communities or in crowded cities soap thus becomes absolutely a modern necessity. In localities where grime is a rare constituent of the environment, as at sea or in the open country, the need for continual lavage with soap is not so great. There are not a few people who manage to maintain personal cleanliness without the use of soap, for there are many detergent agents besides soap, of which oil may be mentioned as the chief. But, on the whole, intemperance in the use of soap is not a universal habit even in civilized countries, and abstinence may answer very well on the veldt, or in places far from the factory and chimney. We are convinced that soap is a really sanitary adjunct which has raised rather than lowered the standard of public health. That in isolated cases it may be used to excess we admit, but the standard of purity of soap in this country is very high and such as is calculated to prevent any injurious effects which might otherwise arise."

The "Vital Principle."—The old idea of a principle or essence of life, which has been discarded by most recent biologists, has, according to some writers, been partially revived by a few authorities. But, as stated by Dr. Joseph Clements in an article on the subject in *The Medical Record*, there has not been precisely "a revival of the vitalistic conception," but a more general interest in and a more purely vital idea of the force operative in physiologic work. What Dr. Clements names "the vitalistic conception" has always, he thinks, been entertained in various degrees of modification, life phenomena never having been conceived and interpreted on a purely physical basis. He goes on to say, as quoted in abstract by *American Medicine:*

"There is a consensus of medical opinion that there is something not identified with any known physical and chemic activities. The attempt by objectors to identify electricity and life is a confession of the reality of this special force. The organic force is centrifugal from within outward. According to Kelvin, 'all motion in pure dynamics is reversible,' but this principle 'has no place in the world of life.' Misconception of the facts in physiology and pathology, rendering oblivious and inoperable the idea of the sovereignty of the life principle, has given rise to the error of active agency in disease of other than vital forces, and of active principle in drugs in the sense of curative properties possessed and therapeutic activities originated by them. Micro-organisms and drugs do certainly have relation to pathologic processes, but there is a real distinction between cause and origin in disease. . . . The principle of life, fully recognized, would reconstruct pathology and the apeutics, and medicine would emerge as the most exact of the natural sciences."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is alleged," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "that the telephone employees in Paris have discovered that French is more easily understood over the telephone than English. In telephoning between Paris and London during a storm, conversation in English is impossible, but French is easily understood because it has not so many sibilant sounds and unequally accented syllables."

THE following bit of information, according to *La Nature*, is current in the German papers and, in the absence of confirmation, may be taken for what it is worth: "Men of a singular race have been discovered in New Guinea, and the governor, it seems, has promised to send some specimens to London. Living as they do in the marshes, these men have no need to walk. On the other hand the marshes are covered with a growth that prevents navigation in canoes. The men have built huts in trees and as organs of prehension alone are useful to them, their lower limbs have almost atrophied. These natives have only feeble and withered legs and feet, while the chest and arms are of normal development. They can scarcely stand upright, and they walk like large apes. They thus give the impression of cripples who have been deprived of the use of their lower extremities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME "DISEASES" OF MODERN BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

THE so-called higher criticism of our day claims a place as one of the newer branches of science. That it has proved itself a formidable antagonist of traditional beliefs and has wrought a great change in the view taken of the Bible can hardly be disputed. The more conservative theologians, however, have never accepted its conclusions, and in some quarters they are heralding its speedy downfall. Prof. Edward König, D.D., of the University of Bonn, Germany, discerns "symptoms of disease" in "three spheres of the life of this young antagonist," and he declares that these symptoms may be termed "bodily, physiological, and psychological." Regarding the first he says (in *The Methodist Review*, New York, September-October):

"Nothing threatens the bodily organism of man more than the intrusion into it of foreign bodies. These destroy the tissues and poison the blood, this last source of bodily health. But can it be said that such foreign elements have forced their way into the body of modern biblical criticism? I believe that such is the case, for what the blood is to the life of the body, that are the norms, or authoritative standards, in the province of criticism. False, inadequate standards, therefore, resemble the foreign bodies which poison the blood. Such false standards have been, however, frequently applied in more recent biblical criticism.

"A standard which, it is maintained, can not do justice to Hebrew writings is nevertheless applied when these are compared as to external age with Babylonian-Assyrian literature, and when the assertion is made that certain portions of the latter, because older, must, therefore, of necessity be also from original sources of greater antiquity than are the corresponding portions of the Old Testament. This method of procedure has been more than once apparent in recent times. In the lecture of Friedrich Delitzsch, 'Babel und Bibel,' for example, we were told that a considerable number of Bible stories had now suddenly come to light in purer and more original form out of the night of Babylonian treasure mounds. In other places it has often been emphasized that the cuneiform tablets which contain the 'Creation-epic and the Flood-episode of the Gilgames-epic' are many centuries older than the Pentateuch sources in which the corresponding record of the creation and the flood are found. But the age of the source of any given text does not determine the originality of the text itself. The contents of a text taken from an older document need not for that reason be the more original. Another form of the same text having become fixed at a later time may nevertheless give expression to the result of a much more faithful and reliable tradition. Who would question, for instance, that the Rechabites at the time of Jeremiah had for centuries most faithfully preserved the life ideal of their ancestor? Or who will deny the possibility that the more original form of certain traditions was preserved by the Israelites? Nor are the proofs lacking for the fact that the strength of the human memory, while yet unsupported by written documents, is far greater than in times of much writing."

Taking up the symptoms of disease which he finds in the physiological sphere of the life of modern biblical criticism, Professor König says:

"I would characterize them as a weakness of the eyes, or a kind of color blindness. It was, of course, natural after the long reign of Jewish tradition to first of all give attention to those newly discovered elements in the Old Testament which protested against the legitimacy of this reign. But now the time has come that attention be given to those elements which speak in favor of the trustworthiness of the Old Testament, and of such there are many. Among these are to be numbered, first of all, all those passages which show that the people of Israel sought to establish for the memory certain concrete points of support. Such *fulcra memoriæ* are, for example, the following: The Tamarisk which Abraham planted at Beersheba (Gen. xxi. 33); the 'heap of witness' (Gen. xxxi. 47); the pot of manna (Exod. xvi. 33, and xxxiv. 35; Num. xvii. 10); the twelve stones which were brought up out of the Jordan (Josh. iv. 6; viii. 30). Of especial interest is the altar which the returning warriors of Reuben, Gad, and East Manasseh built for themselves on the west bank of the Jordan (xxii. 26) in order that this altar might witness in later times that they belonged to the people of Jahwe. Other such elements are the stone 'Ebenezer' (stone of help) (2 Sam. vii. 12); the sword of Goliath hung as a trophy of victory in the sanctuary at Nob (xxi. 9); the statue which Absalom had erected in order that it should preserve the memory of his name (II Sam. xviii. 18). The same significance for the fostering of historical memory is found in Israel in the arrangement to transmit from generation to generation the passover tradition (Exod. xiii. 8-10, etc.), or to sing over and over again certain songs (Deut. xxxi. 21; 2 Sam. i. 18). The actual vividness of the historical consciousness of the Israelites is established by the following series of facts: First, many elements of the culture of Israel are traced to sources outside of Israel. This is the case with the courts of justice which Moses established on the recommendation of Jethro (Exod. xviii. 19), and with the greater part of the work in the building of Solomon's temple (1 Kings vii. 13). Not even the national pride has suppressed these remembrances. . . . There are, moreover, many passages in which instances of religious aberration and subsequent reformation are recorded (1 Sam. xi. 1, *et seq.*; 2 Kings, xviii. 4; xxiii. 5). Furthermore, it is to be noticed that the ancient historians of Israel did not in their characterization of the most prominent men of their nation conceal the faults which historical tradition ascribed to them."

The infirmities which encroach upon the health of modern Biblical criticism in the psychological realm are ascribed to credulity. Professor König refers in particular to the attempts which have been made to criticize the Old Testament on the basis of its style. The credulous consideration of the "meter and strophe-structure," he says, has become a new fountain of life for the criticism of the prophetical writings of the Old Testament, and a number of instances are cited to illustrate the unreliability of the higher critics. The writer concludes:

"No criticism hampered by foreign elements and eccentricities or afflicted with color blindness and credulity can be called sound. And for this reason biblical criticism will be able to fulfil its office with true success only when the blood which courses through its veins is healthy, and when with a clear vision it proves *all* sides of a literature under consideration, intent at the same time upon criticizing itself."

THE SCHOOLS AND RELIGION, AGAIN.

THE discussion started several weeks ago by the Rev. W. Montague Geer's letter in the New York *Sun* on religious education and the public schools (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 17) continues to arouse lively interest throughout the country. The San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) devotes a leading article to Mr. Geer's "broadside," and declares that his plea for the revival of the denominational school indicates "the one remedy that suggests itself to sound reason and sober common sense." And *The New World* (Chicago, Rom. Cath.) says of the same document: "We do not know when we have read anything so trenchant, logical, and timely." *The Sun* finds itself deluged with letters on the subject, and remarks that they "are very interesting reading," and "come from men of intellectual acuteness and moral earnestness." The majority of the letters are from Roman Catholics, and represent many points of view. Father McMillan, director of St. Paul's School, New York, writes expressing the hope that it will be possible in some way to overcome the legal barriers that now forbid the disbursement of state moneys to denominational schools. He says in part:

"The so-called 'prohibition of the constitution of New York' (Article IX., section 4) has these words: 'Other than for examination and inspection'; and it is important to state that there is considerable scope for a legal argument on the exact meaning of this expression, which must be taken in conjunction with the discussion that led to their insertion. What was chiefly in the mind of the constitutional convention had for its objective point the prohibition of the use of public money for any form of religious or denominational teaching, and some of the delegates were surprised to find after they had voted on the matter that the choice of lan-

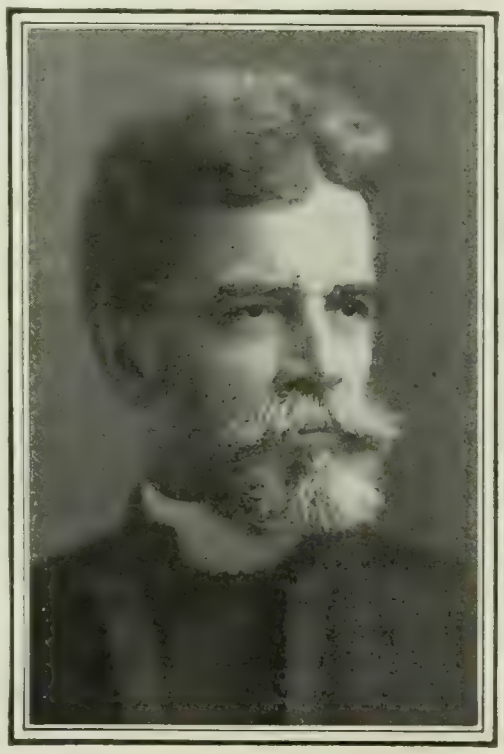
guage was at least ambiguous, and might be twisted to mean something opposed to their convictions. It would seem that examination and inspection are clearly authorized by the constitution, even for schools 'wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination.' This examination must necessarily be limited to the secular studies required for intelligent citizenship.

"When the select committee appointed at the close of the last legislature, containing five Senators and seven members of the Assembly, is prepared to listen to suggestions for improving the educational laws of New York State, there will be an excellent opportunity to take up the question here suggested concerning the correct interpretation of Article IX., section 4, of the constitution. Mr. Geer and his powerful friends in the Episcopal Church may discover that there is still a way to enlarge the public system of education without discouragement of the advocates of religious training. By removing legal barriers certain antagonisms may be obliterated which are now kept alive by unjust discriminations."

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, Chaplain of the Convent of Mercy, New York, writes as follows:

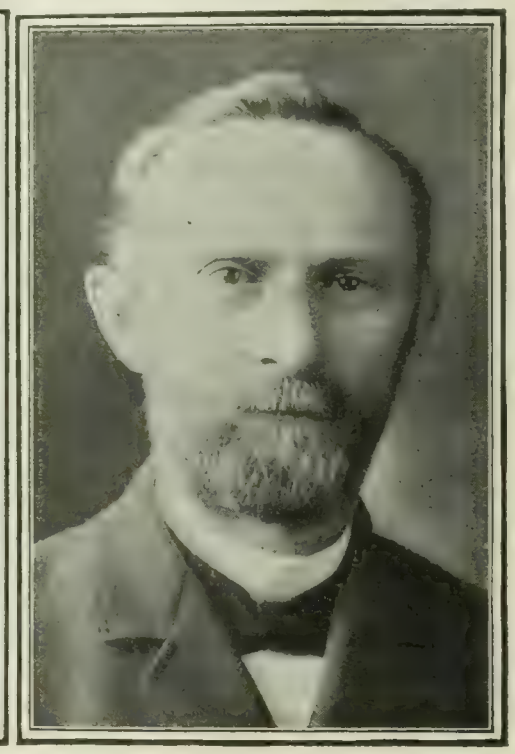
"All theories and arguments aside, we Catholics have been deeply impressed with two incontrovertible facts: First, when the public-school system was Protestant, a quarter of a century back, Catholic pupils were Protestantized more or less by attending it; and, second, now that for ten years the public-school system has been made neutral or colorless, the children suffer from the prevailing indifferentism in religion. Indifferentism is an influence of the hour, affecting all departments of human activity. It may be called the current of the time, and the public-school system runs with the current, not by intention, but simply because all things run that way, and also by making no stand against the prevailing error. It seems the constitution of the State will not permit the system either to oppose religious error or to favor it. Therefore all true Christians must sooner or later remove their children from the public schools. The Catholics are leaving as fast as possible, and would leave in a body to-morrow had they the proper bank surplus. Perhaps the religious schools of the sects already educate a million children. In time this number will grow to far greater proportions. This exodus will then have created a situation with which the State, willy nilly, must deal. In spite of the theorists, and their speeches and arguments, when the State faces a condition and not a theory it must act. . . . . .

"The vital point is: How many American citizens want religious training for their children in the public schools? Let them stand up and be counted. My own opinion is that one-third of our population are in favor of that proposition—that is, about 25,000,000 of believers would vote substantially to rescue a great system of public education from the control of indifferentism or agnosticism. If so many favor the proposition, if they can be organized to make their influence felt, then, all theories to the contrary, and in spite of all opposition from any source, the thing can be done. . . . The vital point for all parties, for the supporters of Mr. Geer, for his opponents, for educators, and for statesmen, is the number of those who desire religious training in the public schools, no matter what form the scheme might take—the separate school of Canada, payment by results, as in England, the adopting of church schools by the State. If one-third of our population demand such a reform, and organize effectively to formulate their demand, nothing more need be said; the agnostic and the indifferent, the chronic objector and the would-be patriot, must take a back seat and be quiet while the practical statesman and the competent educator together arrange the details of the scheme."



REV. W. MONTAGUE GEER, OF NEW YORK.

An Episcopalian Vicar who attacks the public-school system.



JEREMIAH QUIN, PRESIDENT OF THE MILWAUKEE SCHOOL BOARD.

A prominent Roman Catholic who defends the public schools.

On the other hand, a Brooklyn priest (vouched for as such editorially by *The Sun*) who signs himself "Fair Play," contributes a letter warning the American people against any change in the public-school system and attributing the zeal with which a change is advocated to a desire for Roman Catholic domination. He says:

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The Catholics of the United States to-day do not begin to average as well in education or morals as do the Protestants and non-religionists. Visit our prisons and see the great preponderance of Catholic criminals —90 per cent. at least, tho if the ratio to population were carried out there would be only about 14 per cent. That proves that the much-lauded religious training of the Catholics is no good. It does not teach men moral responsibility. It does not lessen crime and criminal tendencies as Protestantism does.

"Then, all this teaching of the superhuman power of the priest is not fit for the twentieth century. Spain is on the verge of a revolution from it. This school question is one of rule and politics of that church. It belongs to the parents to decide what they want for their children, and not for the priest to intrude himself into the home and order what this or that child shall be taught. That's the parents' business."

Similarly, Jeremiah Quin, president of the Milwaukee School Board and a prominent Roman Catholic, declared recently, in an address before the Milwaukee Teachers' Association, that he could not understand how Cardinal Gibbons could pronounce the public schools "vicious." We quote his remarks:

"Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview broadly published in the press, pronounces the American public schools vicious. How any man can assert that our public schools, directed and controlled and conducted by a body of Christian men and women of unstained character and high moral standing, are vicious is incomprehensible. If the public schools, because of being secular, are vicious, then must our whole theory of government, being secular, be vicious also?

"I very much regret this attack upon the one institution on which, in the minds of all Americans, the future welfare of the republic rests. What would our vast heterogeneous nation be without our public schools? It would be a nation of sectarianism, in acrimonious conflict, each sect fighting for a share of the school tax. Every true American will forever oppose such a movement."

One correspondent of *The Sun* writes: "I have a wholesome regard for all religious creeds, but if they undertake to demolish the public-school system, by the Eternal, I will take down the old musket and fight as long as there is breath within me." Dr. Buckley, the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York, Meth. Episc.) is not ready to recommend such violent methods as this, but he says:

"It might as well be understood by the Roman Catholic Church that, if it really raises this issue, the Protestant churches of this country will ally themselves at the polls with Jews and with agnostics—that is, with all classes opposed to denominationalizing the public schools or appropriating public money to the support of denominational schools.

"Conservative men who have never joined in indiscriminating

hue and cry against the Catholic Church would contend to the last at the polls and elsewhere to preserve the public schools intact. Politicians who care for the integrity of their parties will do well not to mingle in this discussion, for if the public schools are disturbed a wave which will remand them to obscurity will certainly rise."

MR. GLADSTONE AS A RELIGIOUS FORCE.

"OH for one hour of Gladstone!" exclaimed the Bishop of Worcester at a recent meeting held in St. James's Hall, London, to protest against the Macedonian massacres; and the audience, it is reported, cheered the words, feeling that the eloquence and moral enthusiasm of the great statesman would have given a strength to the movement on behalf of the persecuted Christians which men of more ordinary mold could not impart. "It is not only in the sphere of Turkish misgovernment," remarks the London *Guardian* (Anglican), "that such a wish might be uttered. In the political world we frequently lament the dearth of men who tower conspicuously above their fellows; in the religious world it is hard to discover men who combine Mr. Gladstone's ardent enthusiasm for religion with his profound knowledge of theological and ecclesiastical problems. Those who differed most from some of Mr. Gladstone's conclusions can sympathize with the wish to recall from the past something of that splendid combination of moral and intellectual qualities which he brought to bear upon the questions of his day." The same paper continues:

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GLADSTONE AS A YOUNG MAN.

At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Gladstone appealed to his father for permission to enter the ministry.

"To those who are conscious of such a feeling the publication of Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' is an important event. . . . Mr. Morley's volumes contain a great store of material for the study of Mr. Gladstone's religious history, and that history is one of the greatest interest, not only to churchmen, but to all who care for the future of Christianity. These volumes enable us to see how intense was Mr. Gladstone's conviction, from youth to extreme old age, of the supreme importance of religion both to the nation and to the individual. It had been known before that, just as Cardinal Manning had at one time desired to enter on a political life, so Mr. Gladstone's early wish had been to be ordained, but the 'dignity, solemnity, and usefulness' of the clerical office have never, perhaps, been more earnestly set forth than in the appeal which, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Gladstone made to his father for permission to devote himself to the work of a clergyman in the Church of England. It is tempting, tho fruitless, to speculate on the influence which Mr. Gladstone might have exercised upon the church if his early wish had been fulfilled; but the 'missionary impulse' endured in its essence, if it did not find its most obvious direction. 'The question whether the service of the church can be most effectually performed in Parliament was incessantly present to his mind,' and after he had held cabinet office he confesses to a wish that there might be some 'synodical decision' in favor of his retirement from public life. Throughout his long and arduous career his personal religion remained simple and sincere. The sacraments, public worship, private prayer, Biblical and devotional study, intimate acquaintance with great religious poets like Dante and Wordsworth—these were the sources from which he drew unfailing supplies of spiritual strength. In God's will he found his peace, a peace which enabled him, amidst all distractions and reverses, to concentrate all his energies upon the task that lay before him. Upon his political allies, many of whom were skeptical or indifferent, upon non-conformists, who abominated his ecclesiastical views, upon the nation at large, this intensity of religious conviction made a deep impression. It is impossible to imagine Mr. Gladstone without the religious foundation on which he stood. No man's life ever bore clearer witness to the truth that 'faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers.' To the last, as is well known, he remained a loyal son of the Church of England. Of her shortcomings and of the dangers by which she was beset he was fully aware, and in regard to the nature of her relations with the state he drifted far from the moorings which held him when he published 'The State in its Relations with the Church and Church Principles.' But, tho he lived to disestablish the Church of Ireland, to sanction the principle of disestablishment in Wales, and to regard the prospect of disestablishment in England with greater equanimity, his own allegiance never wavered. Himself no lover of extreme ritual, and always unwilling to bear a party label, he was a firm believer in the Catholic character and claims of the Church of England. The grandeur of the Roman Church appealed to his historic imagination; but neither Newman's secession, nor the Gorham Judgment, nor 'Essays and Reviews' ever shook his position. After the Vatican Council his dislike of Rome became more accentuated, and his friendship with Döllinger revealed his sympathy with those for whom Rome could no longer find a place. Of Mr. Gladstone's services to the Church of England it is impossible to speak in detail. Not the least among them were his opposition to the Divorce Act of 1857, and the scrupulous care which as Prime Minister he expended upon his ecclesiastical appointments. The interesting list of qualities which he regarded as essential in a bishop, and the order of importance in which he ranked them, showed that he had a high and just view of the episcopal office; and, whilst he endeavored to do justice to all schools of thought within the church, the contrast between his nominations and those of Lord Palmerston was strongly marked.

"If Mr. Gladstone's powers as a statesman are imperfectly measured by his legislative achievements, it is also true that his influence on the religious life of the country must not be estimated by his theological writings. Interesting as they are, both in themselves and as indications of the workings of a marvelous intellect, they were generally produced under conditions which impaired their chance of permanence. Nor was Mr. Gladstone's mind that of a dispassionate investigator. A born orator and a skilled debater and a brilliant advocate he certainly was, and with these gifts his keen interest in theology made him a powerful controversialist. Sometimes, however, he committed himself to indefensible positions, and the critical weakness which he showed in the sphere of 'Homerology' was not always absent from his theological disquisitions. It is not as the antagonist of Huxley or the critic of 'Robert Elsmere' that Mr. Gladstone will be remembered by religious people, but as an embodiment of ardent faith, simple piety, and strenuous life; as a consistent champion of national righteousness; as the great Christian statesman whose political life was only part of his religious life."

The Guardian expresses regret that the religious side of Mr. Gladstone's character has not been treated by a writer in sympathy with his beliefs. "Not, of course, that Mr. Morley has not tried his utmost," it says, "to do justice to this aspect of his hero's character. He is fully conscious of the part which religion played in Mr. Gladstone's life, and his own strong sense of fairness, apart

from his *pietas* toward his revered leader, would have saved him from any unworthy treatment of this branch of his subject. Even Mr. Morley, however, can not wholly escape from the limitations imposed upon him by the principles and convictions which inspire his own life, and his avowed want of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's religious beliefs prevents him from giving such an appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's religious side as might have come from the pen of Dean Church or Mr. R. H. Hutton, or even of Mr. Bryce. Moreover, this divergence of sympathy was felt in his intercourse with his friend, for altho Mr. Gladstone confided to him his inmost thoughts about politics, and even discussed ecclesiastical affairs with him, we are told that on no occasion did they ever exchange a word about theology or religious creed."

THE IDEA OF GOD HELD BY NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

WE most of us have come across references to the "Great Spirit" which has been so often represented as the object of Indian veneration and worship. The impression conveyed by this term is a misleading one, says Lætitia Moon Conard, a Philadelphia lady who has given careful study to Indian mythology. She writes (in *The American Journal of Theology*, October):

"The first thing to note and to remember is that the Indian has not one god only, but many gods. When he passes by a remarkable waterfall, he makes a prayer and leaves an offering. There are various rocks, caves, and other objects of nature that are approached with awe and presented with gifts. Father Brebeuf, writing about the Hurons in 1636, tells of a certain rock which they passed on their way to Quebec, and to which they always offered tobacco, placing it in the cleft of the rock and addressing the demon who lived there with prayer for protection and success. When the Indian in crossing a lake finds himself in serious danger, he prays to the spirit of the lake, throwing an offering, perhaps a dog, into the water. When the sound of the thunder frightens him, he prays to the thunder-being for protection. When he needs rain, he directs his rites to the god of rain and thunder. Air and earth and water are alive with spirits, any one of which may be prayed to; but, as a matter of fact, certain ones are singled out for worship. Add to these the many animal deities which are invoked even more frequently than those of the elements in the sacred formulas of the Cherokees. Among all the Indians we find particular species of animals and plants adored by particular individuals or tribes as special guardian deities, the famous totems of the Indians. It will be remembered that the Indian corn appeared to Hiawatha."

Bearing in mind the fact that the Indians are "vigorous polytheists," it is interesting to study the character of the chief of their many deities. In several tribes the chief god was figured in purely human form, and worshiped as the "Great Man," the "Old Man Above," etc. The sun was especially prominent in the worship of southern Indians. The chief deity of other tribes was described as an animal,—an eagle, turtle, or "great hare." We quote further:

"Some of the northern Indians say that the first person on earth was a woman. After her came a dog. Later, a big man came who made the lakes and ponds, and filled them with water, and tore the dog to pieces to make other animals out of. Over these he gave control to the woman and her offspring. The big man figures here as creator; but the story does not tell who created the woman and dog. The Tinneh in British America tell of a great ocean in the beginning, inhabited only by a huge bird. This bird by its touch on the waters created the earth and its inhabitants, except the Tinneh, who were created by a dog (to them a sacred animal). Some of these travelers say that this bird was the Great Spirit. This is a later idea tacked on to the old story. It is interesting to note in this connection that some of the Indians speak of the chief deity as a great bird who flies through the air, the flapping of whose wings is thunder. These ideas of the Deity as a great bird present striking analogies with Biblical ideas. A story of the Iroquois and Hurons tells us that the human race sprang from a woman that fell from heaven and lighted on a turtle. This is interesting as being similar to the idea found in Christian literature, that there were heavenly beings before the earth was created.

"There are other stories that show even more than the preceding how incomplete were the wisdom and foresight attributed to the Creator. Creation was accidental, according to one myth reported from the Sioux, which tells us that the Great Spirit, taking a stone to hurl at a serpent, suddenly changed his mind and transformed the stone to a man. The man was, however, fastened to the ground until a serpent perfected the creation by gnawing him loose. This and several other myths show that the Indian creator was either not wise enough or not good enough to do his work just right. A Chinook chief of the early part of the last century told a traveler that one deity created man imperfectly, leaving him with closed eyes and mouth, and immovable hands and feet. A second and more kindly god opened his eyes and gave power of motion to his feet and hands; he taught him also to make tools. Some of the California stories represent the coyote as creator; others have another creator-deity, but say that the coyote gave man gifts that the creator refused. Indeed, the coyote is more worshiped than the superior god.

"The creator-god of the Indians rarely receives much worship. He is a deity of long ago, an ancient father, an exalted being perhaps; but he takes no interest in the present affairs of men. Colonel Dodge, who lived among the Cheyennes and other Indians of the plains, once asked an Indian 'Who made the world?' 'The Great Spirit,' answered the Indian. 'Which Great Spirit?' asked Dodge; 'the good God, or the bad God?' 'Oh, neither of them,' replied the Indian; 'the Great Spirit that made the world is dead long ago. He could not possibly have lived so long.'"

The Indians frequently urge that the white man's God is good for him, but that they have their own deities which serve them better. Perhaps, as is suggested by the writer, their thought is like that of a New England Indian who said to a missionary: "Shall I throw away my thirty-seven gods for your one God?" We quote in conclusion:

"The Indian's god falls in his estimation as he himself declines. When confronted by a people greater than themselves, the Indians were easily convinced that their deity also must be greater. We find similar ideas among all uncivilized and semicivilized peoples; when the people show great power it is evidence that their god is a powerful one. Thus Israel felt assured that Jehovah, or Yahveh, was greater than the gods of other peoples, because his people had conquered others under his banner. . . . . .

"When the Indians in councils with the white men use the term 'Great Spirit,' they are apparently thinking of the white man's God, and have come to claim him for themselves also. Thus they often say that the Great Spirit gave them their land, and appeal to the laws of the Great Spirit as common to them and to the white people. In spite of the fact that the early Indians, as the first missionaries tell us, did not believe in a universal supreme Deity, it is surprising how easily they accept the monotheistic ideas of Europeans. They like to think of this greater Deity; but they do not wish to give up their old rites, to cease praying to the sun, the earth, the thunder. We find the Indian under Christian influence reconciling his religion with his new ideas by describing thunder as the voice of God, and the sun as his residence."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

NEW buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association were dedicated recently in Newark, Buffalo, and Harrisburg.

"THE largest Bible Class in Great Britain" is that connected with All Saints' Church, Sheffield. The average Sunday attendance is 1,600.

DOWIE, the "Restorer," closed his two-weeks' campaign in Madison Square Garden, New York, with a public baptism of new converts. Seventy-nine persons were baptized, of whom forty-one were women and two little girls.

THE inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton as president of the Princeton Theological Seminary is regarded as an event of great significance in the religious world. "It means much more," says the New York *Churchman*, "than that the theological seminary has created the office of president and has secured an officer of large administrative experience. It means that the Presbyterian Church in its principal theological institution is coming to realize the necessity for an organization and a system that will put theological education upon a university basis." Dr. Patton's inaugural address was, in the main, a vigorous defense of the supernatural authority of Christianity.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

RELATION OF KOREA TO THE ASIATIC CRISIS.

KOREA very much regrets the fact that she is sovereign and independent. If she had her own way, she would resume her position as a tributary of China. These are the inferences of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has printed no less than seven elaborate studies of "the land of morning calm." The ruler of the country is even represented by the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin) as somewhat discontented with his title of Emperor. I Hong, the potentate in question, was quite satisfied to be King of his country. But Japan objected. "According to the standard of Chinese civilization the title of king is the designation of tributary princes. When, therefore, the war waged with China by Japan for the independence of Korea had ended, the Tokyo Government forced the Korean ruler to assume the dignity of Emperor of his country as evidence of emancipation from the control of Peking. So the King of Korea abjured his dependence upon China." I Hong, we are assured, loathes the Japanese, whom he holds responsible for the assassination of his consort in 1895. The tragic event had the effect of driving the ruler of the land of morning calm into the arms of Russia. A recent article in the *Revue de Paris* dwells upon this feature of the case.

The memory of the event, we are told, haunts the Emperor day and night, making him the determined enemy of Japan and the supporter of Russian designs. The sentiments of the native population seem to be hostile to Japan, if we are to accept the opinion of *The Kobe Chronicle*, a British paper published in Japan, from which we quote:

"The antipathy to the Japanese, not only among the officials, who naturally are not pleased at the continual assertion of 'rights' by the Japanse representative, but among the populace appears to be steadily growing, and it would not be at all surprising if one of these days there should be a serious popular outbreak that might, altogether apart from the Manchurian question, set fire to the smouldering magazine of gunpowder in the Far East. The causes for the antipathy are probably various. Korea has never had very much cause to love Japan. . . . As in 1592, so in 1894, the Koreans were not anxious to be relieved of China's suzerainty. 'Independence' was forced upon Korea in the interests of Japan, and the country was made the battleground in a quarrel in which Korea's sympathies were with the Power whose suzerainty was being attacked. When, to the general surprise, Japan withdrew from Korea after establishing the independence of the country, Korea felt no gratitude for the boon she was forced to accept, because it was one she had never sought."

The real sentiments of the ruler of Korea, says this British paper, are with Russia, and his feelings are shared by the Koreans, because the Japanese in the country are "adventurers" who treat Koreans in "an arrogant and high-handed fashion." We are further told:

"More than one Japanese statesman has rebuked his nationals for their conduct toward the Koreans, and on several occasions it has been pointed out by Japanese themselves that the Japanese emigrating to Korea were of a character likely to seriously injure the reputation of their country. So serious did this question become at one time that the Japanese Government restricted emigration to the peninsula, and framed regulations with a view to preventing the worst class from proceeding to the peninsula. Those regulations are now abrogated, and, whether or not they had any effect at the time they were in existence, complaints continue to be made of the manner in which Japanese exploit the Koreans. These complaints are sometimes attributed to Russian instigation, but it may be doubted if this is always the explanation."

A depressing picture of the state of affairs in Korea is painted by another British paper published in Japan, *The Kobe Herald*. "You can do anything in Korea if you only bribe the officials," declares this observer. "Land, mines, and court secrets, even lives, can be buoght with palm oil. Of patriotism there is plenty among the poorer classes, who are themselves unable to resist the power of circumstances which is like a crushing and uncontrollable wave. It is nothing new to see Koreans shed tears over the sad condition of their country." These tears would seem to apply to the agreement whereby Japan and Great Britain have bound themselves to guarantee the independence of Korea. At any rate, we find the London *Times* asserting that the agreement opens up prospects "very distasteful to the highest authorities in Korea." "For the past two or three years Russian influence in Korea has secured a practical dictatorship to one of the worst Korean officials who has held important office under the Government during the past twenty years." The trouble so far as Russia is concerned, according to the *Figaro* (Paris), is one of "interpretation." Is Russia destroying the independence of Korea by her immemorial policy of "peaceful penetration" or is she simply "cutting timber"? Russia thinks she is only cutting timber, but Japan fears that Russia is doing very much more than that. Russia's strong point is Korea's indifference to her own independence, thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The idea that war will result over the Korean differences of Japan and Russia is not justified by the facts in the case, if we are to accept the verdict of the Paris *Temps*, which is paying a great deal of attention to the subject. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) asserts that there are certain influences in Shanghai which are interested in circulating sensational war rumors throughout the world every time Korea is under discussion. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) adds:

"When two powerful states, both armed to the teeth, confront each other, the possibility of a war between them has always to be taken into consideration. However, the fact of the occupation of the Korean post of Masampho by Japanese is susceptible of explanation on other grounds than that the Government of Tokyo is on the outlook for a pretext to go to war. Our own inference is that Japan is taking advantage of some ancient treaty right belonging to herself. Her object may be to create a state of affairs of which she may take advantage in the course of negotiations now proceeding. Japan may likewise be desirous of seizing some advantage while she has the opportunity and before the *status quo* is officially determined. Such a course would not bring on a declaration of war from Russia. Russia would in her turn simply seize some port on the coast of Korea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"A PUZZLING SURPRISE," according to the London *News*, is the announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France. The first-named Power is allied with Japan, and the last-named with Russia. Now Japan and Russia are at sword's points in the Far East. What inference is to be drawn?

Light has been thrown upon the obscurity by official announcements. The arbitration agreement provides that questions of a judicial character or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties shall be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration "if found incapable of settlement by diplomatic means." This arrangement, furthermore, applies only to such questions as "do not involve the vital interests, the independence, or the honor" of France or Britain and do not affect a third Power. As *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says, "there are very important reservations." "We have no desire to treat the agreement in a grudging spirit," says *The Standard* (London), the great Conservative organ, "but it must not be forgotten that England's experience of arbitration has not been of a kind to predispose her in favor of that course." The London *Times* says of the treaty that "its scope is not extensive, but it is a pledge of mutual good-will and of the earnest desire of the two western Powers to reduce to practise the lofty principles

embodied in the treaty of The Hague." The London *News* discusses the relation of third Powers to the agreement thus:

"It is a matter for sincere congratulation that an arbitration treaty, however limited in scope, should have been prepared for signature by Great Britain and France. But there are the ominous provisos that it shall only apply to future questions, and that it shall not concern certain international questions which could not be referred for settlement to a third Power. Egypt is quoted as an example of such an international question, but the wording suggests that Egypt is not the question chiefly meant. The arbitration treaty is thus a step in the right direction. But it is only a step. It shows that the friendship between Great Britain and France is of a practical character, but it does not obviate the possibility that the two Powers may be entangled in a quarrel which concerns neither. We may be sure that France will not join Russia unless she is obliged owing to the conditions of the Dual Alliance. That Alliance dates from days when no price was too high to pay for Russia's protection—when, in fact, the republic thought it could only exist by the patronage of the mighty autocracy of the East. Happily, France has shaken off the fears of former years. She has crushed disloyal factions in her midst, and has chosen as a successor to M. Faure a statesman whose tact and urbanity are not more conspicuous than his rare personal courage. We must, therefore, hope that the fair promise of the present is not to be stultified by the grim legacy of the past, and that no untoward treaties may declare themselves, so as to extend into Europe the serious disagreements which are estranging Japan and Russia."

The Paris newspapers seem at variance with one another in their views of the agreement. The utmost reserve of attitude is manifested by the semi-official *Temps*, which even terms the agreement the embodiment of "a pious aspiration," altho the opposition *Journal des Débats* says "the treaty consecrates The Hague tribunal"

ENGLISH FAIR PLAY.
JOHN BULL—"Yes—I'll give you Morocco."
M. DELCASSÉ (French Foreign Minister)—"Is Morocco yours?"
JOHN BULL—"No, but I'll give it to you for your Newfoundland rights."
—*L'Intransigeant* (Paris).

and is new evidence of "the friendship existing between France and England." The *Figaro* says very much the same. The *Siècle*, which has often remarked that Emperor William is the great foe of The Hague Court of Arbitration, welcomes the agreement as a triumph for the principle of arbitration itself. The anticlerical and Socialist *Lanterne* and the anticlerical and Socialist *Action* welcome the arrangement as one making for peace. The Socialist *Petite République* thinks the agreement will set an example to other nations. The *Rappel*, which is indignant at Emperor William's alleged enmity to The Hague tribunal, says the arbitration agreement is the best retort to "the sneer" directed against the principle of peace as opposed to war. Clerical and semi-clerical papers do not approve of the new compact. The *Patrie* says it was not signed in good faith, the *Liberté* fears some "mystification," while the *Aurore* deems the whole thing "a joke."

German newspapers incline to sarcasm. The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* doubts if the French care very much for the treaty. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) is afraid the new treaty is scarcely worth "the expense of advertising it" and makes an allusion to the utility of a waste-paper basket.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH COLONIAL PRESS ON BRITISH COLONIAL LOYALTY.

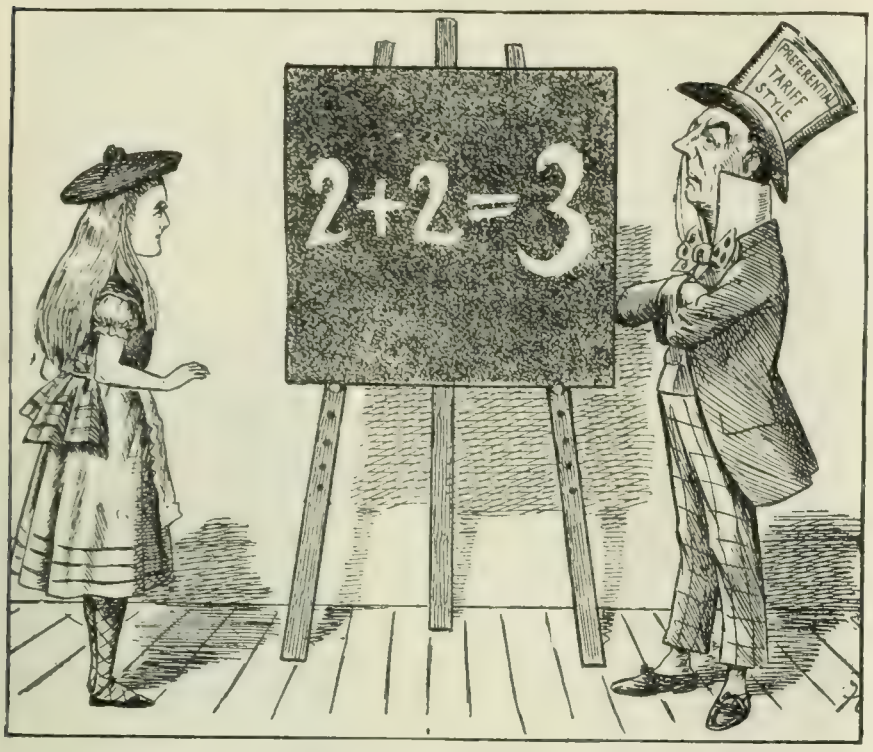
"ARE we going to lose the colonies?" This question, propounded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the course of a recent widely cabled speech in Glasgow, has been repeated by him again and again. The gentleman himself inclines to answer his own query affirmatively unless Great Britain, as he expresses it, "wakes up." Waking up in the sense intended by the former Colonial Secretary means the adoption of his preferential tariff proposals. He stated the issue thus in a subsequent speech:

"We have gone through a time when the men who advocated free trade in this country were at the same time absolutely indifferent to all idea of empire, and considered the colonies encumbrances which we should be glad to get rid of. That lasted for thirty years, and, in the course of that time, we tried the patience of our sons across the seas, we tried hardly their love of us, their devotion to the mother-country. They began to think whether we had any sympathy with their aspirations, or whether we regarded them as troublesome children and wished to get them out of the house; and, therefore, it would be their duty equally to break with all the sentiment which would otherwise have held them together, and it would be their duty absolutely to fend for themselves, and to leave out of account everything which concerned the empire of which they formed a part. That was not their fault, that was the result of our policy—our fault, altho we have done our best to correct that impression, altho there is not a man living who thinks, or if there is one who thinks, there is not one who dares to say that he would wish to get rid of the colonies—that he does not desire their closer union with us. Yet we have a good deal to make up for. We have to see that, whereas at one time we, or our ancestors, advocated separation, we are now prepared to do all that in reason can be asked for us in order to promote a greater and a closer union."

Sentiments such as these reveal the grasp which Mr. Chamberlain has of the emergency confronting the British Empire, thinks *The Weekly News* (Auckland), the organ of those who follow the economic lead of Premier Seddon, of New Zealand. This paper refers to the market for mutton, now in a rather depressed state, it is to be feared, and declares:

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is still the leading English representative of colonial hopes and imperial ambitions. Not only this, but he is still hand-in-glove with Mr. Balfour, and a recognized supporter of the Government from which he has seceded. To account for this singular position is not hard. Mr. Chamberlain has left his office as Peter the Hermit left his cell. He has undertaken to preach a crusade against a little known but perilous enemy, to inspire a national uprising for a national cause. . . . He has been so completely and singularly in touch with the colonies as Colonial Secretary that we could not wish for a more sympathetic administrator. He sees, and admits openly, that the present tide of public opinion runs, in the United Kingdom, against preferential trade—and to see this is half the battle, for the man who does it is likely to be able to take advantage of the turning tide. That is Mr. Chamberlain's position to-day: to wait for the inevitable turn of the tide and to work for the place at which most advantage can be taken of it. He is the shrewdest politician in the United Kingdom, individually the most influential statesman in the British Empire—and the times are with him. Whatever the Balfour Administration does or does not do, Mr. Chamberlain will never again

return to office excepting as the successful exponent of preferential trade, commissioned by Britain to negotiate with the colonies for the recognition of our 'commercial, as well as political and military interdependence.' To that cause he has dedicated his career and his remaining years. The only doubtful point is whether he



WONDERLAND FIGURES.

"But your figures are all wrong," said Alice rather contemptuously.

The Mad Hatter glared at her indignantly. "I only use figures as illustrations," he remarked. "I do not pretend that they are proofs; the proof will be found in the argument and not in the figures. I use figures as illustrations to show what the argument is."

"But," said Alice, "if your figures are wrong your argument must be wrong too."

The Mad Hatter glared more than ever. "My figures are the outcome of my emotions," he exclaimed with a tragic air. "Go away, Jam and Pickles!"

"Why do you call me Jam and Pickles?" asked Alice.

"Because you're not sugar," replied the Mad Hatter loftily. "You're not worth considering!"—*Through the Looking Glass* (New Version).

["In this controversy which I am commencing here I use figures as illustrations. I do not pretend that they are proofs; the proof will be found in the argument and not in the figures; I use figures as illustrations to show what the argument is. . . . Sugar has gone—let us not weep for it; jam and pickles remain."—Mr. Chamberlain, at Greenock, October 7, 1903.]

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

will live long enough to witness its triumph; but there can be no doubt that when its triumph comes it will be largely due to his insight, persistence, and energy."

There seems reason to conjecture that Mr. Chamberlain's triumph, should triumph ever reward "his insight, persistence, and energy," will not be unanimously welcomed by the press of Australia. Such is the conclusion arrived at by *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne), which has decided views regarding British colonial loyalty, and does not connect those views with preferential tariffs. "If war broke out again," it declares, "Australians would no doubt cheerfully fight for the mother country. But tho Australian protectionists would sacrifice their blood for the empire, they are not in the least disposed to sacrifice their *ad valorem* duties in its interests." *The Argus* (Melbourne), the leading Australian daily, is somewhat offended at the way Mr. Chamberlain puts his case. It declares:

"There is one remark required that can not be put too strongly. Mr. Chamberlain is credited with the statement that 'only by a system of preferential tariffs can the empire be bound together.' Mr. Seddon is supposed to have indorsed this sentiment. But any idea that our loyalty to the mother country is based upon the possibility of our making money out of her is absolutely unfounded and does Australians one and all a grievous injustice. Our loyalty is enduring, for it is founded on strong sentiment and deep affection. Our sense of kinship, our enthusiasm for the flag, our reverence for the throne, will not be disturbed by any tariff bickerings. We Australians do not wish to be regarded as the mere huckstering business allies of Great Britain. We are near and dear blood relations."

Mr. Chamberlain has raised an issue which can not be determined by "the counting of votes or the arrangement of a compromise between the discordant parties," thinks *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), which also has ideas of its own regarding British colonial loyalty. It remarks:

"It is well, however, that we should realize how opinion is drifting in the self-governing colonies. If Australia should ever begin to develop commercially and industrially at such a rate as to be able to shake off her present economic dependence on the mother country, it seems practically certain that she will then ask for complete political independence. Except from the point of view of imperialist sentiment, there is no particular reason why we should regret this prospect. In spite of occasional assistance with troops, as in the Sudan, and as in the South African War, Australia is at present rather a source of weakness than of strength to the empire. If she were independent and had to provide for her own defense, she would probably be even more anxious than she is at present to keep on good terms with the most powerful empire in the world."

Colonial loyalty, when discussed by the Canadian press in connection with the Chamberlain preferential tariff proposals, is a subject variously expounded. *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto) has this to say:

"The Empire League is right in treating this Chamberlain movement as at bottom political rather than commercial. The main object is the tightening of the bonds of the empire for political and military purposes, as to the practical effect of which upon colonial self-government there can be no doubt. The league's proposal of military contribution is, therefore, quite in season. But once more we must ask that the proposal shall be definite, and that we may be told not only what the amount, but what the conditions of our contribution are to be. If we undertake to share in the defense of the empire, will the empire undertake the defense of our frontier, of the gulf, and of our Pacific coast?

"There would be a further question arising out of the mixed character of our population, which the members of the Empire League are apt entirely to overlook. Nothing can be more evident than that the French [Canadians] are opposed to military contribution and participation in imperial wars. Their sentiments in the case of the South African War were masked by their attachment

A VOLUNTARY HANDICAP.

UNCLE SAM—"Rum idea of our friend Mr. Bull's—entering a foot-race in a sack, eh?"

GERMANY—"Yes, his friends persuaded him he'd stand a better chance!"

—*St. James's Gazette* (London).

to the Canadian Premier, otherwise they would have voted overwhelmingly against participation in the war. How are their inclinations to be treated, especially in the case of war or imminence of war with France?

"Is Canada, if she contributes to armaments, to have a voice in peace or war, or is her position to be that of a military vassal, taking up arms at the bidding of the Colonial Office? This question is serious when we consider that the Colonial Office may be-

come the organ of some party or personal game, in which Canada has no concern."

The Montreal *Herald* complains that "if any Quebec Liberal intimates disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain's views, he will be denounced in the English provinces [of Canada] as a traitor." *The Globe* (Toronto) insists upon Canadian loyalty to the empire regardless of preferential tariffs, and even says: "If reciprocity becomes popular in the United States because it is recognized to be a good move against Mr. Chamberlain's propositions, Canadians will be loath to assist in playing the game." *The News* (Toronto), affirming the unconditional loyalty of the Dominion, remarks that "he [Mr. Chamberlain] advises Great Britain to give a preference to colonial food products, in the firm belief that the colonies will discriminate against foreign goods. . . . It would be rash to conclude that an imperial commercial system can not be devised upon which the Canadians of this generation may set as great value as did their fathers upon the colonial system which was destroyed half a century ago." The Ottawa *Citizen* is pained by Mr. Chamberlain's idea that "if you wish to prevent separation, you must put a tax on food." "That," it asserts, "is the idea that will have to be fought down or it will be liable to work mischief."

RUMORED POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA.

COUNT LAMSDORFF, the Czar's celebrated Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War, whose recent trip to Manchuria and Japan attracted the world's attention, are understood by the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* to have lost much of their former hold over Nicholas II. In fact, the German daily thinks political conditions in St. Petersburg may have been revolutionized by the quite recent rise of M. Bezobrazoff. "The dense obscurantism and the Byzantine submission of the half-Asiatic monarchy of the East," to employ the phrase of the London *Times*, would appear to baffle the efforts of the European press to arrive at precise conclusions regarding the rumored political upheaval in Russia. But the Berlin organ just mentioned has the reputation of being particularly well informed regarding things in St. Petersburg, and it asserts that Count Lamsdorff and General Kuropatkin have lost their hold because they were too closely affiliated with the policy of M. de Witte. And M. Bezobrazoff, according to the same authority, was at the bottom of all the trouble. Unfamiliar as is the fame of the last-mentioned personage to the Western world, his importance has long been recognized by statesmen whose names, while known generally in Russia, are unpronounceable by Anglo-Saxon lips—M. Sfjaginzeff, for instance, and M. Vonljarski. They and others joined M. Bezobrazoff in the formation of corporations to exploit concessions in the Far East. The *Kreuz Zeitung* understands that the Czar himself took stock in one of M. Bezobrazoff's corporations. To quote:

"M. Bezobrazoff's influence over the Czar increased extraordinarily after the preparation by the former of a memorandum regarding the Manchurian railway. Bezobrazoff made a specialty of Russian interests in the Far East. It was at his suggestion that the viceroyalty in the Far East was set up, carrying with it grants of power that put the world in awe. The dismissal of de Witte and the rumored downfall of both Lamsdorff and Kuropatkin may be attributed to the establishment of this viceroyalty, formed in defiance of the wishes of the ministers most concerned. de Witte opposed the idea with energy, while Kuropatkin and Lamsdorff supported his protest. . . . Now we do not wish to vouch for all the details here set forth, but we may call attention to the fact that some days ago we noted a connection between the appointment of Alexeieff as viceroy in the Far East and the fall of de Witte The rumors with reference to the impending retirement of Lamsdorff seem, fortunately, to be ill founded."

That the rumors are equally ill founded as regards General Kuropatkin is not averred by the Berlin daily, but the European press is disposed to take no stock in them. The Russian correspondents of the London *Times*, whose usefulness to that organ depends largely upon their success in outwitting the police, have much to say of the great power entrusted by the Czar to this M. Bezobrazoff. The political complexion of the Government, according to them, has been completely changed by this gentleman. He has spent much time, it seems, in writing to the Czar during the past three years. His advice was so often taken by Nicholas II. that his ministers complained of the respect thus shown "an unofficial person." M. de Witte once told the Czar that the Siberian railway was a wonderful work. "But Bezobrazoff tells me it does not amount to much," said Nicholas II. "Would your Majesty prefer the statement of a private individual to that of one of your ministers?" asked M. de Witte. M. Bezobrazoff was at once appointed a secretary of state.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

M. LOUBET AND THE POPE.—The "true republicans" of Paris, according to the *Lanterne* of that capital, are "amazed" at the alleged "secret wish" of President Loubet to meet the Pope when he goes to Rome.

FASCINATING INFLUENCE.—The United States, "even tho possessing a consciousness of its strength," writes the Italian deputy Luigi Luzzatti in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), "does not wholly understand its fascinating influence in the world."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CHINESE EMPEROR.—The young Emperor of China, according to a recent statement in the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), intends to send a personal message to President Roosevelt requesting the latter to "act as mediator in the Manchurian question."

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.—"It has been asserted among diplomats that for such a paltry cause as the acquisition of a harbor in the Philippines and on Margarita Island off Venezuela, Germany has twice been drawn on the verge of war with the United States," so declares an anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London).

AN OVERLOOKED NAVAL POWER.—Austria-Hungary is gradually forming a powerful fleet in order to maintain her supremacy in the Adriatic, says a recent anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris*. "It must be admitted that the Italian navy would to-day constitute a menace to the dual monarchy in certain contingencies. . . . But Austria-Hungary is becoming formidable through her fleet, a fact too often overlooked."

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEW OF PARLIAMENT.—"The English Parliamentary system did not excite his reverence," writes Sidney Low in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "He was conscious that it often worked badly, that it was an extremely cumbrous instrument of administration; and he found a gloomy satisfaction in explaining that under it a ministry could hardly be expected to maintain our defensive armaments in a condition of genuine efficiency."

DIPLOMACY AT PEKING.—"What then is likely to be the type of diplomacy at Peking?" asks *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published at Shanghai. "Evidently a compromise between the wily seductiveness of the Russian, the harsh dragooning of the German, the polished politeness of the Frenchman, the bluff outspokenness of the American, and the plain straighforward honesty of the Briton molded and modified by contact with some of the subtlest brains (for the petty detail work of diplomacy) that the world can produce. The Chinaman's qualifications are high. He can lie without disgrace, take bribes without dishonor, deceive without degradation, sell his country without shame, and procrastinate to the Greek Kalends."

IMPERATOR IMPERATORUM.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MRS. BOOTH AND HER "BOYS."

AFTER PRISON—WHAT? By Maud Ballington Booth. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., 290 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

AFTER prison—what? Manhood, is Mrs. Booth's answer, and she backs it up with convincing facts. The book is one that every friend of humanity should read. It is not sentimental, but realistic, based avowedly on the experiences of actual lives. Mrs. Booth largely makes her released prisoners tell their own story, and it is an intensely interesting one, glowing with the inspiration of an earnest woman's faith and hope.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, has gone where all but a few prison-angels have feared to tread, working among those whom she will not let us call "convicts," but her "boys"; and she seems to have made a marvelous success. Of her work, now in its eighth year, this book is at once a record and a result. No one who reads it can deny that by her methods vast numbers of so-called hardened cases can be saved to manhood and right living. The book gives few statistics, perhaps not enough; but Mrs. Booth tells us that of the over three thousand who have passed through her Hope Halls—homes opened for those who are in need after they have been released from prison, until they can find a place to work,—"seventy-five per cent. have done well; twenty per cent. may be all right, and are often found to be so after we have apparently lost track of them; five per cent. have perhaps returned to prison." Prison-wardens who thought her efforts hopeless now welcome her to the prisons.

MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

In thirteen chapters Mrs Booth sketches, or rather photographs from life, the all but abject helplessness and hopelessness that beset the released prisoner. Few will give him work, fewer still will trust him. Compelled often to bear in his body the sign of a degraded manhood by reason of having been for years forbidden to look men in the face or to walk except in a lock-step, the man is marked for life and rendered often incapable of finding a place in the rushing world. Certain paths are wide open—the saloon, the friendship of old pals, above all the chance to return to prison walls by a return to crime. "State-aided public schools in vice, with compulsory attendance," some one has called our jails and penitentiaries. That our final methods are being steadily improved, Mrs. Booth gladly testifies, for her book is full of constructive help; but even more strongly she shows that the convicts are men, sometimes unjustly imprisoned, born without a home, untaught in righteousness, more sinned against than sinning, most of them weak rather than bad, and the worst of them with chords that can be touched by the everlasting trinity of Faith and Hope and Charity. She tells of the Volunteer Prison Leagues, in which the men are helped to help themselves; of the Hope Halls, where the men learn what home is; and pathetic stories of what imprisonment means to the unimprisoned, the wives and daughters and children of the prisoned, often poor, frequently destitute, always burdened with grief and shame. The book helps one to believe in man and in woman.

A SOLDIER WORTH KNOWING.

BARLASCH OF THE GUARD. By Henry Seton Merriman. Illustrated by the Kinneys. Cloth, 5¾ x 7¾ in., 354 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. MERRIMAN has his formula, as most working novelists have when once they have gotten into their stride. His heroine for a time is placed in a position of unstable equilibrium between a false hero, a man of words but not of deeds, and a true one, a man of the opposite quality. It is somewhat curious to see the trend of literary opinion in favor of the people who can not write literature, but the fact is undoubted. As a consequence the hero of this book emits under five hundred words during the whole course of it. This must surely be a record. Mr. Merriman has introduced a novelty into his formula in this particular specimen of it by making the heroine marry the other fellow on the very first page of the book; but he ingeniously separates them on the very day of marriage by the intervention of Napoleon, for the framework of the action is given by the Corsican's irruption into Russia in 1811. The scene, however, is laid in Danzig before and during the siege under Rapp, and we only make excursions into Russia in search of the deedless non-hero.

But in truth the interest of the book—and it is interesting—does not center at all about its love scenes. It contains an elaborate account of an old soldier, which is perhaps the most effective picture of a man in the ranks that has ever been drawn, not even excepting the three musketeers of Dumas and "soldiers three" of Kipling. The latter surpass Mr. Merriman in the non-military aspects of their soldiers, but the portrait painter of "Barlasch of the Guard" has given a most vivid presentation of a private soldier amidst war's alarms, but not during battle. His care for the bare necessities of life, his indifference to its comforts, his strict honesty in money matters, with a perfect readiness to loot, his real tenderness covered by a cynical pretense of self-seeking, his animal devotion to those whom he had selected for his masters—are all depicted in a masterly way in the novel to which Mr. Merriman has rightly given the name of the soldier who has almost raised this book into literature.

Almost, but not quite. The remainder of the characters are sketched in so hastily that Barlasch stands out from them as an *alto relievo* from figures painted on the flat. The dancing-master Sebastian, a French noble inspired with the deadliest hatred of Napoleon, perhaps approaches nearest to the vitality of Barlasch; but Mr. Merriman makes too severe a call on his readers' imagination to fill out the very sketchy outline he has made of that somewhat mysterious but impressive character. The rest, excepting the heroine, are but shadows that flit and pass across the scene. Desirée is charming, and the scenes between Barlasch and her are some of the most effective in the book. Altogether Mr. Merriman is at his best as a depicter of character in "Barlasch of the Guard," and when he is at his best he is exceptionally enjoyable.

MORLEY'S GLADSTONE.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. By John Morley. In three vols. Cloth, 6 x 9⅛ in., 1968 pp. Price, $10.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. MORLEY has succeeded in giving in these 2,000 pages a very complete account of Gladstone as statesman, but it can not be said that he has been equally successful in depicting Gladstone the man. It is the curse of official biographers that they dare not let themselves "go," and describe their hero as he was, with all his deficiencies and peculiarities. They appear to regard their work as that of a sculptor erecting a monument, rather than of a painter giving a life-like portrait. Mr. Morley has occasionally given a characteristic trait, and toward the end of his third volume gives a series of Boswellian conversations which, for a moment, put us in touch with the man; but, as a rule, he has confined himself to an account of the statesman and those important national movements on which Gladstone made his impress.

The total impression made by the biographer is of the essentially opportunist character of Gladstone's mind, which led him invariably to refuse to cross a bridge until he reached it. This accounts for much of the inconsistencies with which most of his opponents used to taunt him. His final decision on a matter which had reached a practical stage often necessarily differed from the view he took toward it in its preliminary stages. There is only one class of topics on which his views seemed to have stood still from the time he left college until his death. His church views expressed when he was the hope of the unbending Tories remained the same throughout. Curiously enough, Mr. Morley has been perhaps most successful in throwing light upon this side of his hero's character. He brings out most clearly the ecclesiastical motives at the root of much of Gladstone's public career from the time he left Sir Robert Peel rather than agree to a grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and he describes the intricacies of the Gorham case, the Jerusalem bishopric, and the other incidents of the Tractarian Movement with an intimate knowledge which one would have expected from a follower of Pusey or Newman rather than from an adherent of Comte.

JOHN MORLEY.

In his account of the formative period of Gladstone's life, in the first volume, Mr. Morley is most successful on the purely biographical side. The successive influences of Eton, Oxford, and Sir Robert Peel upon his character and views are brought out in masterly style, and light is thrown upon the almost personal antagonism between him and his great rival when the close relationship between Gladstone and Peel—

whom Disraeli attacked with such virulence—is taken into account. Perhaps one of the greatest surprises of these volumes will be the record of more friendly—or perhaps one should say less inimical—relations between the two great leaders of parliament, shown in letters exchanged between them, which, tho never cordial, yet preserve a tone of mutual respect. In particular, a remarkable letter from Disraeli to Gladstone suggesting their cooperation after the failure of the Coalition Cabinet, reads almost pathetically after the later stress and strain between the two doughty parliamentary gladiators.

In much of the detail of political intrigue that fills the second volume American readers will have but little interest. Mr. Morley does not slur over Gladstone's practical recognition of the South as a belligerent nation in one of his speeches during the Civil War, and indeed this biography is distinguished by the utter absence of any attempt at apologetics. Mr. Morley extenuates naught, and certainly puts down nothing in malice. He attempts, however, to make out that his hero had some influence on the Queen's celebrated alteration in the despatch about the *Trent* affair, because he went down to Windsor Castle the night before and had some conversation with her majesty on the subject. The inference is somewhat far-fetched, especially as these volumes more than confirm the general impression that in some way or other Mr. Gladstone was not sympathetic to the Queen. It is, indeed, almost with a shock that we learn that it was only at their last meeting, after he had ceased to be her servant, that the Queen condescended to shake hands with the foremost citizen of her realm. Mr. Morley has evidently been hampered by royal etiquette from making use of the long series of letters to her majesty written by Mr. Gladstone night after night in the House of Commons, but enough transpires to show in his attitude toward his sovereign an almost cringing humility on his part that is somewhat repulsive to American sentiment.

It is with the third volume that Mr. Morley rises best to the grandeur of his theme. This deals with the eighteen years in which he was in close personal touch with the great statesman, and throughout which he was in sympathy with the chief movements with which he was connected: the Boer rising, the Egyptian imbroglio, and, above all, the Irish question in all its ramifications and dramatic surprises. His very closeness to his theme at times makes Mr. Morley somewhat obscure in his treatment, at any rate to American readers, who can not be supposed to know the intricacies of English political party history with that minuteness often assumed in these pages. Mr. Morley's pages enable us to see something more of unity in the varying moods of Gladstone's old age, but there still remains a residuum of unexplained repulsiveness which mars somewhat the view we form of the whole character.

This is partly due to the fact that Mr. Morley has not given as much attention to the character of the man as to the political events in which he moved and had his being. We do not even get a clear impression of the remarkable effect the man's personality had upon his audience, whether one or many. Who that has come near him could forget that flashing aquiline eye which seemed to pierce the character of the person speaking with him, and yet saw something beyond? Even the peculiarities of dress, made familiar to us by the cartoonist, added something to the impressiveness of the figure. Mr. Morley has a soul beyond buttons, but has lost an opportunity of giving a much more vivid impression than he has succeeded in giving. Let it be granted that he has had almost complete success in the task he has set himself to do: to explain the circumstances which led the son of a West Indian planter from defending slavery in his youth to becoming the advocate of all the oppressed of Europe during middle and old age. Mr. Gladstone explained the cause himself in a remark he made to Mr. Morley, which perhaps throws most light upon his career: "I began by distrusting the people; I have finished with a complete trust in them."

JOHN WESLEY'S FAMILY.

HETTY WESLEY. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 337 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE bicentenary of John Wesley, founder of the Methodists, may have been a stimulus to Mr. Quiller-Couch for this novel, to which he has affixed the name of the most striking of John's sixteen sisters. "Samuel Wesley and his Family" would have been a more rigorously just, if cumbrous, title for it, since the strong personality of John Wesley's father pervades the story as much as the far more sympathetic one of the beautiful and brilliant Hetty. Mr. Quiller-Couch descends upon Wroote Rectory and almost indecently strips the souls of its inmates, till their most fundamental, character-making processes palpitate for any casual eye. One gathers that the household affected him primarily as an artist who knows "good material" and is exhilarated by its use, as Job's war-horse waxed elocutionary at the scent of battle. You do not feel that "Q's" heart was too sympathetically moved even by the harrowing fate of the girl whose life he tells. Yet life was such a flail to her that human sensibility is goaded by it to something more poignant than tears may express.

Quiller-Couch is a master of style, color, atmosphere. Subtle perception of the more recondite springs of human action and a dramatic projection of tragic energies, whether spiritual or material, figure as his distinctive notes. They are felt in this book, despite some looseness of grip and some passages that are dry, sometimes almost "preachy." One thing seems a little singular in such an assured craftsman. In the opening chapter is chronicled the embarkation, in 1723, of a middle-aged man, of the East India Company, for England, after forty years in mercantile service had amassed for him a fortune. In a prologue to the third book two men run across a hermit in the mountains of India who assists them on their way. A native attendant of the men recognizes the saintly recluse as this merchant. In the epilogue of the book a British general, eighty years after the merchant's disappearance, is leading his troops across the same Indian mountains, and discovers the skeleton of a hermit in a cave dug in the side of one of them.

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

The story from which these three chapters are sedulously segregated tells nothing about this man except that he was Samuel Annesely, the brother of Mrs. Samuel Wesley, mother of John and Hetty. She had expected help from him for her sons on his return, but learns from the captain of the ship in which he has taken passage of her brother's mysterious vanishing. The reader, of course, is keyed up to the greatest expectations by the significant (?) intrusions of Mr. Annesley, and feels grievously fooled on finding that they are about as pertinent to the story as an anecdote about St. Francis of Assisi would be in a game of "Bridge."

But there is no *chiar'oscuro* about the Wesleys, who are of the *dramatis personæ*. The men, the Reverend Samuel and his sons, Samuel, John, and Charles, are very pronounced types, but not sympathetic ones. Religion has no tender glow as diffused by them.

Mr. Quiller-Couch's story, however, is about Hetty Wesley "a queen in a country frock and cobbled shoes; a scholar, a lady among hinds; above all, a woman made for love and growing toward love surely, tho repressed and thwarted." It is the miscarriage in her soul's first venture in the heart's passion and its sordid thwarting in the marriage which she accepted as expiation of that venture that yield her woful life story. It is a long, gray one, in which womanly ardor of feeling, vivacity, and poetic trend are crushed out between the upper and nether millstone; and if religion came to her at life's end, it was as with rue in one hand and the two-edged sword in the other.

OLD-FASHIONED IRISH HUMOR.

THE RED POOCHER. By Seumas MacManus. Cloth, 4½ x 7 in., 130 pp. Price, $0.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IN a recent review in these pages of George Moore's depressing book of Irish stories, "The Untilled Field," we deplored the passing of the old-fashioned Irish wit and humor. As if at once to refute us, comes to hand a little book by Seumas MacManus.

The four tales which make up the contents relate four various and equally successful tricks by which a clever poocher (poacher) contrives to outwit the gamekeepers and even the owner of a shooting-estate in Ireland. Tomas Dubh, the first of the buncoed gamekeepers, tells the four episodes in a running narrative with quaint commentary that preserves the best traditions of Celtic character and humor. It is easy to see that Tomas has only the kindest feelings for the "Red Poocher" who has been the cause of his own "walking." This is peculiarly Celtic. The Greeks had the same admiration for clever villainy, but Homer never dared to make the victims of the thefts of Ulysses chuckle in describing their own undoing. The logic of Tomas Dubh is as characteristically Irish as his sense of humor. He reasons like the judge who, while freeing an assailant, reprimanded the plaintiff with the fractured skull for his temerity in taking such a thin head-piece to Donnybrook Fair. Thus Mr. MacManus's gamekeeper excuses Irish poaching on the ground that the English lessees of the preserved estates are such inviting "come-ons." "It's the know-nothin' *amadans* of Englishmen who take the shootin's here that is the cause of all the poochin'."

SEUMAS MACMANUS.

I WISH that I could meet face to face every man who reads this advertisement and who is interested—but who thinks: "I would like to try that, but there must be a colored gentleman in the woodpile somewhere"—or turns it aside with a shrug that says: "Nonsense, it can't be done."

Fortunately, a few out of the thousands that read it respond. Of these the vast majority remain customers of mine.

Were it possible to talk it over face to face, I could tell them something about cigars that would be interesting. If I could take them through my factory and show how my cigars are made, of what they are made, and incidentally dissect a few cigars of other makes, these doubting ones would become customers.

My business is manufacturing cigars, and I sell the entire product of my factory direct to smokers by the hundred and thousand at wholesale prices. It costs me something to sell a man his first hundred—after that he orders of his own volition.

Every cigar that I sell is made in my factory. I have standing orders for thousands of cigars, to be shipped on given days of the month as they come around. These cigars go to all quarters of the United States. Incidentally, New York City takes more than any other one place.

Still other thousands of cigars are sent to men who order and re-order in lots of from one hundred to one thousand. Not one of these men ever heard of me excepting through my business. Not one in a thousand of them ever saw me.

My cigars have to sell themselves.

Every cigar is shipped with the distinct agreement that it is returnable if not entirely satisfactory—second order as well as the first or any order.

EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF **Shivers' Panetela**

My Offer is: *I will, upon request, ship one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars to a "Literary Digest" reader, all express charges prepaid. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety also at my expense, if he is not pleased. If satisfied, and he keeps the cigars, of course he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, for them within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.*

My claim is that the equal of my Panetela cigars, which I sell at $5.00 a hundred, is not retailed anywhere for less than ten cents straight, and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer at a price so near the actual cost of manufacture.

My customers are bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, men who would not buy my cigars at any price unless they were actually *good.* Another fact, every visitor to my factory buys cigars.

There are no discounts to dealers or clubs. I cannot afford to make a discount on any quantity. I can only hope to succeed by giving my customers a much better cigar than they can procure in any other way at or near the same price—and I do.

Think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer—one-tenth of my cigars (all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me), and expressage both ways. How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars? Where is the possible risk to him?—Provided, of course, that $5.00 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay. Write me if you smoke.

In ordering, please state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

Address HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
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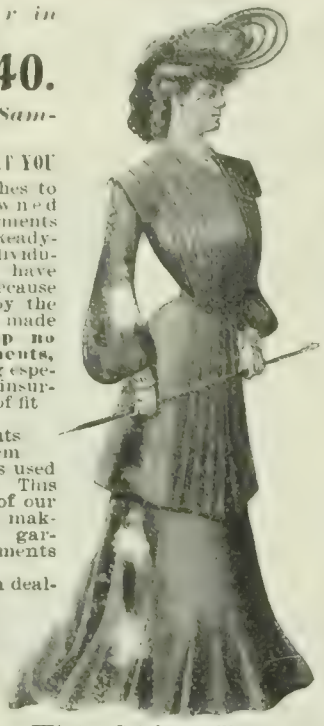

The lady who wishes to be fashionably gowned must have her garments made to order. Ready-made suits lack individuality and rarely have either style or fit, because they are made up by the thousands for ready made figures. **We keep no ready-made garments,** but make everything especially to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish.

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We send *free* our new **Winter** Catalogue, illustrating 126 of the latest New York fashions. In choosing your suit you may select the jacket of one style, the skirt of another, and the sleeve of a third, if you prefer, and have the garment made according to your own taste. We send *free* with our catalogue a line of samples from our stock of over 400 foreign and domestic fabrics, so that you may select and examine the material from which you wish your garment made.

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Write us fully; your letters will be answered by women of taste and experience in matters of dress, who will, if you desire, aid you in selecting styles and materials. When you send us an order, they will look after it while it is in the cutter's and tailor's hands, and will give it the same care and attention that it would have if it were made under your personal supervision.

Catalogue and a large assortment of the newest samples will be sent *free* by return mail to any part of the United States. Ask for new WINTER CATALOGUE No. 53. Mention whether you wish samples for Suits or Cloaks, and about the colors you desire, and we will send a full line of exactly what you wish.

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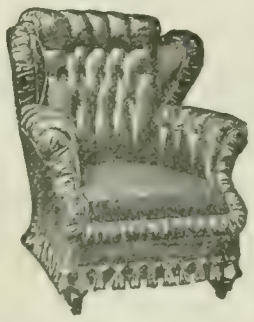
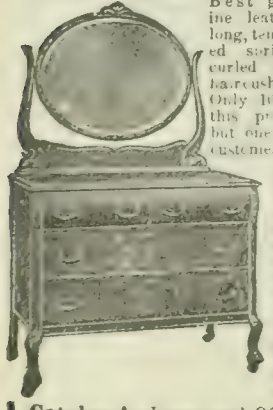
Only $25.00 for this beautiful Buffet. Would cost at retail $42.00. Choice, Quarter-sawed Golden Oak; piano polish; hand-cut carvings, French bevel mirror, 40 x 12 inches; roll-drawer fronts, cross-banded; one drawer plush lined; oxidized brass trimmings; ball-bearing casters. 46 inches wide, 60 inches high



$24.25 for this beautiful Turkish Rocker, as **Special Holiday Offering.** Best genuine leather; long, tempered springs; curled horse hair cushions. Only 100 at this price—but one to a customer.



$24.50 Choice, high-grade Dresser, worth $37. Quarter-sawed Oak, Genuine Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple; piano polish, French bevel mirror (30 x 24 in.); French legs; claw feet; roll-front upper drawers; entire front beautifully cross banded; drawers finished inside, Bird's-eye Maple bottoms; solid brass trimmings and casters; solid ends. Top, 44 in. x 24 in. **We pay freight** east of Omaha and north of Tennessee—points beyond equalized.

Catalog A—Library and Office; **Catalog B**—Dining Room; **Catalog C**—Bed-room Furniture—sent **FREE** if you address 61 N. Ionia Street.

Grand Rapids Furniture Mfg. Co.
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has received the following books:

"The Awakening of the Duchess." Frances Charles. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Sins of Sex."—Will Winn, author and publisher, 124 East 59th St., New York, $0.25.

"Chatterbox."—Edited by J. Erskine Clarke. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.90.)

"A Christmas Wreath."—Richard Watson Gilder. (The Century Company. $1.40 net.)

"Thirty Years of Musical Life in London."—Herman Klein. (The Century Company, $2.40 net.)

"The Reminiscences of an Astronomer."—Simon Newcomb. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Bondage of Ballinger."—Roswell Field. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Protean Papers."—William Dudley Foulke. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.)

"The Gentle Reader."—Samuel M. Crothers. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Land of Hearts Desire."—W. B. Yeats. (Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me.)

"The Strange Adventures of Mr. Middleton."—Wardon Curtis. (Herbert S. Stone, Chicago.)

"The House of Usna."—A Drama by Fiona Macleod. (Thomas B. Mosher.)

"Old Quebec."—Gilbert Parker. (The Macmillan Company $3.75 net.)

"Mister Sharptooth."—Joe Kerr. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"Denslow's Picture Books for Children."—Twelve books, $0.25 each. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"An Easy Guide to the Constellations."—James Gall. (G. P. Putnam's Son's, $0.25.)

"Bethsaida."—Malcolm Dearborne. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"Gipsey Jane."—Harriet A. Cleever. (Dana, Estes & Co., $1.)

"Faces Toward the Light."—Sylvanus Stall. (Vir Publishing Company, $1 net.)

"More Five Minute Stories."—Laura E. Richards. (Dana, Estes & Co.)

"The Brazen Calf."—James L. Ford. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.)

"The South American Republics."—Thomas C. Dawson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35.)

"Laura Bridgman: Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil and What he Taught Her."—Maude Howe. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"Socrates."—The Thumb-nail Series. (The Century Co., $1.)

"Gallops 2."—David Gray. The Century Company, $1.25.)

"The immortality of Animals."—E. D. Buckner. (George W. Jacobs, $1.25 net.)

"The Christian Thal."—M. E. Francis. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Backgrounds of Literature."—Hamilton W. Mabie. (The Outlook Company, $2 net.)

"The Prose Works of William Makepeace Thackery." Contributions to *Punch*, etc. Edited by Walter Jerrold. (J. M. Dent & Co., London.)

"The Story of the Churches; The Methodists."—John Alfred Faulkner. (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

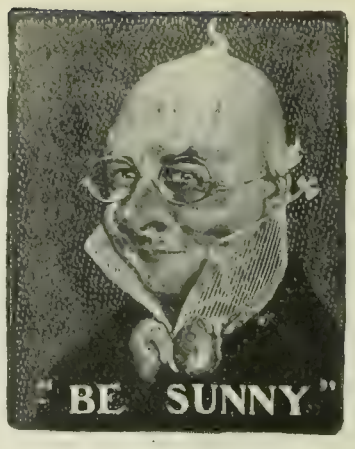
"The Strife of the Sea."—T. Jenkins Hains (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.50.)

"Medial Writing Books" Series A, B, and C.—H. W. Shaylor and G. H. Shattuck. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

"Medial Spelling Blank for Words and Definitions."—H. W. Shaylor and G. H. Shattuck. (Ginn & Co.)

"Medial Spelling Blank."—H. W. Shaylor and G. H. Shattuck. (Ginn & Co.)

"Le Mariage de Gérard."—André Theuriet. (William R. Jenkins, $0.60.)



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By SUNNY JIM

IT'S the mood you wake up in that colors your whole day.

And this wouldn't matter so much if it wasn't to be such a very important day. You see, it's the only day you'll ever have to-day!

¶ I think it would be a good thing if we were more polite to ourselves when we meet in the looking-glass of a morning. If you're on speaking terms with the person you see reflected there, the respectful thing to do would be to look at *him* and not at the part in his hair—and to ask him how he feels and then pay attention to his answer.

¶ If he's not feeling fit, ask him why, and then prescribe for him.

¶ But *don't* let him finish dressing thinking that he's got to go through another day without help or notice because you're so busy.

¶ There *are* two of you, you know—two of everybody; yourself and the one in the glass, which is as near as you can get to seeing your other, silent and better self.

¶ It's the man who has the help of both "himselfs" that finds work only half as hard, or rather does twice as much work and has time left to say,

¶ "Be Sunny!"

¶ And he can't do this unless he eats the food that helps. There's no way in the world to underpay your stomach and still keep it from going on strike.

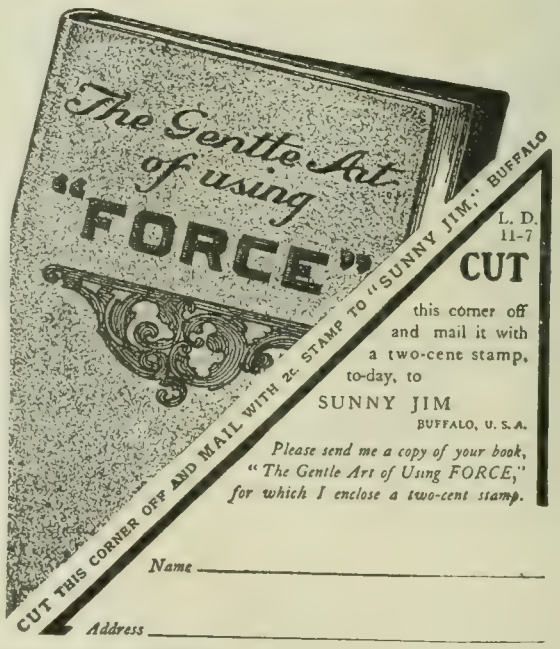
¶ Perhaps my book would help you—it's about "FORCE" and something else.

¶ I wrote it myself.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(*To be continued.*)



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CURRENT POETRY.

The Land of Heart's Desire.

By W. B. YEATS.

Extracts from a little play produced at the Avenue Theater in 1894, now published in book-form by Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me. The characters are Gaelic; the scene is laid in the county of Sligo; time, a century ago, on May Eve, when the fairies have power to steal newly married brides after the fall of twilight. A little old woman in a green cloak and afterward a little old man in green have come begging. Maire Bruin, the newly wedded bride of the house, has given to them, thus incurring the power of the fairies.

[*A voice sings in the distance.*]

MAIRE BRUIN.

Did you hear something call? O, guard me close,
Because I have said wicked things to-night;
And seen a pale-faced child with red-gold hair,
And longed to dance upon the winds with her.

A VOICE [*close to the door*].

The wind blows out of the gates of the day,
The wind blows over the lonely of heart
And the lonely of heart is withered away,
While the fairies dance in a place apart,
Shaking their milk-white feet in a ring,
Tossing their milk-white arms in the air;
For they hear the wind laugh, and murmur and sing
Of a land where even the old are fair,
And even the wise are merry of tongue;
But I heard a reed of Coolaney say,
"When the wind has laughed and murmured and sung,
The lonely of heart is withered away!"

MAURTEEN BRUIN.

I am right happy, and would make all else
Be happy too. I hear a child outside,
And will go bring her in out of the cold.

[*He opens the door.* A Child *dressed in pale green and with red-gold hair comes into the house.*]

THE CHILD.

I tire of winds and waters and pale lights!

MAURTEEN BRUIN.

You are most welcome. It is cold out there;
Who would think to face such cold on a May Eve?

THE CHILD.

And when I tire of this warm little house
There is one here who must away, away,
To where the woods, the stars, and the white streams
Are holding a continual festival. . . . . .

[*They give her bread and wine and honey.*]

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The International College of Languages, of New York, which teaches by the language 'phone method, devised by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is doing more to spread a knowledge of French, German and Spanish, it is said, than all other educational agencies combined. The pupil hears the language spoken, and in three months he has mastered it. There is no bothering with grammar. That comes last. Unlike the instructor or professor, the language 'phone never gets tired. It is ready when you are for a five minutes' session or an all-day talk. The records are arranged in perfect order with the text books. By repeating with the voice from the machine, correct pronunciation is rapidly acquired. Dr. Rosenthal has certainly justified Bismarck's characterization of him as "the foremost linguist of the age.—*New York Sun*, October 20th, 1903.

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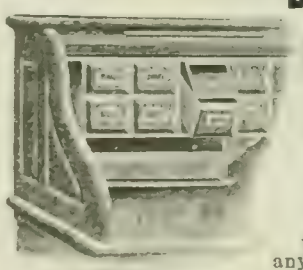

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THE CHILD.

Put on my shoes, old mother,
For I would like to dance now I have eaten.
The reeds are dancing by Coolaney lake,
And I would like to dance until the reeds
And the white waves have danced themselves to sleep.

[Bridget *having put on her shoes, she gets off the old man's knees and is about to dance, but suddenly sees the crucifix and shrieks and covers her eyes.*]

What is that ugly thing on the black cross?

FATHER HART.

You can not know how naughty your words are!
That is our Blessed Lord!

THE CHILD.

Hide it away!

BRIDGET BRUIN.

I have begun to be afraid, again!

THE CHILD.

Hide it away!

MAURTEEN BRUIN.

That would be wickedness!

BRIDGET BRUIN.

That would be sacrilege!

THE CHILD.

The tortured thing!
Hide it away! . . . . .

[*The priest takes the crucifix into the adjoining room.*]

THE CHILD.

Here is level ground for dancing. I will dance.
The wind is blowing on the waving reeds,
The wind is blowing on the heart of man.

[*She dances, swaying about like the reeds.*]

MAIRE [*to* Shawn Bruin].

Just now when she came near I thought I heard
Other small steps beating upon the floor,
And a faint music blowing in the wind,
Invisible pipes giving her feet the time.

SHAWN BRUIN.

I heard no step but hers.

MAIRE BRUIN.

Look to the bolt!
Because the unholy powers are abroad. . . . . .

FATHER HART.

You fear because of her wild, pretty prattle;
She knows no better.

[*To the* Child.]

Child, how old are you?

THE CHILD.

When winter sleep is broad my hair grows thin,
My feet unsteady. When the leaves awaken
My mother carries me in her golden arms.
I will soon put on my womanhood and marry
The spirits of wood and water, but who can tell
When I was born for the first time? I think
I am much older than the eagle cock
That blinks and blinks on Ballygawley Hill,
And he is the oldest thing under the moon.

FATHER HART.

She is of the fairy people.

THE CHILD.

I am Brig's daughter.
I sent my messengers for milk and fire,
And then I heard one call to me and came.

[*They all except* Maire Bruin *gather about the priest for protection.* Maire Bruin *stays on the settle in a stupor of terror. The* Child *takes primroses from the great bowl and begins to strew them between herself and the priest and about* Maire Bruin. *During the following dialogue* Shawn Bruin *goes more than once to the brink of the primroses, but shrinks back to the others timidly.*]

FATHER HART.

I will confront this mighty spirit alone.

[*They cling to him and hold him back.*]

THE CHILD [*while she strews the primroses*].

No one whose heart is heavy with human tears
Can cross these little cressets of the wood.

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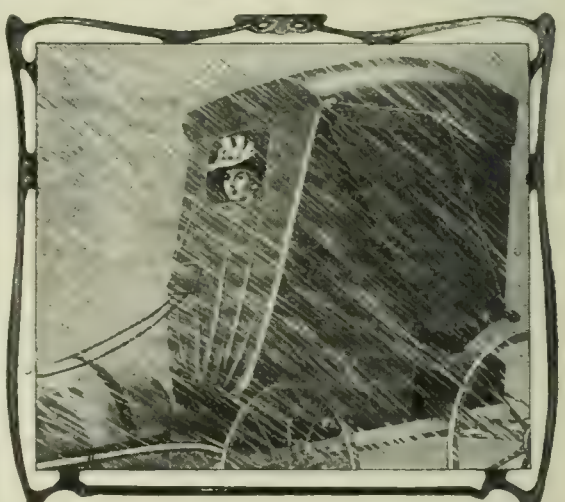

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FATHER HART.

Be not afraid, the Father is with us,
And all the nine angelic hierarchies,
The Holy Martyrs and the Innocents,
The adoring Magi in their coats of mail,
And He who died and rose on the third day,
And Mary with her seven times wounded heart.

[*The* Child *ceases strewing the primroses, and kneels upon the settle beside* Maire *and puts her arms about her neck.*]

Cry, daughter, to the Angels and the Saints.

THE CHILD.

You shall go with me, newly married bride,
And gaze upon a merrier multitude;
White-armed Nuala and Aengus of the birds,
And Feacra of the hurtling foam, and him
Who is the ruler of the western host,
Finvarra, and their Land of Heart's Desire,
Where beauty has no ebb, decay no flood,
But joy is wisdom, Time an endless song.
I kiss you and the world begins to fade.

FATHER HART.

Daughter, I call you unto home and love!

THE CHILD.

Stay, and come with me, newly married bride,
For, if you hear him, you grow like the rest:
Bear children, cook, be mindful of the churn,
And wrangle over butter, fowl, and eggs,
And sit at last there, old and bitter tongue,
Watching the white stars war upon your hopes.

. . . . .

MAIRE BRUIN.

I will go with you.

FATHER HART.

She is lost, alas!

THE CHILD [*standing by the door*].

But clinging mortal hope must fall from you
For we who ride the winds, run on the waves,
And dance upon the mountains, are more light
Than dewdrops on the banners of the dawn.

MAIRE BRUIN.

O take me with you.

[Shawn Bruin *goes over to her.*]

SHAWN BRUIN.

Beloved, do not leave me!
Remember when I met you by the well
And took your hand in mine and spoke of love.

MAIRE BRUIN.

Dear face! Dear voice!

THE CHILD.

Come, newly married bride!

MAIRE BRUIN.

I always loved her world—and yet—and yet—

[*Sinks into his arms.*]

THE CHILD [*from the door*].

White bird, white bird, come with me, little bird.

MAIRE BRUIN.

She calls to me!

THE CHILD.

Come with me, little bird!

MAIRE BRUIN.

I can hear songs and dancing!

SHAWN BRUIN.

Stay with me!

MAIRE BRUIN.

I think that I would stay—and yet—and yet—

THE CHILD.

Come, little bird with crest of gold!

MAIRE BRUIN [*very softly*].

And yet—

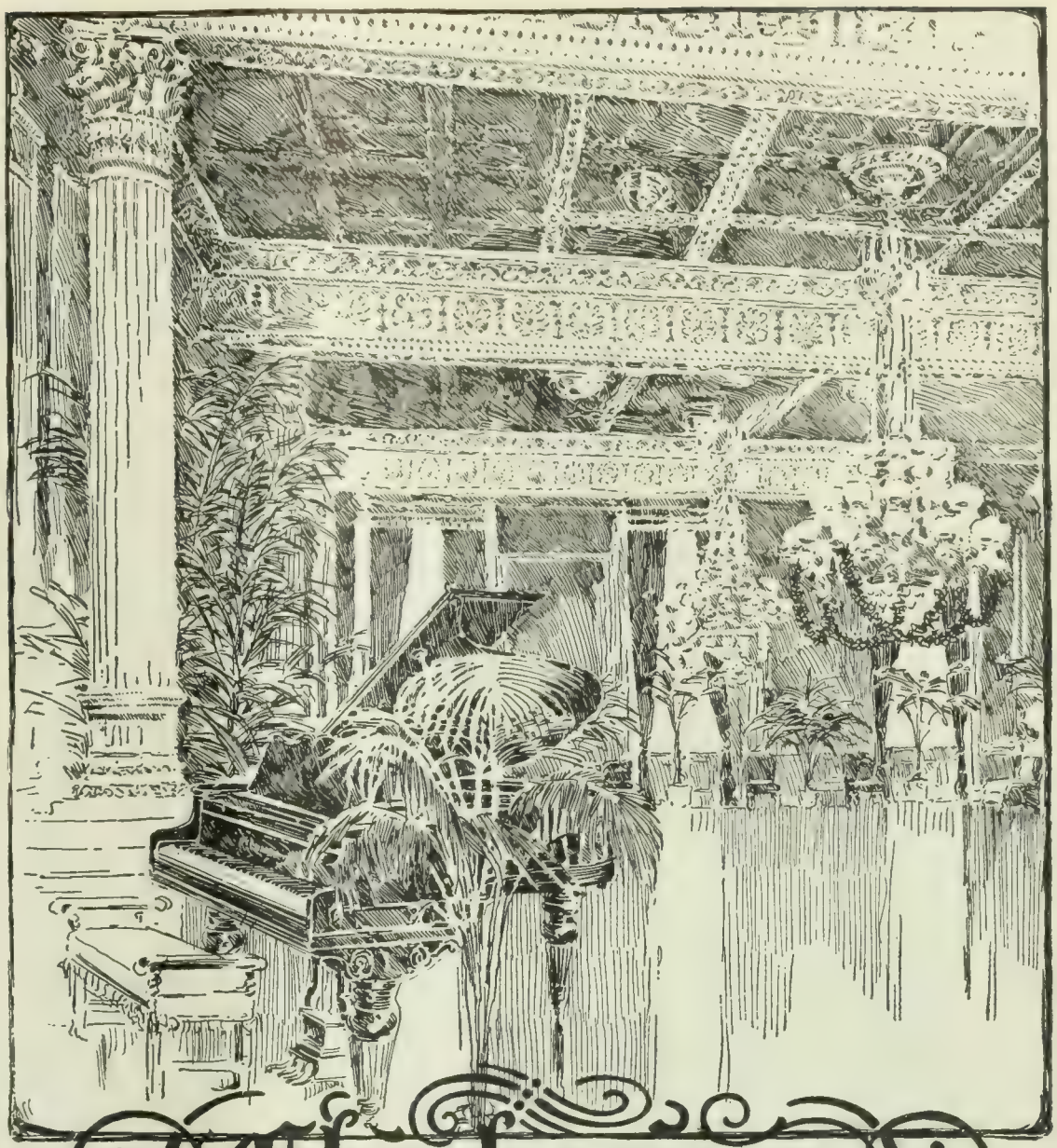
THE CHILD

Come, little bird with silver feet!

[Maire *dies, and the child goes.*]

SHAWN BRUIN.

She is dead!



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PERSONALS.

Some of the President's Characteristics.—The New York *World*, after relating several incidents of President Roosevelt, describes his personal characteristics as they appear to the writer. It says:

The President takes more physical exercise than any other man in Washington. His favorite enjoyment is to go horseback-riding and to get somebody to go with him. If the friend can't ride very well, the President is fond of dropping back a bit and then riding up at a hard gallop and shouting a cowboy "Whoopee!" at the top of his voice. He does this to Senator Lodge very often, and Lodge hangs grimly to the pommel of the saddle while the President laughs.

The President is very sensitive to newspaper criticism. He lectures reporters severely when they print anything he does not like. He thinks nothing should be printed in Administration papers that is in any way incompatible with his dignity, whether the story is true or not. He has had two reporters removed from their assignments within the last two years for printing things he did not like. He wrote personal letters to the editors about these reporters, too, and both of them had printed true stories. Similarly the President is fond of praise. He likes to read nice sentiments about himself in the newspapers. He is not so great a newspaper reader as President McKinley was, but he patronizes the press-clipping bureaus and pores over the clippings every day. President Roosevelt is generous with his confidences. He will tell his friends anything, and then bind them not to reveal what he has said. This makes it inconvenient sometimes for newspaper men who go to see him, for the President tells the same thing to everybody, and often the story gets out when the man to whom it was told originally must hold it in confidence or break his word.

The President gets angry easily. He says harsh things to those who run afoul of him. When he gets excited he can use triangular words with anybody. When he isn't excited his favorite words of emphasis are "By Godfrey!" and "By Jove!" The President is a very hearty eater. His appetite is prodigious. He likes a bottle of white wine with his dinner. He drinks very little besides that. The President says he is "de-light-ed" fifty times a day. He is "de-light-ed" to see you, "de-light-ed" to hear you are well, and "de-light-ed" everything else. He uses many superlatives. Everything to him is the best or the worst ever.

Mr. Roosevelt always starts his speeches the same way. He says: "Ladies and gentlemen, and you, Sons of Veterans, or "you" something else, or "you" thus and so. He likes to pick out a man in his audience and talk to him. He did this at Syracuse when he opened the state fair, picking out a Grand Army man and addressing him exclusively for five minutes, much to the embarrassment of the Grand Army man. Mr. Roosevelt is not an attractive public speaker. He generally reads his speeches from printed slips, and keeps close to the text. He writes and dictates fluently, and has an especial fondness for the word "very," which is sprinkled through his public addresses and documents and his private correspondence.

The President's enthusiasms are violent, but not

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long-lived. He always wants to do everything himself. He takes a hand in all arrangements and gives orders about the most trivial affairs. He formerly had no compunction about saying things about his enemies. Now he thinks it is as well to say nothing if nothing good can be said. His actions in the last two years have been mainly directed by the chart of 1904. He is sharp and stern with his subordinates, dictatorial and severe. He sometimes makes a joke, but really has a poor sense of humor. His jokes are generally sad. Witness the famous Secretary Shaw joke, when he told Shaw, during the coal-strike settlement, he would send him "back to de mines (Des Moines)." Shaw comes from Iowa, you know. The President lectures Senators and Representatives at times as if they were schoolboys. He calls them up to the White House and lays down common statements of fact as if they were new discoveries by himself. He thinks in conventional lines, notwithstanding his reputation for originality. He is platitudinous.

A Cabinet Story.—Not long ago the members of the Cabinet had assembled at the White House offices, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and were awaiting the arrival of the President, who had been detained by a voluble caller. Mr. Roosevelt's courtliness and patience chanced to be mentioned by one of the Cabinet officers.

"The President is a remarkable man," said one of the statesmen, "and the polite way in which he will endure a series of vexatious incidents is truly admirable." Emphasis was laid on this because of the temperamental combativeness of the President. It was agreed that Mr. Roosevelt had himself under commendable control, self-mastery being held up as the first necessary achievement of statesmanship. Apropos of that it was pointed out that altho a certain element of society had given the Administration a great deal of trouble, the President had not expressed himself on the subject, nor had the matter been broached at Cabinet meetings.

At this point Secretary Hay told a story. The application, he thought, would express the sentiment of the Cabinet toward the troublesome people in question.

An old German farmer and his wife were invited last winter to an informal dinner given by President Roosevelt. It was a great honor, of course, and altho the Chief Executive did everything to make his guests feel as if they were at home, they were visibly excited.

Finally they sat down to dinner. As he was about to dip into his plate of soup the farmer dropped his napkin and in reaching for it he struck the edge of the soup plate with his forehead.

The waiters came quickly and quietly to the old man's rescue, but not before he had suffered a baptism of consommé. Emerging from the disaster, the farmer looked across the table and read in the countenance of his wife mortification and rebuke and some contempt. This angered the old man beyond control, and forgetting place and occasion he blurted out: "I vish you vas in h——l, already."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

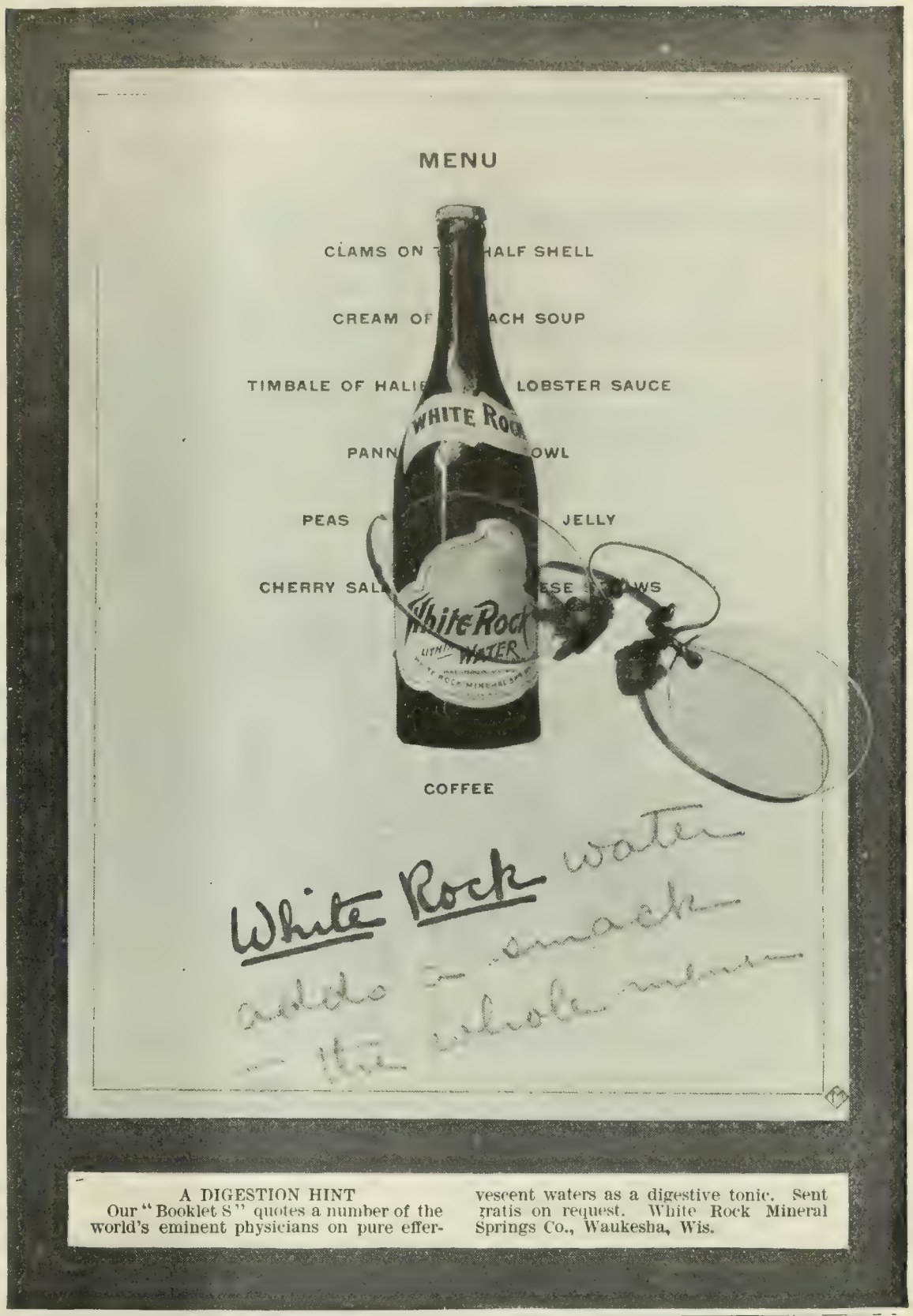
Not What She Expected.—LADY (of uncertain age): "I have put your seat next to mine, Mr. Rawlinson; I hope you do not mind?"

MR R.: "Mind, my dear lady; you know how little it takes to satisfy me."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Unfinished.—When the new puppies were discovered to be blind Teddy was very unhappy. His auntie assured him that God would open their eyes in due time. When bedtime came Teddy was heard adding a petition to his prayers:

"Dear God, do please hurry up and finish those puppies!"—September *Lippincott's Magazine*.

His Complaint.—"Her name is Pearl, and I thought when I married her that I was accumu-



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lating a pearl of great price," said the pale-eyed, stoopy-shouldered man, the while a wan grin wrinkled his meager complexion. "But the mother of Pearl soon gave me to understand that her daughter was the pearl that was cast before swine, and that I was the swine."—*Smart Set.*

It Didn't Work.—BIWAY: "Use an alarm clock nowadays?"

JIGSUP: "No; never tried one but once."

BIWAY: "How was that?"

JIGSUP: "Well, you see, the first time it went off I didn't exactly know what it was, and so I said: 'Oh, for Heaven's sake, Maria, shut up!' Maria happened to be awake, and—well, that is how it was."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Making it Sure.—"I don't want to be too easily won," she said. "Naturally," he conceded. "So, if I say 'no' now," she went on anxiously, "you won't get mad about it and never ask me again, will you?"—*Chicago Post.*

Wisdom of Chief Joseph.—The press-agent of the Indian Congress at Madison Square Garden vouches for the following philosophical remarks by Chief Joseph "as translated by Red Thunder":

Small mothers have brought forth big chiefs.

Bad-Deeds loses much sleep.

A secret calls at a hundred wigwams.

Every man knows how to make love for himself.

Stingy-Man tries to warm himself with smoke.

A hungry stomach does not quarrel with the cook.

Little-Caution sets big death trap.

You can't tell a gun's kill by its kick.

Bad-News flies on the lightning's wings.

In the dark is a good place to look at yourself.

Do not bait with sturgeon to catch perch.

The hornet's sting feels longer than the heron's hooks.

You do not have to eat grubs because they taste sweet to the bear.

I am always afraid that clumsy kindness will step on my feet.

The coward envies the rabbit's legs.

A Frenchman seems polite enough to shake hands with a crab.—*New York Sun.*

A Method in His Dulness.—TEACHER: "You notice that boy who stands at the foot of the class? Well, last summer he was the brightest boy in school."

COMMITTEEMAN: "He is now. I notice the foot of the class is nearest the stove!"—*Puck.*

Economy.—HUSBAND: "My dear, I thought we were going to practise economy for a time?"

WIFE: "So we are, dear. I have just countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit, and bought a bonnet that cost only half the amount."—*Tit-Bits.*

Tried to Have One.—TEACHER: "Now, then Tommy, you have no good excuse for staying away from school yesterday."

TOMMY: "Well, it ain't my fault."

TEACHER: "It isn't? Why?"

TOMMY: "'Cause I done my best to think up a good one."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Definite.—MR. NEWLY-WED (in the kitchen): "What are you cooking there, my dear?"

MRS. NEWLY-WED (excitedly): "Don't bother

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me now. There's the cook-book. I'm making recipe No. 187 on page 390."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Humorist in the Sick-room.—HE (weakly): "It is very good of you, Mrs. Houston, to come and see me when I'm so ill."

SHE (gushingly): "Not at all! I wish it were more often."—London *Sketch.*

Considerate.—"We'd like to have you stay a little longer, Bridget."

"Oi'd loike to mesilf, mum, but how w'u'd the imploymint agencies make a livin' if we cooks didn't move once in a while?"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Conversational Nuisance.—"I went to California," said the distinguished western man, "as a forty-niner."

"Dear me!" rejoined the very annoying girl. "Were you marked down from fifty?"—The Washington *Star.*

Did She Know?—FOND FATHER (showing off his offspring's intelligence)—"Now, Elsie, dear, what is a cat?"

ELSIE: "Dunno."

FOND FATHER: "Well, what's that funny little animal that comes creeping up the stairs when every one's in bed?"

ELSIE (promptly): "Papa."—New York *Times.*

After Reading a Popular Novel.—

Why did the town nestle among the hills?

Why did she feel a mantling blush steal over her cheeks?

How did it happen that a strange sense of unrest swept over him?

What was it that she swept out of the room?

Why did she never look more strangely beautiful than upon that evening?

What made him fleck the ashes from his cigarette?

How long did her heart stand still?

Who deserted the ballroom, and why?

Why did the cold wind that fanned their cheeks feel so good?

Why did it seem to her as if all the life had gone out of her young life?

What made the house stiller than death that night?

When confronted by the lawyers, why was he visibly affected?

Why was she the life of the whole gathering when her heart told her that all was lost?

Why did the dog look up at that moment and wag his tail, as if he too understood her?

What choked his utterance?

What made her look back on that day all the rest of her life?

Why was there a long pause?

Why were her hands so nerveless when she let the telegram drop?

What made her suspect that he had been drinking?

Why did he clutch the photograph so wildly?

—TOM MASSON in *Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

October 26.—Japan's Premier states that nothing in the present negotiations with Russia warrants alarm; conferences with the Russian Minister at Tokio are resumed.

October 29.—Russian troops enter Moukden and reoccupy the guard-houses.

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October 30.—The Russian Foreign Office states that the reoccupation of Moukden is not connected with the question of commercial ports.

November 1.—China appeals for assistance, being alarmed over the Russian reoccupation of Moukden.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS

October 26.—Santiago, in San Domingo, is captured by the rebels; the revolutionary movement in favor of ex-President Jimenes is spreading.

Mgr. Sogaro is appointed by the Pope to be president of the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics.

October 27.—It is officially stated in London that the Powers approve of the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms in Macedonia.

Mr. Chamberlain addresses a large meeting at Liverpool; he appeals to the working classes to disregard the views of their leaders.

A statement from the Vatican says that there will be no cardinal appointed in the United States in the near future.

Striking miners at Bilbao, Spain, blow up a railroad roundhouse and the electric light and telephone plants; and martial law is proclaimed.

October 28.—The Halifax *Chronicle* urges the separation of Canada from Britain.

The United States gunboat *Machias* leaves Naples carrying Consul General Skinner on a mission to King Menelik of Abyssinia.

Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrives in Paris on an official visit.

October 29.—The Czar expresses his gratification over the extension of the cause of international peace by the Anglo-French and Franco-Italian treaties.

A riot occurs in Paris in protest against the municipal employment bureau.

October 31.—Third instalment of the indemnity is paid by China to the United States.

The Sultan partially accepts the Austro-Russian reforms for Macedonia.

November 1.—A serious fire at the Vatican causes great excitement in Rome.

Theodor Mommsen, the German historian, dies at Berlin.

A formidable rebellion, aided by the Venezue-

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

lan Government, is said to be ready to break out in Colombia.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

October 26.—Postmaster-General Payne orders an investigation of the affairs of the New York Post-Office.

October 27.—A. W. Machen, under indictment in the postal cases, begins proceedings to get possession of the Bristow report, to aid him in his defense.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 26.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the Erie and other state canals are under the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, resigns.

October 27.—Three indictments are found in Oregon in the land fraud cases.

October 28.—The cruiser *Baltimore* is ordered to San Domingo to protect American interests there.

Secretary Hitchcock admits that there had been extensive land frauds in the West, but said that the reports had been greatly exaggerated.

Lou Dillon breaks the world's wagon trotting-record at Memphis, going the mile in 2 minutes.

The lawyer of John Turner, the English anarchist, insists that anarchy is not a crime but a religion.

October 29.—Mrs. E. M. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is killed in a wreck on the Santa Fé at Dean's Lake, Mo.

Twenty thousand miners in Colorado are expected to strike, permission having been granted by President John Mitchell, of the mine-workers' union.

Secretary Shaw addresses the Boston Republicans, declaring himself in favor of subsidies for American ships.

October 30.—Samuel Parks, the walking-delegate, is again convicted of extortion in New York.

Senator Gorman criticizes President Roosevelt, charging him with making the negro question a national issue.

October 31.—President Roosevelt appoints Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge, and George R. Carter, Secretary of Hawaii, to be governor.

The President issues a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving day.

The Kishineff petition is presented to Secretary Hay, who places it among the archives of the State Department.

November 1.—A statement on the land frauds in the West is given out in Washington.

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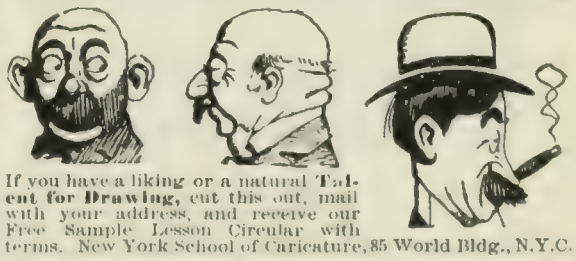

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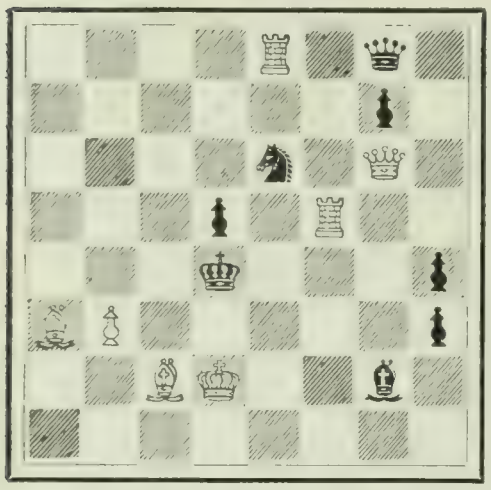
Problem 877.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by MURRAY MARBLE.

Black - Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4R 1q 1; 6p1; 4s1Q1; 3p1R2; 3k3p; BP5p; 2BK2b1; 8.

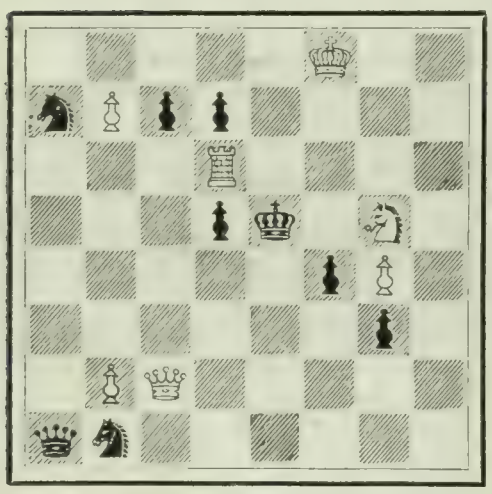
White mates in two moves.

Problem 878.

A Prize-winner.

By O. NEMO.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

5K 2; sP pp4; 3R4; 3pk1S1; 5pP1; 6p1; 1PQ5; qs6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 871. Author's Key: B—K 5.

Second Solution: P x P.

No. 872.

1. Q—R 6 / R x Q 2. Kt—B 6 / Any 3. P—Kt 4, mate

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voulez	will
vous	you
faire	do
ce	this
matin	morning
Je	I
voudrais	should like
partir	to leave
par	by
le	the
premier	first
train	
pour Paris	
mais	
cela	
est	
impossible	
car	
j'attends	
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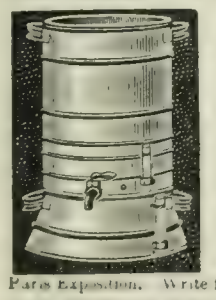

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1. ..... / B x R	2. Q—K 3 ch / B—Q 5	3. Kt—R 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. Q—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt 5	2. Q—B 8 ch / K x P	3. Q—B 5, mate
1. ..... / R—Kt 4	2. Kt—Q B 6 / R x P	3. Q—B 8, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 8 (Q)	2. Q—K 3 ch / Q—Q 5	3. Kt—R 6, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 8 (Kt)	2. Kt—B 6 / R x P	3. Q—B 8, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. P—Kt 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. Hagman, Brooklyn; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; D. E. P. Thomas, Bowling Green, O.

871: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; E. N. K., Harrisburg; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Kahn, Holyoke, Mass.; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., Detroit; F Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; W. J. Haviland, Dundum, Assa.; Dr. G. C. O., New York City; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass; E. L. Cameron, Hyde Park, Mass.; P. Datesman, Portland, Ore.

Comments (872): "A cleverly conceived work. The plan of luring the R from his moorings is very pleasing"—M. M; "Key and general construction good"—G. D.; "Brilliant sacrifice and sound Chess"—F. S. F.; "Admirable"—J. G. L.; "Splendid"—J. H. S.; "The key-move a surprise"—A. H.; "Fine"—C. N. F.

Many solvers were caught by Kt—B 6. It looks as if it would do, but—

1. Kt—B 6 / R x P	2. Q x B / R—Q B 5	3. Q—B 8 ch / K—Kt 4.

In addition to those reported, C. N. F., R. G. E., F. A., got 869; S. H. D., 869 and 870; Dr. J. H. S., and L. H. Jokisch, Bluff Springs, Ill., 870; O. H., 866.

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Notes on Problem-Development.

By ALAIN C. WHITE.

In a previous article, I spoke of the help an author could receive from a friend's advice toward overcoming the difficulties of problem-composition.

It is equally true that a composer does not always grasp the full possibilities of a theme, and it remains for another to develop the same theme to a greater degree. I will not, at this time, broach

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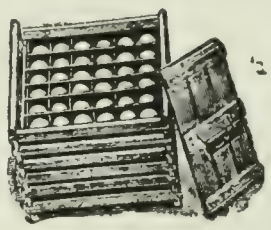

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the fertile subject of unconscious reworking of identical themes. Conscious imitation, when it is not gross plagiarism, may be a well-meant attempt to improve the artistic, the constructive, or the thematic features of a position. Efforts to polish the artistic form of an old problem, to develop purity, to refine to the highest possible degree, are favorite exercises of Continental composers. Sometimes they label their versions: "After So-and-So"; other times they make no mention of the source, leaving the solver to recognize the original, or be the loser for his ignorance. The following pair of two-movers will illustrate, better than many words, what I mean:

No. 1. By S. Loyd.

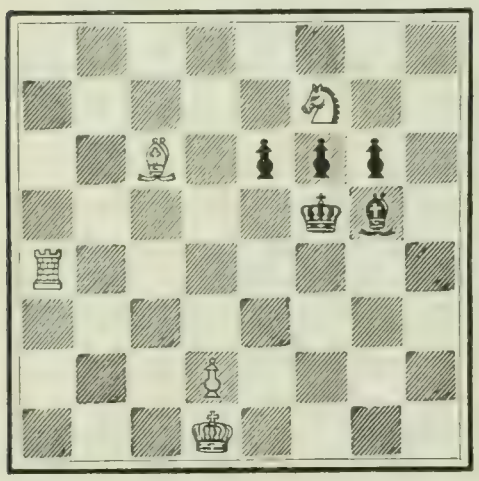
1 B 3 s 2; 7 s; P 1 k 5; R 1 P S 1 Q 2; 7 q; 8; 1 p R 3 P 1; 1 K 1 B 4. Key: B—K 5.

No. 2. By N. Maximon.

2 B 1 S K 2; 4 p 3; 1 B k 5; 3 S 1 P 2; 8; s 2 Q 4; 8; 1 s 2 q 3. Key: B—Kt 2.

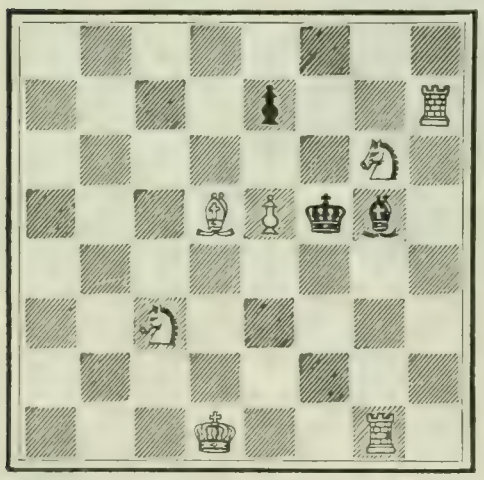
The other form of reworking is by far the most interesting:

No. 3. By A. Mathusek.



Mate in two. Key: B—Kt 2.

No. 4. By S. Loyd.



Mate in two. Key: B—Kt 2.

No 3, is the work of a comparative tyro. No. 4, that of the great genius of American problematists. By way of anecdote, it is amusing to know that, when Mr. Mathusek was shown the latter position, he was unable to solve it.

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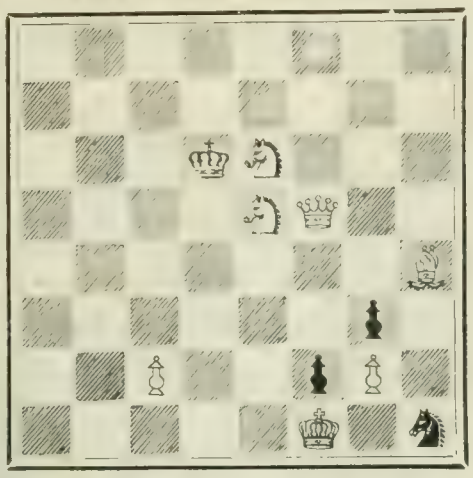
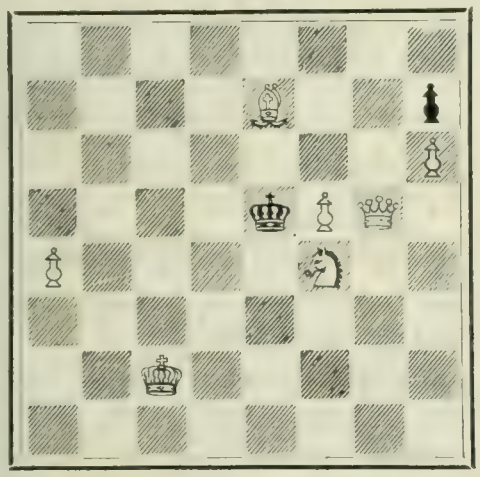


Mate in three. Key: Q—B 3.

No. 6. By B. G. LAWS.



Mate in three. Key Q—Kt 2.

The beautiful 3-er by Mr. Carpenter seemed beyond criticism; but, in the resetting, Mr. Laws has saved the use of the black Kt, the only blot in the construction of No. 5, and, at the same time, has interwoven a third pretty variation into the theme.

A Fine Old Evans.

The following game was played in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in June, 1860, between Mr. M., a lad of sixteen years, and Mr. H., editor of *The Seneca Falls Courier*. White giving the odds of his Q Kt.

MR. M. *White.*	MR. H. *Black.*	MR. M. *White.*	MR. H. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Q—R 4	K B B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Kt-K 5(g)	B x Q B
3 B B 4	B—B 4	18 Kt x B	Kt—B 2
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	19 Kt—Kt 6 dis. ch	Kt x B
5 P B 3	B—B 4 (a)	20 Q x Kt ch	K—B sq
6 Castles	Kt—B 3	21 Kt x R	Q x Kt
7 P—Q 4	P x P	22 Q Q 7	Q—Kt sq
8 P x P	B—Kt 3	23 Q R-B sq (h)	P—K Kt 3
9 P K 5 (b)	Kt-K Kt 5(c)	24 R x Kt	K—Kt 2 (i)
10 B R 3	P—Q 3	25 R x P ch	K—R 3
11 P x P	P x P	26 Q-Kt 4 (j)	Q—Q sq
12 P—R 3	Kt—B 3	27 Q R—B 8	R—K sq (k)
13 K R-K sq ch (d)	Kt—K 2	28 P—B 4	Resigns.
14 B-Kt 5 ch	B—Q 2 (e)		
15 B x P	K Kt—Q 4(f)		

Notes by "Veritas,"

Who furnished the score from memory after 43 years

(a) Morphy discovered, and preferred B—R 4.

(b) So far all "Book-moves."

(c) Has Black anything better? He evidently expected White to play P—K R 3, and he would retreat his Kt—R 3.

(d) Here begins the fine play. Black never has a breathing-spell from this move to the end.

(e) Marache said: "We think that, perhaps, K—B sq would have been better."

(f) Black's only move. If B x B; 16 R x Kt ch, etc.

(g) Fine play.

(h) It seems that White saw every move to his last, 28 P—B 4. The moves are in perfect sequence, and all of Black's moves are forced.

(i) If B x R; 25 R—B 8 ch, wins the Q.

(j) Threatens mate on the move.

(k) Very cunning; but White's 23 P B 4 stops

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it, and finishes Black in fine style. While an expert would, have played differently from Black, yet White's play throughout is of the very first order. There is not a weak move, on his part, from beginning to end. It is inspired Chess-genius, not the slow, tedious, phlegmatic, dull play of the present day.

Tarrasch.

The possible match for the championship of the world between Drs. Lasker and Tarrasch gives special interest to Tarrasch's game. The following show his vigorous, masterful style:

Queen's Gambit Declined.

BURN. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	BURN. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 B—Q 3	Kt—R 5
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	18 R—Q B 2	P x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	19 B x Q B P	Kt—K B 4
4 P—K 3	B—Q 3	20 K—R sq	B—Kt 3
5 Kt—B 3	P—K B 4	21 B x K P	Kt x Q P
6 B—K 2	Kt—Q 2	22 B—Kt 4	R—R sq
7 Castles	Q—B 3	23 R—Q 2	Kt x K P
8 Kt—K sq	Q—R 3	24 B x B	R x B
9 P—K Kt 3	P—K Kt 4	25 R x Kt	B x R
10 P—B 3	Kt—K 2	26 Q x B	R x P ch
11 P—K 4	P—B 5	27 K—Kt sq	Q—R sq
12 P—K 5	B—B 2	28 B x P	P x B
13 P—K Kt 4	Q—Kt 2	29 Kt—K 4	R—R 8 ch
14 R—B 2	P—K R 4	30 K—B 2	Kt—Kt 5 ch
15 R—Kt 2	Kt—K Kt 3	31 Resigns.	
16 P x R P	R x P		

French Defense.

TARRASCH. *White.*	ALAPIN. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	ALAPIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	10 P—K Kt 3	Q—Q 4
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	11 P—B 4	Q—K R 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	P x P	12 P—Q 5	B—Q 2
4 Kt x P	B—Q 2	13 P—K Kt 4	Kt x Kt P
5 Kt—B 3	B—B 3	14 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 5 ch
6 B—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	15 K—B sq	Kt x P ch
7 Kt—Kt 3	P—K R 4	16 R x Kt	Q—Kt 5
8 Q—K 2	P—R 5	17 B—B 5 wins.	
9 Kt—K 4	P—R 6		

Pillsbury in Philadelphia.

Mr. Pillsbury gave three exhibitions in Philadelphia on October 17, 25 and 24. In the Franklin-Chess-Club, simultaneously, he won 16, lost 2, and drew 1. In the Union League, *sans voir*, won 5, lost 2 drew 3. In the Mercantile Library, *sans voir*, won 11, lost 2, drew 3. In all, he played 45 games, winning 32, losing 6, and drawing 7.

PERSONALS.

And Whistler was Married.—Mr. Labouchere, editor of the London *Truth*, says the *Youth's Companion*, recently confessed to have acted as matchmaker between he late gifted and eccentric artist, James McNeil Whistler, and the lady who became his wife, but who was at the time a widow of artistic tastes.

The two were known to be strongly attracted toward each other and to have already talked in a vague, faroff, Elysian way of possible matrimony, but it was perfectly plain that Whistler would never do anything so practical and commonplace as definitely to propose and be accepted, get a license, go to church and be married unless some kind friend took him in hand. Besides, it was touch and go with his temper and his tongue how he might treat any kind friend who should at-

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tempt the ervice. Mr. Labouchere took the risk. Ae wes dining with them one evening, and decided to bring things to the point at once.

"Jemmy," said he, "will you marry Mrs. Godwin?"

"Certainly," answered Whistler.

"Mrs. Godwin," the bold matchmaker continued, "will you marry Jemmy?"

"Certainly," responded the lady.

"When?" persisted the practical Labouchere.

"Oh, some day," said Whistler.

"That won't do," said Labouchere. "We must have a date."

"So they both agreed," he narrates, "that I should choose the day, tell them what church to come to for the ceremony, provide a clergyman and give the bride away. I fixed an early date and got them the chaplain of the House of Commons to perform the ceremony. It took place a few days later. After the ceremony was over we adjourned to Whistler's studio, where he had prepared a banquet. The banquet was on the table, but there were no chairs, so we sat on packing cases. The happy pair when I left had not quite decided whether they would go that evening to Paris or remain in the studio.

"How unpractical they were was shown when I happened to meet the bride the day before the marriage in the street. 'Don't forget to-morrow,' I said.

"'No,' she replied, 'I am just going to buy my trousseau.'

"'A little late for that, is it not?' I asked.

"'No,' she answered, 'for I am only going to buy a tooth brush and a new sponge.'

"However, there never was a more successful marriage. They adored each other and lived most happily together, and when she died he was broken-hearted. Indeed, he never recovered from the loss."

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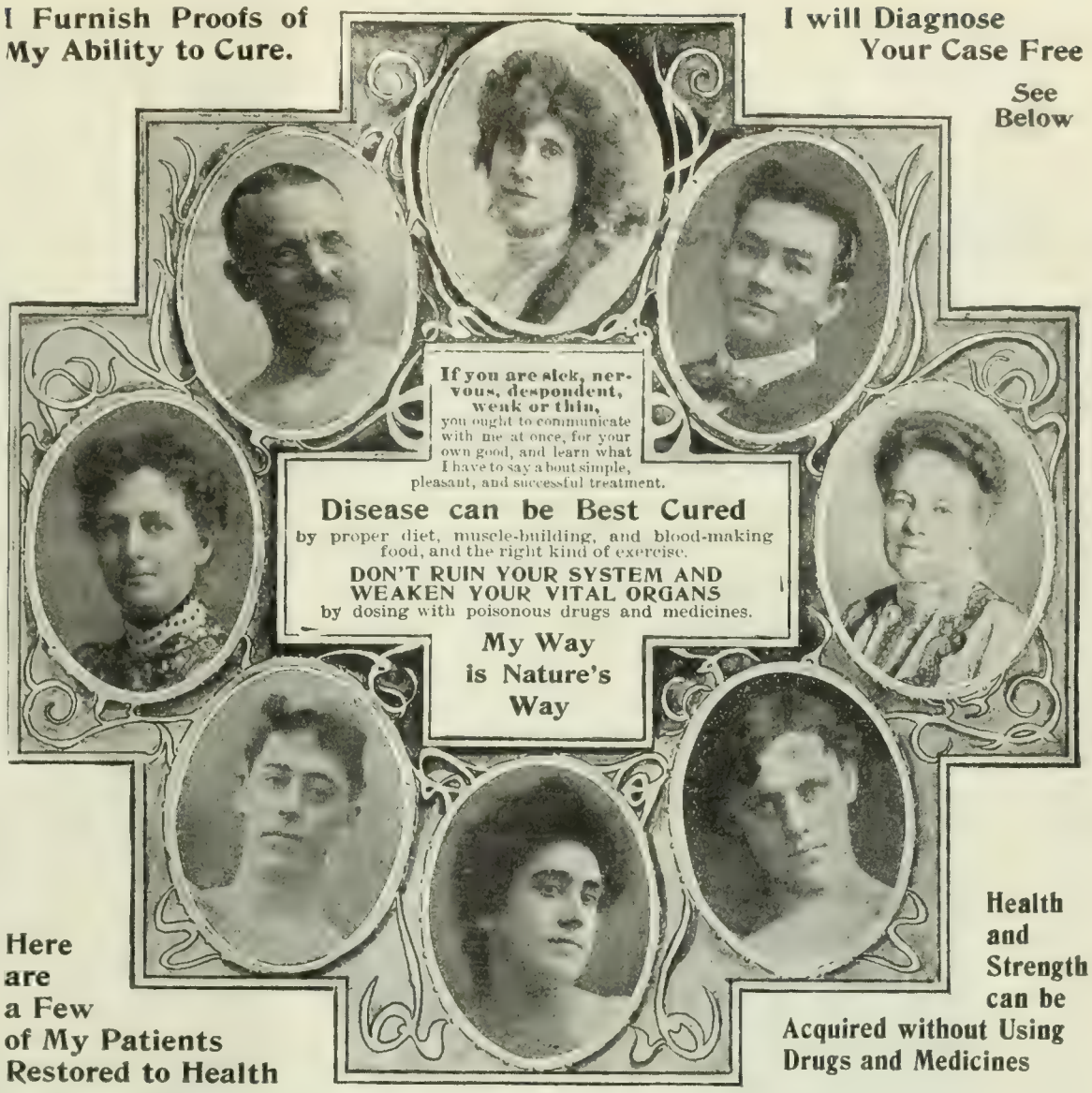

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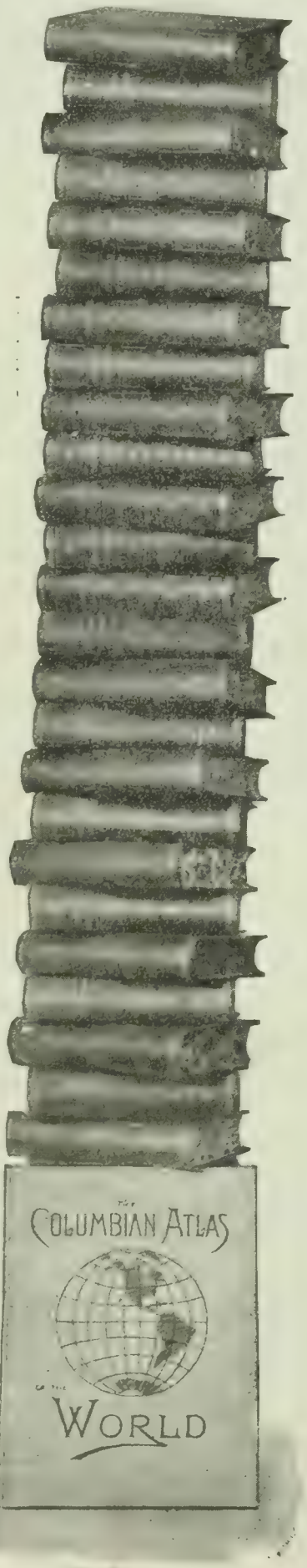

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

THE revolution in Panama, resulting, in less than a week, in the establishment of a new nation, and, as is claimed, the practical solution of the isthmian canal difficulty, and this almost without the firing of a shot, is an event so momentous and dramatic as to provoke hearty approval and violent opposition. On the one side the papers that support the Administration argue that when Colombia rejected the canal treaty, the interests of the people of Panama were so ruthlessly disregarded and sacrificed that the Panama secession was amply justified; and when the people of Panama had risen with practical unanimity, and had driven out the Colombian forces in two days, the President was right in forbidding Colombia to land troops and to begin a war that would inevitably interfere with the transisthmian traffic, which we are bound by treaty to protect. On the other side, the opposition papers regard our action as little better than piracy. They freely express the suspicion that our Government encouraged and abetted the revolutionists, they regard our prompt recognition of the insurrectionary government as an unfriendly act to a sister American republic, and denounce our veto on Colombia's military efforts to regain her lost province as an unjustifiable act of spoliation.

The New York *Times* (Ind.) declares that in this affair we are treading "the path of scandal, disgrace, and dishonor," and the New York *American* (Dem.) declares that "we should rather forego forever the advantage of an interocean waterway than gain one by such means as this." Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Who could have imagined that an American Administration would make the Jameson Raid look respectable? But that is precisely what the Government at Washington has done. Dr. Jameson could at least pretend to be actuated by humane motives; this mad plunge of ours is simply and solely a vulgar and mercenary venture, without a rag to cover its sordidness and its shame. All the filibusters and despoilers that ever lived are entitled to canonization, if such proceedings are to go unrebuked. At one stroke, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have thrown to the winds the principles for which this nation was ready to go to war in the past, and have committed the country to a policy which is ignoble beyond words.

"Our position is now the humiliating one of treating a pitifully feeble nation as we should never dream of dealing with even a third-class power; of giving a friendly republic a blow in the face, without waiting for either explanation or protest; of going far beyond the diplomatic requirements of the situation, and that with indecent haste—and all for what? To aid a struggling people? To take a stand for freedom or for republican institutions? To avert a danger? No; but just for a handful of silver, just for a commercial advantage which we ought all to spurn if not come by honorably. . . . . .

"And this blow below the belt is dealt by the vociferous champion of fair play! This overriding of the rights of the weaker is the work of the advocate of 'a square deal'! The preacher to the bishops has shown that, for him at least, private morality has no application to public affairs. But Congress is to meet. If the President is careless of the national honor, and is ready at a word to launch us upon unknown seas, the duty of Congress is but the more imperative. Let this scandal be thrown open to the public gaze. Let committees of inquiry draw out the details of this miserable intrigue—this cooked-up republic, of which the offices were openly hawked about in advance—the Presidency itself being refused by one man on the ground that those offering it were a 'set of d—d rascals.' And when all is laid bare, let Congress and the country decide if we are ready to tie our fortunes and commit our fame to a policy beside which the Walker filibusters appear like Christian statesmen."

Secretary Hay, in a long explanation of the President's action, says in part:

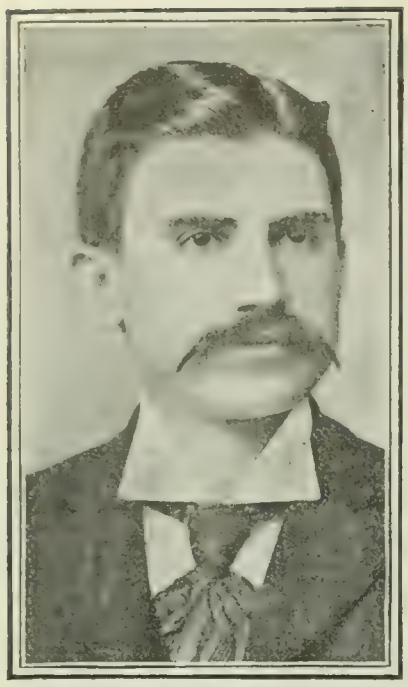
"The action of the President in the Panama matter is not only in strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and in line with all the best precedents of our public policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations. By our treaty, entered into with New Granada in the year 1846, New Granada guarantees that the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any mode of communication that now exists or that may be hereafter constructed shall be free and open to the Government and the citizens of the United States.

"This is a right which we acquired by the treaty, not gratuitously conferred, but in return for an important compensation, for in the same article the Government of the United States guarantees 'positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.' . .

"It must not be lost sight of that this treaty is not dependent for its efficacy on the personnel of the signers or the name of the territory it affects. It is a covenant, as lawyers say, that runs with the land. The name of New Granada has passed away; its territory has been divided. But as long as the isthmus endures, the great geographical fact keeps alive the solemn compact which binds the holders of the territory to grant us freedom of transit and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. . . . . .

"The course of the President in this conjuncture was marked out in advance by all our principles and precedents. He gave orders that traffic from one side of the isthmus to the other should be kept unimpeded by either party, and charged our officers on the isthmus to use their utmost influence to prevent any attack by one of the contending factions upon the other which would be calculated to cause a disturbance of traffic.

"When it was reported to him that a government capable of maintaining order had been established and was working without opposition he did what is always done under such circumstances.



DR. EUSEBIO MORALES,
Minister of the Government in the Provisional Cabinet of Panama.

DR. CARLOS A. MENDOZA.
Minister of Justice in the Provisional Cabinet.

DR. BELISARIO PORRAS,
A prominent leader in the revolution.

GEN. RAFAEL REYES,
Appointed by Colombia to conclude peace with Panama.

Portraits used by courtesy of *El Economista Internacional.*

LEADERS IN THE PANAMA CRISIS.

He directed our representative at Panama, as soon as he was certain that a government capable of maintaining the public peace had been established by the consent of the people, that he was to enter into official relations with it.

"He also directed our Minister in Bogota to inform the Colombian Government that we had entered into relations with the new provisional government of Panama, and he took occasion, relying upon the ties of friendship and the valuable services which we have so often rendered to the people of Panama and the Government of Colombia, to commend to the respective governments the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them.

"He took occasion at the same time to give notice to the world that not only our treaty obligations, but the imperative demands of the interests of civilization required him to put a stop, which we hope and believe will be a final one, to the incessant civil contests and bickerings which have been for so many years the curse of Panama.

"Having regard only to the present crisis and the needs of the hour, no plainer duty was ever imposed upon a chief of state than that which rested upon the President of the United States in the interest of the isthmus, the people of Colombia, the people of the United States, and the commerce of the world, to preserve, for the benefit of all, free transit over the isthmus and to do all that lay in his power to bring a permanent peace to its people."

The New York *Sun* says in justification of the revolution:

"If ever a people had the right to sunder old political ties and proclaim themselves independent, the inhabitants of Panama now possess it. The wrong to which they have been subjected at the hands of the Bogota politicians is incomparably more grievous than any that drove our forefathers in 1776 to declare themselves independent of Great Britain. There is not a well-informed and fair-minded man in the United States, or in France, or in Great Britain, who will not say that Panama has done well to cut itself loose from Colombia and to organize an independent republic.

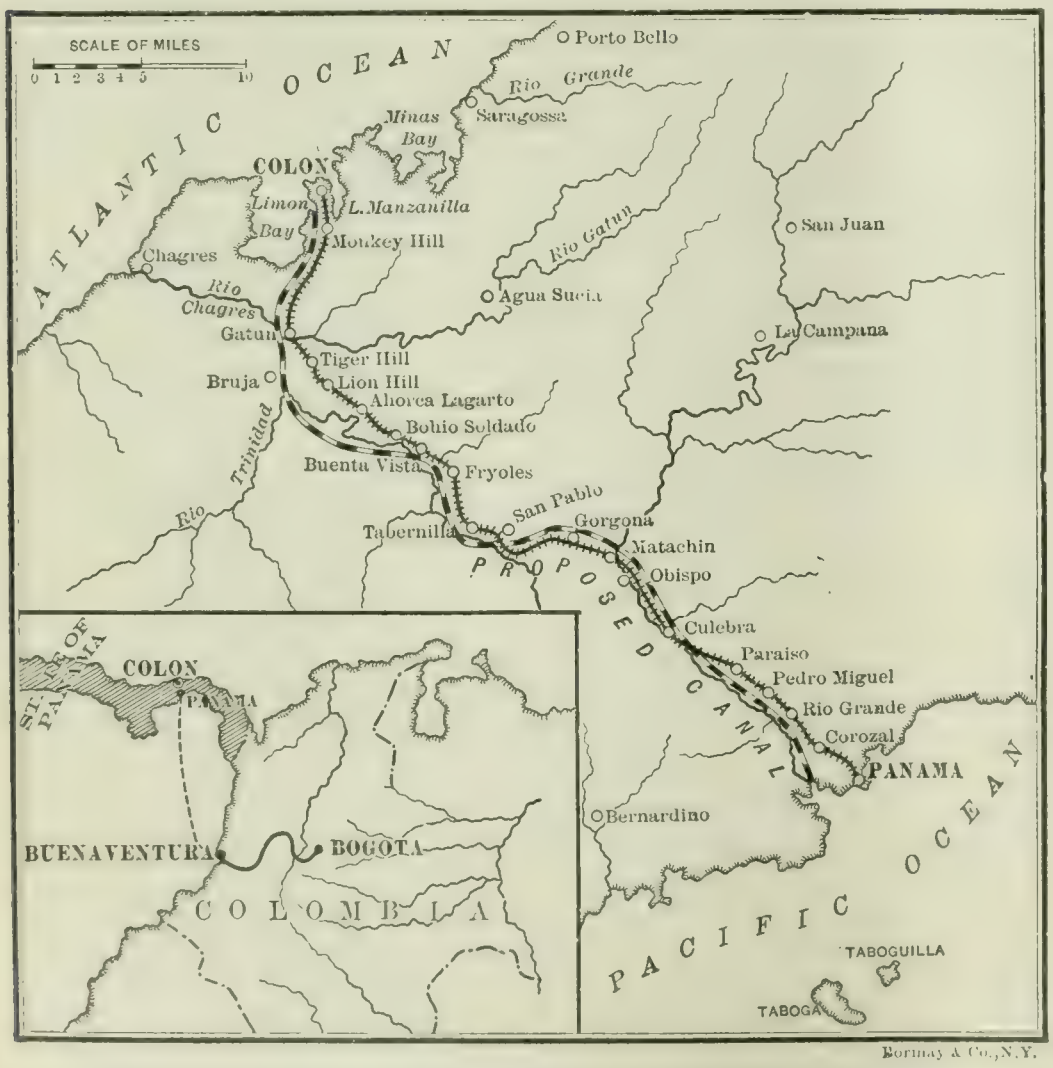
"These revolutionists should have nothing to fear. They have founded a permanent republic. It can no more be overthrown by Colombians than could the republic of Texas by the Mexicans. Before the state of Panama now opens a brilliant future. We hail the new-risen star in the galaxy of American commonwealths."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls for a suzerainty over the new republic. It says:

"It is proposed to invest some hundreds of millions of good American money in a canal across the isthmus.

"Would a good American, would any man of good sense, put that money unprotected in a hotbed of revolution, under a distant government, unable to maintain its own authority over the route of the canal, and still less able to protect the rights of others?

"Obviously there must be some suitable power on the isthmus before the United States can with good sense risk such an investment. At this moment Colombia has lost all power on the isthmus, and the United States, in the discharge of its duty



Formay & Co., N.Y.

COLOMBIA, THE NEW STATE OF PANAMA, AND ROUTE OF THE CANAL.
To reach Panama from Bogota, troops would have to travel overland to Buenaventura, a month's march, and go thence to Panama by steamer.

to protect the railroad, must either recognize the existing revolutionary power or take the part of Colombia and help put down the revolution.

"But in recognizing the existing power we are entitled to guaranties; and there is no guaranty adequate to our interests there save one that would vest in us practical suzerainty over Panama. There would be neither patriotism nor justice nor business sense in neglecting such a precaution at the opportune moment."

The veto upon hostilities is regarded by the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) as a good thing for all concerned. It remarks:

"The last civil war in Colombia made that republic bankrupt and cost, it is estimated, between 100,000 and 150,000 human lives. The cost of its interference with commerce, even tho the route across the isthmus was kept open, can not well be calculated. The general retardation of development of Latin-American countries by domestic disorder has been a needless loss to the wealth of the world and an injury to civilization. If the message to Beaupre is a proclamation of American peace, to be compelled when necessary by the United States, it heralds an international benefit, without a threat against the independence of any republic upon this continent."

MORALIZING ON THE TAMMANY TRIUMPH.

THERE is "a smile on the face of the Tiger," remarks the New York *Morning Telegraph*, a sporting paper, in its comment on the result of the New York city elections. The "Tiger" carried every borough in the city but Richmond for McClellan, its candidate for mayor, and swept him to victory by a majority of 65,000. In the face of such returns the newspapers seem to agree that New York likes Tammany, and that no work or wisdom of the Fusionists could have made the majority swing the other way. "The Angel Gabriel," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "could not have succeeded where Mayor Low failed." "New York has had a taste of respectability and does not like it," is the explanation given by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.); and the New York *Press* (Rep.) concludes that "the voters deliberately expressed their preference for a wide-open town." "New York has found its level," observes *The Mail and Express* (Rep.), while the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks sagely that "the virtue of New York lacks the gift of continuance."

CHARLES F. MURPHY,
Successor of Richard Croker.

The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) thinks that the vote shows that the people of New York city want a "liberal" enforcement of the laws. It says:

"All interests in the city, from that of the pushcart vender up to those of the street-railway franchise-holders, and great corporations which in any way come within the range of the laws, have united to put in power a government which will favor 'liberal' enforcement rather than strict enforcement of the laws. Some of them expect to get this in one way, some in another, but all of them know that they can secure it. In this combination stand, of course, all the liquor dealers, all the gambling and other illegal professions, all foreign-born voters who have neither understanding of nor patience with American ideas of Sunday observance, and all the selfish corporation interests which desire special favors from the Government, or release from a part of their just obligations to the city."

The New York *American* (Dem.), owned by W. R. Hearst, thinks that the victory was largely due to the fact that the Hearst newspapers (*The American*, *Evening Journal*, and *Morgen-Journal*) supported McClellan. *The Morning Telegraph* (sporting) gives an explanation somewhat similar to that given by the Republican papers quoted above. It says:

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COL. GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN,
Mayor-elect of New York City.

"This metropolis, in its last analysis, is a city of gaiety. Great in commerce, commanding in wealth, exultant in its strength, proud of its past, yet 'mewing its mighty youth' like a young and puissant nation, New York is, finally, the Capital of Fun. It finds pleasure in business, it makes a business of pleasure no less.

"To these shores have been drawn, as by a magnet, the choice spirits of every race. Here are more Germans than can be found in most cities of Germany; Frenchmen, Britons, Italians, Slavs, Scandinavians, Jews, and the big, assertive men of the West. Each race has brought its quota of a different civilization—of conflicting race traditions—and the sum of it all is such a conglomerate as the world never saw before. It might even be a revolting, a menacing total, but for the fact that the entire mass has been fused in the cheerful glow of New York good nature. In point of fact it is tolerant, kindly on the whole, and, above all, demanding amusement as a relaxation from its strenuous daily toil.

"New York is more than this. At once the pride and showplace of the continent, it is the favorite resort of the American holiday-maker. Hither they come, from California and the Middle West, from the South, from Canada, from Cuba and Mexico and South America, looking for fun. Their presence is always a factor

in the life of the metropolis, contributing not a little to the joy of existence here, and, incidentally, leaving in their wake much money. New York would be sore and sorry to lose them.

"Upon this joyous capital of fun Mr. Low has sought to impose the limitations of his own personality.

"The effort was foreordained to failure. Mr. Low is an excellent man, a college professor whose administration of Columbia University was, if not completely successful, at least free from faults so glaring that they were condoned in consideration of his liberal gifts to that institution. But of New York—the real New York—of its exultant, palpitating life, he has no conception; never had, and never will have. . . . . .

"New York would gladly be rid of the criminal classes, but it has no affection for a mayor who only succeeds in driving joy out of its household and hanging crape on the door."

Colonel McClellan, the new mayor-elect, promised in a speech before his election that he would aim to make New York "a city of virtue rather than a city of wealth," and Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, in commenting on the victory, declares that "clean government must now take the place of hypocrisy in office." Colonel McClellan has been "mentioned" for the next Democratic Presidential nomination, but as he was born in Dresden, that fact may impede the boom. Mr. Murphy is said to favor ex-President Cleveland for the nomination. A number of Democratic papers, which regard Mr. Hearst as the moving spirit in the New York campaign, are booming him for the Presidency. Thus the Atlanta *News* says of the New York result:

"As a matter of fact, it will contribute a great deal to the strength of William Randolph Hearst, who has waged through *The American* a vigorous campaign for the Tammany man. The friends of Mr. Hearst expect that in making him the nominee of the party he will carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The election has already indicated where New York will stand. . . It was a great victory, and indicates more clearly than ever the availability of Mr. Hearst for the Democratic nomination."

THE BARGE CANAL VICTORY.

"THE first great step," so it seems to the Buffalo *News*, "is taken toward the enthronement of New York as the permanent Empire State of the Union" by the vote in favor of improving the Erie Canal. "No State or nation," says the New York *World*, "has spent such a sum on one improvement to be built and maintained by taxation." The vote was in the form of a referendum, to authorize the issue of bonds for a loan of $101,000,000, to be spent in converting the canals between Lake Erie and the Hudson River into a waterway capable of floating strings of 1,000-ton barges. The measure was practically carried by New York City and Buffalo, which gave it a majority of 415,000. All but ten of the other counties voted against it, the adverse majorities outside of New York and Buffalo reaching a total of 145,000. This left the enlargement project a winner, therefore, by about 270,000 majority. The Rochester *Post Express* interprets the victory of the project thus:

"It is designed for the advantage of certain business interests in New York and Buffalo; and those interests made a well-organized effort to concentrate the vote of those cities in its favor.

"In plain terms, the men in control of terminal facilities at the sea and on the lakes have succeeded in getting the State to spend $101,000,000 on the sort of canal that will suit them and fail to meet the requirements of commerce.

"Possibly the West will seek some other way to the sea."

"The fact that the vote was largely a sectional one does not lessen its force," is the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, an ardent advocate of the scheme. It goes on to say:

"It is true that in a majority of counties the vote was against canal improvement, and that the affirmative majority was secured only through the suffrages of the largest two cities of the State. But that does not matter. The cities are as much a part of the State as are the rural counties, and have as much right to a voice in a state referendum. Moreover, the cities pay—this one city alone pays—the major part of the state taxes and furnish the major part of the state revenues, and it is, therefore, especially appropriate that the voice of the cities, and of this city, should prevail in determining the disposition of the state funds. Those who furnish most of the money have the best moral title to say how the money shall be spent. It has been said that the two cities of New York and Buffalo will reap most of the benefits of the improved canal. If that were so, it would not be altogether inequitable, seeing that they will furnish most of the money for the work. But it will not be so. The benefits of the enlarged canal, we firmly believe, will be enjoyed more or less directly by the whole State, as the benefits of the existing canal have been in the past."

STATE AND OTHER ELECTIONS.

SENATOR HANNA'S Republican victory in Ohio and Senator Gorman's Democratic victory in Maryland are regarded as the chief events in the state elections. Senator Hanna, it is reported, has had to use all his influence to keep his friends from starting a Hanna Presidential boom as a result of his triumph, and Senator Gorman is being mentioned for the Democratic nomination. Governor Garvin, the Democrat who has twice carried the Republican State of Rhode Island, is also considered a possibility. "Tom Johnson," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), "is somewhere under a glacier in Ohio," and nothing more is being heard of his Presidential aspirations, while Colonel Bryan's State and county have also gone Republican again in a decisive manner. Other features of the elections were the reelection of two labor mayors in Connecticut and one in San Francisco, the decrease of the Socialist vote in Massachusetts by 25 per cent., and its increase in New York State (mainly outside of New York City) by 35 per cent. The Republicans carried Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the Democrats carried Maryland and Kentucky. Rhode Island elected a Democratic governor and a Republican legislature and other state officers.

Some of the Gold Democratic papers are rejoicing in the fact that "in no State did anything happen, so far as reported, that can give the slightest encouragement to Populists masquerading as Democrats," and that "none of the heresies against which life-long Democrats rebelled in 1896 and again in 1900 has received indorsement anywhere," as the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) puts it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Mr. Bryan's policies "have now reached a point in what may be called the process of repudiation at which a cordial invitation is extended to complete oblivion. He has to his credit not a single prediction that has been fulfilled. He has formulated not a single principle that has found favor with the people at the ballot-box. He is the most monumental failure of his time."

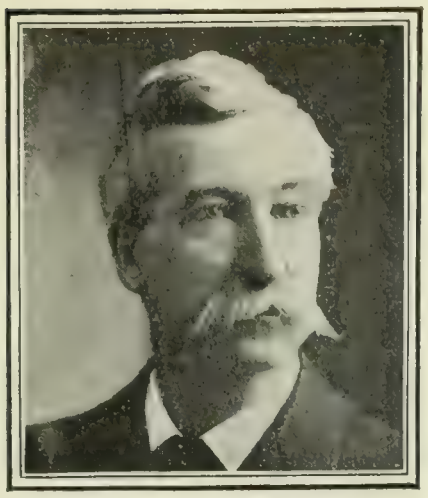
The chief exponent of Mr. Bryan's policies in this election was Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, who was running for governor of Ohio, and who was opposed by Myron T. Herrick. Mr. Johnson was also trying to capture the legislature, to elect a Democratic United States Senator to displace Senator Hanna. The result was that Herrick received the biggest majority (125,000) ever given a governor in Ohio, while in the legislature the Republicans will outnumber the Democrats three to one. Many Democrats voted the Republican ticket. The following significant editorial appears in the Columbus *Citizen* (Dem.):

"The result of the election in this State yesterday was not a Republican victory. It was a Democratic protest.

"It was a protest against the nomination of un-Democratic candidates on the Democratic ticket, and the injection of un-Democratic theories into a Democratic campaign. It was a protest against foolhardy leadership—against bossism and egotism. Solemnly the indignant Democracy of Ohio recorded its everlasting repudiation of the fatalism that has dominated its councils for nearly two years. The verdict was one absolutely necessary to be rendered. The trial had been a long and arduous one, the testi-

EDWIN WARFIELD (DEM.).

Elected governor of Maryland in a campaign whose chief issue was the question of "negro domination."



LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN (DEM.),

Whose reelection as governor of Rhode Island is regarded as a vindication of his reproof of political corruption.

MYRON T. HERRICK (REP.),

Who received the largest majority ever given for a governor of Ohio. His opponent was Tom L. Johnson.

JOHN L. BATES (REP.),

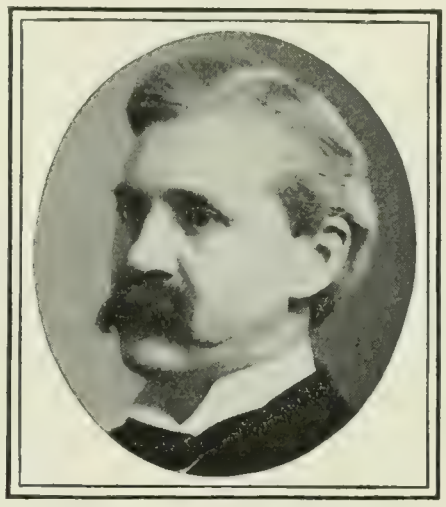
Reelected governor of Massachusetts by 35,000 majority.

JAMES K. VARDAMAN (DEM.),

A leading exponent of the opposition to "negro domination," reelected governor of Mississippi.

J. C. W. BECKHAM (DEM.),

Who beat the combined Gold Democrats and Republicans in Kentucky. "Negro domination" was an issue in the campaign.



ALBERT B. CUMMINS (REP.),

Father of the "Iowa idea" of tariff revision. Reelected governor by 65,000 majority.

NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS.

mony was all in, the arguments had been patiently heard, and it was necessary that the verdict should be as emphatic as in the nature of things it could be. The emphasis was, in fact, almost without precedent in American politics. There will always be well-founded regret that it was necessary, but there is reason for congratulation in the fact that the Democrats of Ohio were equal to the necessity.

"It is most fervently to be wished that no such occasion will ever come again."

For Senator Hanna the Ohio election is considered the greatest of his triumphs, as President Roosevelt terms it in a telegram of congratulation. Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"It is largely the personal triumph of Mr. Hanna, and it makes him more of a power than ever. He was the direct and immediate issue in Ohio. His antagonists aimed their whole attack at him. Tom Johnson, tho nominally a candidate for governor, openly said that he was making no fight on the governorship, but exerting all his strength to defeat Mr. Hanna. The Republican leader was assailed in every way and from every standpoint. Mr. Hanna, on his part, accepted the personal issue and met it in the boldest fashion without flinching at any point. He went all over the State and smote his adversaries hip and thigh. His direct, pungent, meaty speeches, which struck straight from the shoulder, aroused enthusiastic support and carried the people everywhere. The people like a positive, earnest. up-and-down leader, and they had such a leader in Mr. Hanna.

"As a result, Mr. Hanna returns to the Senate armed with new strength and influence. Senator Frye, who is among the keenest and most experienced of observers, expressed the opinion some weeks ago that Mr. Hanna is the most useful and powerful man in public life. That opinion will be confirmed and emphasized now. The Ohio battle was his battle. It is the great triumph of the year."

Senator Gorman, who led the Democratic forces to victory in Maryland, "is undeniably a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year," says the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), and it adds that "certain it is that by his conduct he has exacted of the Maryland Democracy the strongest possible kind of a recommendation in favor of his nomination for the Presidency, and under all the circumstances, and looking the field over carefully, we rather fancy Mr. Gorman will figure more prominently from this time on a Presidential probability than he has ever figured in the past." And the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

"The winning of Maryland by a safe majority will put a tall plume in the cap of Senator Gorman. No less a personage than President Roosevelt insisted upon arousing the country over the race equality issue and the Maryland Democracy took up his challenge and forced the fight upon it. The President informed his partizans in Maryland that he regarded their campaign of national importance, as he wanted Maryland to go Republican and so give a quotable border-state indorsement to his policy."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), however, thinks that the Senator's chance of winning the Presidency "would be scarcely worth considering," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks similarly:

"There could not possibly be a weaker man before the country at large than Gorman. He would have the solid South with him, but what else? He could not render any great Northern or Western State doubtful. His supporters assume that he could carry New York as against President Roosevelt, but that is merely an assumption. They point to the Tammany victory in New York, Tuesday, as an indication for 1904, but they take good care not to point to he Republican gains up the State which increase the already large lead of the Republicans in the legislature. It would be no very remarkable performance for a popular Republican can-

didate to come down to the Bronx with a plurality sufficient to far more than merely overcome a Democratic plurality of 65,000 in Greater New York. Governor Odell had a hard uphill fight on his hands last year, yet he came down to the Bronx with a lead in the State sufficient to overcome the plurality of 122,000 which Greater New York gave Coler. The Gorman enthusiasts had better not count too much on New York. Nor is a platform of which the most striking plank will be, 'Keep the nigger down,' at all likely to commend itself to the independent voter, either in New York or any other politically important State of the North or West."

AN "ARTISTIC SWINDLE."

WHAT the New York *Press* calls "the blackest type of commercial piracy" is subjected to new illumination in the report of Receiver James Smith on the collapse of the shipbuilding trust. Mr. Smith calls the affair "an artistic swindle," and suggests civil suits against some of those who have profited by the wreck, while some of the newspapers call it worse names, and suggest that the chief swindlers be sent to the penitentiary. The hero, or villain, of Mr. Smith's narrative is Charles M. Schwab, whose side of the case is yet to be heard. His part in the shipbuilding-trust deal, as told in the report, reads like some kinds of romance. In selling the Bethlehem Steel Company to the shipbuilding trust, we are told, Mr. Schwab managed to get control of the entire corporation, including the Bethlehem plant. Then, while holding out to the investing public a prospectus that was about twice as rosy as the facts, Mr. Smith avers, he witheld the Bethlehem profits for use in improvements, etc., with the result that the trust could not pay its debts and went upon the rocks. As his bonds constituted a first mortgage upon the property, however, he would have been left master of the situation, with clear profits of millions, had not the other bondholders petitioned for a receivership, which has brought out the present disclosures. The receiver says in part:

"What were the causes of failure of the United States Shipbuilding Company? One of such causes was the fact that the directors parted with bonds to an amount upon which it was impossible to meet the interest. The failure, however, was precipitated, if not directly brought about, by the fact that in the Bethlehem transaction the United States Shipbuilding Company officers had to deal with people who, while thoroughly understanding the intricacies of 'higher finance,' seemed to have overlooked the requirements of common fairness. In speaking of plant values elsewhere in this report, the Bethlehem property has been dealt with as tho it had been purchased by the United States Shipbuilding Company, but an examination of the transaction will show that it was otherwise.

"While the agreed price for the Bethlehem company was $9,000,000, to be paid for by an issue of $10,000,000 of bonds at 90, the directors of the United States Shipbuilding Company, upon request, handed over to Charles M. Schwab an additional amount of $20,000,000 in the common and preferred stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company. As this $20,000,000 of stock would not be sufficient to give Mr. Schwab the control of the United States Shipbuilding Company, there was inserted in the mortgage given to secure his $10,000,000 of bonds a provision that such bonds should have a voting power equal to $10,000,000 of stock.

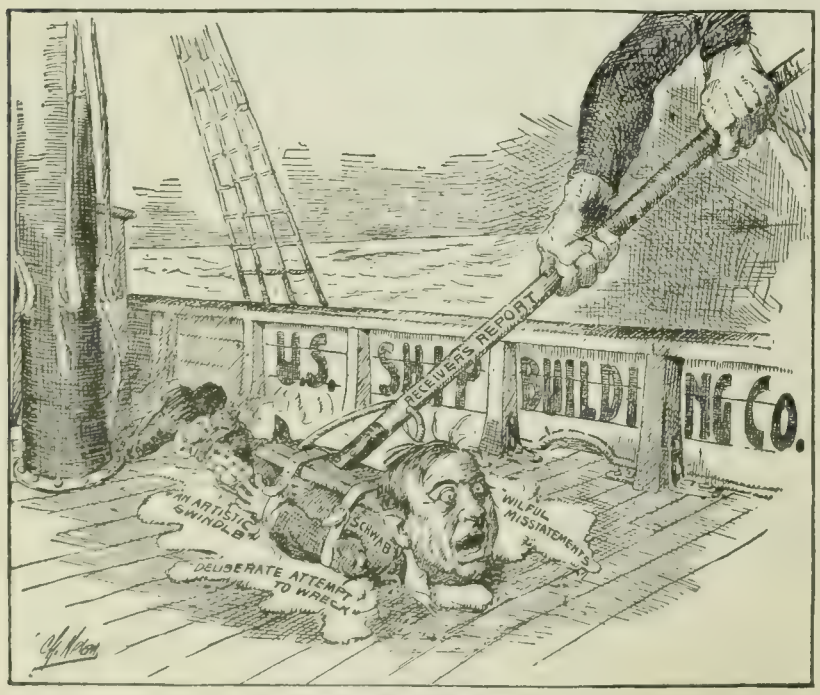
"As the total issue of stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company was but $45,000,000, the $30,000,000 voting power thus given to Mr. Schwab was sufficient to justify him in saying that he did not sell the Bethlehem Steel Company, but took over the United States Shipbuilding Company, the directors of that company giving him $30,000,000 in stock and bonds for taking it off their hands.

"In this deal Mr. Schwab parted with nothing. In the sale of the other constituent companies, the real and personal property, as well as their capital stock, was transferred to the United States Shipbuilding Company by the necessary deeds, bills of sale, and assignments. But in the case of Bethlehem Mr. Schwab permitted to be given up only its capital stock, and this he did in such a manner as to place it beyond control of the shipbuilding company. If interests friendly to the United States Shipbuilding Company had controlled this stock, it would have been able to reach the earnings of the Bethlehem Steel Company through a friendly board of directors; but in the $10,000,000 mortgage it was provided that the trustee should designate three of such directors, and the United States Shipbuilding Company should designate four. As Mr. Schwab controlled the United States Shipbuilding Company, by reason of his aforesaid majority of stock, and as the trustee was of his own selection, the United States Shipbuilding Company was absolutely at the mercy of Mr. Schwab."

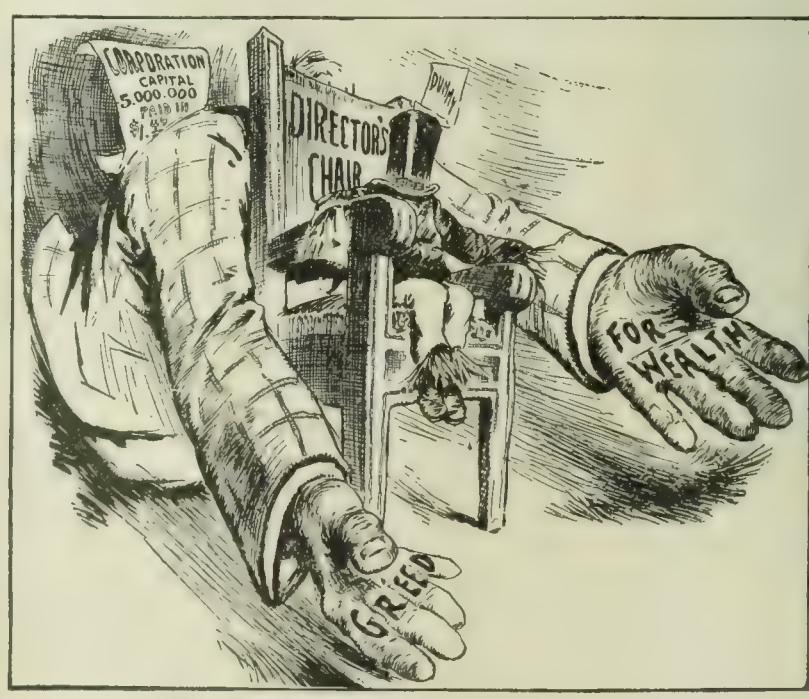
An example of the newspaper comment upon these disclosures may be seen in the following editorial in the Chicago *Record Herald*:

"The gold-brick man, the green-goods man, the shell-game man, and the man who sells the Masonic Temple for $300 may all retire to the rear and sit down. They have no right in the front ranks when Charles M. Schwab is around.

"It would be doing Mr. Schwab a gross injustice to say that he had acquired the art of 'eating his cake and having it too.' His achievements are far beyond this. He is able to eat his cake three times over and have left, not merely his own cake, but all the other cakes in sight as well. It is for this reason that Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the United States Shipbuilding Company, feels justified in referring to Mr. Schwab's procedure in the shipbuilding case as an 'artistic swindle.' 'Was ever such another agreement, so apparently harmless, yet so ruinous, conceived by the mind of man?' Mr. Smith asks. 'Wholesale plunder' is another phrase that appears in the same connection. We get also a description of



SCHWABBING THE DECK.
—Nelan in the Philadelphia *North American*.



MADE IN NEW JERSEY.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

SHIPBUILDING TRUST CARTOONS.

Mr. Schwab and his associates as 'people who, while thoroughly understanding the "higher finance," seem to have overlooked the requirements of common fairness.' . . . . .

"If in humbler walks of life Bill Smith possessed a decrepit wind-broken horse, which he had nicely doctored and 'doped' and painted up for sale, and if thereupon Charley Swipes should come along, propose a dicker and try to skip out with both horses, the chances are fair that Charley Swipes would land in jail, despite the fact that his victim was a swindler too.

"The Charley Swipes of the 'higher finance' is not, so far as yet appears, on his way to jail, but there is a probability that Receiver Smith will haul him back and make him put up cash for the wind-broken horse.

"And if he does, the chorus of American lambs—which includes some tens of thousands of men who once had a little money to invest—will bleat with joy."

The suggestion of prison stripes, in the above editorial, is urged even more strongly by the Minneapolis *Journal*, which says:

"Where there is a crime there is a criminal. If the receiver of the shipbuilding trust is to be believed, crimes galore have been committed in the formation and management of that concern.

"Who are the criminals?

"The fact that they must necessarily be men prominent in the American financial and industrial world ought not to stay criminal prosecutions. We can not hope for solidity and confidence in the business world if the clerk who embezzles a thousand must go to prison while the millionaire who swindles in the millions through deceptive statements and lying prospectuses goes on his way disturbed by nothing but a civil suit for damages."

MINING TROUBLES IN MONTANA.

THE spectacle of 20,000 men thrown out of work in Montana at the beginning of winter, as the result of a war between "copper kings," is attracting national attention. The main cause of this trouble was the claim of Fritz August Heinze, an independent mine-owner, to a vein of copper which runs between the Boston and Montana and the Anaconda mines, controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company. Heinze was offered a quarter of a million to give up his claim, but he demanded ten millions, and the negotiations were broken off. The case was taken to the Second Judicial Court, in Butte, and Judge Clancy decided in favor of Mr. Heinze. The Boston and Montana was also enjoined from paying any dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company, whereupon that company announced that it would close its mines and every industry under its control. An appeal has been taken from Judge Clancy's decision to the Supreme Court, but in the ordinary course it may not be reached for several months. The defeated litigants declare that they are unable to do business in the State, and that they are practically outlawed, and charges are made that Judge Clancy was unduly influenced.

Most of the newspapers of the Western slope do not discuss the merits of the decision, but they believe that something should be done for the relief of the people. The San Francisco *Call* points out that this trouble has "precipitated an industrial crisis upon Montana, since it stops the earnings of the miners and the men in the impinged occupations, and by shutting off the flow of money for the necessaries of life into the channels of trade materially abridges every activity of the State." It suggests that both parties to the controversy ask for a receiver to take charge of and operate the property, while the rival claims are being settled in the courts. "A continuance of the situation as precipitated suddenly would mean ruin to many," says the Tacoma *Ledger*, "and would set the State back industrially in a manner that no era of prosperity could offset later." "It is a strange spectacle," it adds, "when millionaires, failing to have their own way, choose to manifest such a spirit as is creating havoc in this instance." The Minneapolis *Tribune* reviews the situation at the Butte mines and suspects an "undercurrent of shrewd business sense, which has had more to do with the closing of the mines than the spite of a defeated litigant, or the ambition of any millionaire politician." It says:

"The Butte mines have always been in litigation, and this litigation has always been mixed up with political corruption and Wall-Street speculation. The public life of the State has been frightfully demoralized by the perpetual contention of unscrupulous millionaires for mining property and political office. The old conflict between big local interests grew gradually, with passage of some of the mines into bigger Eastern hands, into what looked like a contest between the great copper trust and certain independent mines. Effective use was made of this aspect against the Amalgamated Company, tho we haven't the least idea whether or not it influenced Judge Clancy's decision. Only a very bold man would undertake to guess whether any given Montana decision was due to bribery or politics or law. The plain fact is that the decision gave some valuable mines, operated by the Amalgamated Company, to the Heinze combination of so-called independent miners.

"There does not seem to have been the least reason why this decision should have closed the mines. They might have been turned over, under protest, or operated under order of the court, pending appeal. Fancy stopping the trains on a railroad because the courts had decided a suit for its ownership against the company in possession. The copper trust is accused of taking this unnecessary step from pure spite and temper or to influence public opinion by inflaming the miners who have lost employment against Judge Clancy. We suspect a deeper and sounder reason. The copper business of the United States was under the menace of overproduction, even before the market for other industries began to fall off. It is believed that the trust has accumulated an enormous surplus, in spite of the heavy exports of the last few years. It is significant that it stopped publishing reports of output, export, and surplus at the beginning of this year. Since then its stock has been continually in trouble, and stoppage of dividends has been predicted.

"It is not unlikely that the company can both save and make money by stopping production, booming the price of copper, and unloading its surplus. As this company controls one-third of the copper production of the country, its action one way or the other is the strongest single force in the market. Incidentally and locally, the company may gain a point in the political game by making it appear that Judge Clancy and Heinze threw 20,000 miners out of employment, while it strengthens its own position in the financial world. This guess is helped by the tremendous exertions the political and financial enemies of the company are making to get the mines reopened at any cost."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN trust managers fall out stockholders get their news.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Charlie Schwab will only say he wanted the money for library purposes, all will be forgiven.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

CANADA will probably be able to get over her disappointment unless the situation is Alfredaustinized.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE lecture bureau that was negotiating with Sam Parks for a lucrative engagement is informed that Mr. Parks has made other arrangements.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SIR WILFRID LAURIER regrets the proximity of the Dominion to the United States. Yet it would be very inconvenient for us to be obliged to move.—*The Boston Transcript.*

CHICAGO has an alderman who beats his mother. But that's nothing; she also has a mayor who beats his father—and his father was a hard one to beat.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

IF experts continue to predict that our next naval conflict will be with Germany, it may tempt the Kaiser to send Prince Henry over with more sleeve buttons.—*The Washington Star.*

THEY say that Mr. Kipling throws away more poetry than he prints. A glance at his latest books leads to the suspicion that he got his two batches mixed up this time.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A New York minister wants incurable idiots killed. We do not like to do anything of the kind, but if he will come over we will see that his case is attended to all right.—*The Washington Post.*

PRESS comments on his acquittal may not be very pleasing to the Hon. Jim Tillman, but he prefers them to the kind of verdict that would have met newspaper approval.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

CAPTAIN KIDD was on his death bed. "What a fool I was," he muttered, "to bury my treasure when I could have incorporated it into a watered stock company." Realizing too late the beauty of this scheme, by which he could have made the money disappear entirely, he turned over to die.—*The New York Sun.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE MOSELEY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

THE objects of the educational commission which Mr. Alfred Moseley, of London, is at present conducting through the United States can best be described in his own words. Speaking at a banquet given in honor of the British visitors by the Philadelphia Academy of Political and Social Science, he said:

"The trades-union delegation which I brought to this country was the outcome of an original plan to bring a body of educators to this country. I felt that your educational methods and system were largely the cause of your success. That feeling was aroused by my observations of Americans in South Africa. I encountered there American engineers, and, let me say, that the success of South Africa is not primarily due to Englishmen, but to Americans.

"First was Gardner Williams, of California; then Seymour, Parkins, Hammond, Jennings. They put our mining operations on a successful basis. It was a great pleasure to me to trace the progress due to their skill and methods. Seeing them, I said to myself: 'The United States is producing a kind of men which England does not produce. They have a knowledge our Englishmen do not have; they approach matters in a different way.'

"I came here to study the conditions which produce such men. Personally, it seems to me that there are two factors which contribute to your greatness. One is your great resources, but resources are worthless without methods. We must have methods to make those resources productive. I came to the conclusion that to your great system of education was due your success, and I conceived the idea of bringing here a commission of expert educators to study that system.

"For a time my efforts had to be abandoned, owing to the South African war. That over, I returned to my original plan. The men who have come with me are England's picked men as educators. They have done me the honor of crossing the ocean to give investigation to your educational system, for the purpose of determining the reasons why it produces such successful results."

The visiting Englishmen will do well to make a special study of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, remarks the Boston *Advertiser*. "It is the achievement of American engineers from 'Tech,'" adds the same paper, "in solving the great engineering problems in South Africa and in damming the Nile, where the English failed, that has called world-wide attention to our educational system in its practical application." And the Boston *Transcript* says:

"It is probable that Mr. Moseley's present commission will not report, as did his last one, that practically there is nothing to learn. The most impressive and significant thing to look upon within the bounds of our republic is not its natural wonders or the marvelous growth of its teeming cities and varied industries, but our system of common schools, which is the great solvent of the body politic, into which foreign immigrants are constantly being received whose children in the third generation become thoroughbred American citizens through popular education.

"If the British commission had wanted a demonstration of an effective public educational system, they could have found it in their own Australian colonies, which are abreast of the United States in that all education is secular, compulsory, and free, administered with unity by colonial ministers of education. But in the United States there is, in addition, a salient feature of public educational ideals which must command the thoughtful attention of the British investigators. This important fact is the recognition, from the standpoint of practical education, of the undoubted democratic character of the age: that that form of leveling which means lifting up all that is down can be secured in no way better than through the public schools, and that the scheme of educating all under the supervision and at the expense of the state has accomplished more than anything else to promote a true democracy and to minimize the growth of the caste system."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

"Our visitors probably have no conception of the vast sums that have been poured into the lap of our educational enterprises, and they will be really amazed at sight of the unparalleled material advantages which these have purchased. Lately, aside from the regular and increasing appropriations from States and churches, the cause of education in America has been receiving private contributions aggregating between fifty and eighty millions of dollars annually. The revenues of English schools, on the other hand, have been falling off—largely by reason of the late steady decrease in England of agrarian values."

The commission has already visited New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago, and will close its tour in Boston. It is said that the British educators were greatly surprised to find one of President Roosevelt's sons attending an ordinary public school in Washington. The visiting party includes Prof. John Rhys, of Oxford and of the British Academy and Oxford Education Committee; Hon. Charles Rowley, Manchester Education Committee, Manchester School of Technology, and Manchester School of Art; Arthur E. Spender, Plymouth Girls' High School, Chamber of Commerce Executive, and Mount Edgecumbe Industrial Training-ship; R. Blair, Department of Agriculture and Technical Education of Ireland; Magnus Maclean, Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College; Herbert R. Rathbone, committee on Elementary Education, Liverpool, and Rev. Professor Finlay, Intermediate Education Board, University College, Dublin.

THE HUMOR OF RUSKIN.

JOHN RUSKIN once wrote a letter of advice to some schoolgirls in which he counseled them to "cherish, without straining, the natural powers of jest in others and yourselves." In his own life he practised what he preached. "Of the many aspects of Ruskin's genius," says Mr. George Trobridge, in *The Westminster Review* (October), "his gift of humor has received the least notice." The same writer adds:

"His works of all periods show a strong sense of humor, often of a very subtle kind. He was apt to discover delicate shades of meaning in words; his illustrations and similes are happy and striking; the epithets which he applies to persons and things are often very amusing; while he is unrivaled in his powers of satire and irony. We can scarcely read a dozen pages of any work of his without coming across instances of his humorous fancy."

A number of instances of Ruskin's humor are quoted by Mr. Trobridge from "Fors Clavigera":

"The first illustration that comes to my mind is the passage in 'Fors Clavigera,' in which Ruskin contrasts his early with his later styles of writing:

"'People used,' he says, 'to call me a good writer then; now they say I can't write at all; because, for instance, if I think anybody's house is on fire, I only say, "Sir, your house is on fire"; whereas formerly I used to say, "Sir, the house in which you probably passed the delightful days of youth is in a state of inflammation," and everybody used to like the effect of the two *p's* in "probably passed," and of the two *d's* in "delightful days."'

"Humorous descriptions and epithets are plentifully sprinkled throughout his works; most abundantly in 'Fors Clavigera,' its discursive style giving frequent opportunity for the display of wit. Here are a few of his *mots*, taken at random. Tinned meat he calls 'mummy food'; a starfish, 'the pentagonal and absorbent Adam and Eve who were your ancestors, according to Mr. Darwin'; a clown is 'an artist in tumbling, and in painting with white and red'; he speaks of the Rev. Stopford Brooke as 'that omniscient divine, whose "Manual of English Literature" has just been published under the auspices of the all-and-sundry-scient Mr. T. R. Green, M.A.'; he deplores that the world has only gathered from the work of Goethe 'a luscious story of seduction, and daintily singable devilry'; he defines 'the false religions of all nations and times as attempts to cozen God out of His salvation at the lowest price; while His inquisition of the accounts, it is supposed, may by proper tact be diverted.'"

That Ruskin was greatly out of sympathy with modern civilization, and what is called "progress," is well known. Many persons

imagine that this was a development of crabbed old age; but, as Mr. Trobridge points out, he expressed himself strongly on the subject early in his literary career. In the chapter on "The Moral of Landscape," in the fourth part of "Modern Painters," we read:

"The great mechanical impulses of the age, of which most of us are so proud, are a mere passing fever, half-speculative, half-childish. People will discover at last that royal roads to anything can no more be laid in iron than they can in dust; that there are, in fact, no royal roads to anywhere worth going to—I mean, so far as the things to be obtained are in any way estimable in terms of price. . . . 'Well, but railroads and telegraphs are so useful for communicating knowledge to savage nations.' Yes, if you have any to give them. If you know nothing *but* railroads, and can communicate nothing but aqueous vapor and gunpowder—what then? But if you have any other thing than those to give, then the railroad is of use only because it communicates that other thing; and the question is—what that other thing may be. Is it religion? I believe if we had really wanted to communicate that, we could have done it in less than 1800 years without steam. Most of the good religious communication that I remember has been done on foot; and it can not be easily done faster than at foot pace. Is it science? But what science—of motion, meat, and medicine? Well, when you have moved your savage, fed him with white bread, and shown him how to set a limb—what next? Follow out that question. Suppose every obstacle overcome; give your savage every advantage of civilization to the full; suppose that you have put the red Indian in tight shoes; taught the Chinese how to make Wedgwood's ware, and to paint it with colors that will rub off; and persuaded all Hindu women that it is more pious to torment their husbands into graves than to burn themselves at the burial—what next? Gradually thinking on from point to point, we shall come to perceive that all true happiness and nobleness are near us, and yet neglected by us; and that till we have learned how to be happy and noble we have not much to tell, even to red Indians."

Mr. Ruskin was particularly severe upon political economists and materialistic scientists. He calls the latter in one place "apostles of the Gospel of Dirt, in perpetual foul dream of what man was, instead of reverence of what he is"; and declares their creed to be: "I believe in Father Mud, the Almighty Plastic; and in Father Dollar, the Almighty Drastic."

"'Huxley and Tyndall,' he tells us, 'are of opinion that there is no God: they have never found one in a bottle. And truly,' he proceeds a little further on, 'if, since we can not find this King of Kings in the most carefully digested residuum, we are sure that we can not find Him anywhere; and if, since by no fineness of stopper we can secure His essence in a bottle, we are sure that we can not stay Him anywhere, truly what I hear on all hands is correct; and the feudal system, with all consequences and members thereof, is verily at an end.'"

The clergy also came in for a large share of Ruskin's satire. He attributes the prevailing irreligion of the times to "the unfortunate persistence of the clerks in teaching children what they can not understand, and employing young consecrated persons to assert in pulpits what they do not know." Says Mr. Trobridge, in conclusion:

"Ruskin tells us that he narrowly escaped being a clergyman himself:

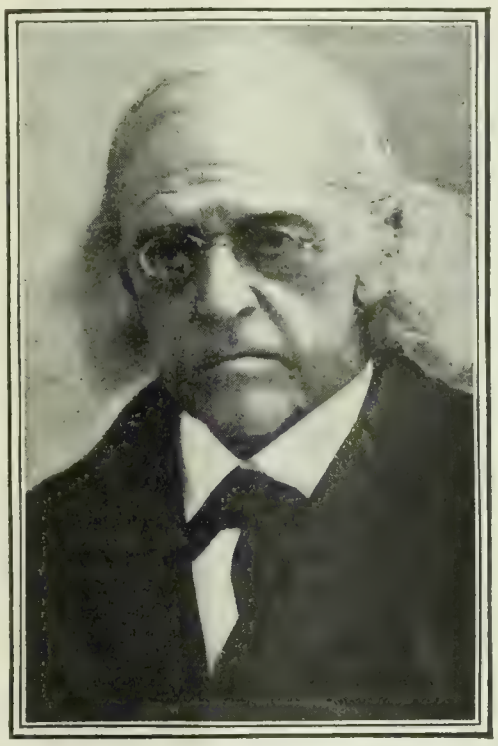
"'my mother having it deeply in her heart to make an evangelical clergyman of me. Fortunately,' he adds, 'I had an aunt more evangelical than my mother, and my aunt gave me cold mutton for Sunday's dinner, which—as I much prefered it hot—greatly diminished the influence of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and the end of the matter was, that I got all the noble imaginative teaching of Defoe and Bunyan, and yet—am not an evangelical clergyman.'

"Most persons will agree with him that this was a fortunate circumstance; for the church would undoubtedly have stifled many of his most brilliant qualities, including perhaps his sense of humor."

THEODOR MOMMSEN.

PROF. THEODOR MOMMSEN, who died recently in his home at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, was one of the most striking figures that modern Germany has produced. "The entire civilized world," says Emperor William, in a despatch to Professor Mommsen's widow, "shares in your loss, since it lost in the deceased its greatest humanistic scholar, a master of Roman historical research, and an unexcelled organizer of scientific enterprises." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* goes so far as to say that Mommsen's death "deprives the world of one who for fifty years has been its greatest living scholar." The same paper continues:

"Not since the time when Joseph Scaliger from his chair in Leyden gave law to learned Europe has any man attained so unchallenged a supremacy for keen intellect combined with deep erudition and the power of making both intellect and erudition felt. As an investigator he added immensely to the sum of human knowledge. As a teacher and lecturer in four great universities he inspired thousands of younger men, and became the chief of a school of classical study. As a writer he made the fruits of his severely scientific labors available to the whole world, and did so in a way to interest and stimulate."



PROF. THEODOR MOMMSEN.

"A great humanistic scholar, a master of Roman historical research, and an unexcelled organizer of scientific enterprises."

To scholars, Mommsen's mightiest monument will probably always be the "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," a collection filling seventeen huge volumes and published by the Berlin Academy during a period of thirty years. To the general public, however, his "Roman History" (1853–56) is best known. This work has been translated into English, French, Italian, Russian, Polish, and Spanish, and has run through many editions. We quote again:

"The book was and still remains a masterpiece of the first order. It was the work of a giant at play, the offspring of a full mind, richly stored by years upon years of study and research and thought. And it was a literary masterpiece as well as a masterpiece of scholarship. Mommsen's style in it displays a singular vivacity and power; and when we reach the later books when Cæsarism, imperious and insistent, confronts Ciceronian incapacity and timidity, Mommsen all unconsciously reflects the spirit which pervaded Germany at the time when he was writing—a longing for national solidarity and strength such as divided counsels and wrangling leaders could never give. And indeed this book must be regarded as a very potent influence in the German drift toward centralization which set in with exceeding strength just ten years later."

The Commercial Advertiser says in conclusion:

"Mommsen was a many-sided man. Philologist, epigraphist, numismatist, historian, jurist, and teacher, he felt a keen zest in every human interest. He founded the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, one of the most noted political periodicals in Germany; found time to serve for ten years as a member of the Diet, and for three years as a member of the Reichstag. He was an eager disputant in political controversy, and in his earlier career lost his professorship at Leipsic because, like Haupt and Jahn, he protested against the Austrian insolence of Beust and the *coup d'état* in Saxony. In 1880 he spoke of Bismarck's policy as a 'Politik von Schwindel,' and successfully defended himself against a prosecution for slan-

der. This is not the career of a recluse or of the typical Herr Professor; and, in very truth, Mommsen was at once a scholar and a man among men. He was the best illustration of his own ideal, expressed by him when he declared that every man must specialize, but must not imprison himself within the narrow confines of his specialty. It is a variety of interests alone that can keep the mind well-balanced, the judgment sane, the viewpoint liberal, and the heart still young. Theodor Mommsen, by living up to this conception of the scholar's life, became much more than a mere exploiter of a Fach. He made himself a living and a lasting influence."

The Springfield *Republican* adds the following personal details:

"In personal appearance Mommsen was striking, in spite of his insignificant stature. A conspicuous feature was his long, snow-white hair, which fell over his shoulders. By an accident in his library these silky locks were burned off some years ago, a loss which he deplored with a jest. In 1877 his superb library at Charlottenburg was entirely destroyed by fire, but he was not daunted by the blow, and soon replaced everything that could be replaced. In his personal habits he had the austerity which has characterized most great scholars. It was his practise till quite recently to rise at five o'clock, drink a cup of cold coffee left for him over-night, and work steadily till eight, when he breakfasted with clock-like regularity, imposing the same punctuality upon his family. He married in 1854 the daughter of an old friend, Karl Reimer, and had twelve children. In his later years his five daughters were all members of his household. He had the absentmindedness which comes from intense mental concentration, and stories are told of his failure to recognize his own children. It is authentic that he put his first baby into the waste-paper basket and covered it up because it cried. He was, nevertheless, devoted to children, and his domestic life was altogether happy. Altogether it was a career which goes to show that the truly great scholar is apt also to be a great man."

HENRY JAMES ON "THE CASE" OF W. W. STORY.

THE present season has been marked by the appearance of a number of notable biographies; and, among them, that by Mr. Henry James, "William Wetmore Story and His Friends," has a special interest for Americans. Mr. James's hero, so to speak, is presented as a typical example of a class whom the biographer calls "the precursors," and to which he himself belongs—Americans who first sought the inspiration of Europe for artistic endeavors, and thereby established a relation that has grown in importance until the present day. Taking Mr. Story as a text, Mr. James develops the interesting case of the man who tries for the highest prizes of effort in an alien atmosphere and fails, perhaps because the atmosphere is alien and the allurements to various pursuits so many. Mr. Story went to Italy in 1846, then in his twenty-seventh year. He had been a lawyer and writer of law-books already, and thereafter essayed sculpture, poetry, fiction, criticism, history, and even, as Mr. James surmises, felt the desire to add the drama to his already long list of vocations. Quoting Mr. James:

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY.

His career, says Mr. James, was "a sort of beautiful sacrifice to a noble mistake."

"Living, as he did, in the pleasantest place in the world, it was his fate, inevitably, to be interrupted and scattered, to expend himself for results of which, when time had sifted them, little remains but the appearance of his having been happy. But there was at the same time almost nothing he did not like to think of himself as doing, not dream of being able to do if this or that condition had been present. The conditions, the present and the absent, come back, no doubt, as we look at his life—which is called, we are well aware, being wise after the fact. It becomes interesting, in the light of so distinct an example, to extract from the case—the case of the permanent absentee or exile—the general lesson that may seem to us latent in it. This moral lesson seems to be that somehow, in the long run, Story *paid*—paid for having sought his development even among the circumstances that at the time of his choice appeared not alone the only propitious, but the only possible. It was as if the circumstances on which, to do this, he had turned his back, had found an indirect way to be avenged for the discrimination. Inevitably, indeed, we are not able to say what a life-time of Boston would have made in him or would have marred. We can only be sure we should in that case have had to deal with quite a different group of results. The form in which the other possibility perhaps presents itself is that of our own feeling that, tho he might have been less of a sculptor 'at home,' he might have been more of a poet."

The Statue of "Cleopatra," in the Metropolitan Art Museum, by William Wetmore Story.

Continuing this inquiry into the case of the "American absentee," who, in the alien air, finds himself, "sometimes quite unconsciously, but sometimes sorely suspecting," at last "a prey to mere beguilement," Mr. James adopts this as the "formula" for Story's Roman years, and figures his career "as a sort of beautiful sacrifice to a noble mistake":

"I can not, in truth, otherwise describe the mistake than as that of the frank consent to be beguiled. It is for all the world as if there were always, for however earnest a man, some seed of danger in consciously planning for happiness, and a seed quite capable of sprouting even when the plan had succeeded. To have said 'No—I give up everything else for a life-time of the golden air; the golden air is *the* thing, no matter what others may be, and to have had it, all there is of it, that alone for me won't have been failure'; to have expressed oneself in that sense, which was practically what Story did, was to make one's bid for felicity about as straight as possible. For, simply enough, it is of the old-time victim of Italy, and not of any more colorless fugitive from the

Philistines, that I am thinking. . . . The golden air, we tend to infer, did not make that relation quite intense, quite responsible; partly, no doubt, by taking it too much as a matter of course. Subjects float by, in Italy, as the fish in the sea may be supposed to float by a merman, who doubtless puts out a hand from time to time to grasp for curiosity some particularly irridescent specimen. But he has conceivably not the proper detachment for full appreciation. And I come round by aid of this analogy to the truth I have been feeling my way to. This truth, to make the matter comfortably clear, is that the picturesque subject for literary art has by no means all its advantage in the picturesque country; yields its full taste, gives out *all* its inspiration, in other words, in some air un friendly to the element at large."

ADELINA PATTI'S RETURN TO AMERICA.

THE comment of the metropolitan critics upon Mme. Adelina Patti's reappearance in America after an absence of ten years is marked by a candor that is almost brutal. "To those who know what Patti was twenty years ago," says *The Sun*, "it is saddening to hear her to-day. We shall all wish that her final season with Colonel Mapleson at the Academy had been her last." And *The Times* observes: "It was a matter of regret to her sincerest admirers ten years ago that she saw fit to return then, and it must be a matter of much deeper regret that she has come again now to exploit upon the concert stage—very parsimoniously and very cautiously, it is true—the remains of what was once the most perfect, the most beautiful of voices, the most exquisite and consummate art in singing." *The Tribune* comments:

MME. ADELINA PATTI,
The Most Famous of Living Singers.

"The audience that gathered within the walls of Carnegie Hall to hear the Baroness Cederström filled all its spaces. To judge by its indiscriminate approbation of everything that was offered for its entertainment, it was a gathering of curiosity seekers rather than music lovers; and this was well, for it reduced the sorrow of the occasion to a minimum. Unripe instrumentalists and singers, evidently recent graduates of the R. C. M. or the R. A. M., were applauded to the echo, and the baroness twice as long and twice as loudly. The baroness sang. She revived favorite old pieces like 'O luce di quest anima,' from 'Linda'; Arditi's 'Il Bacio,' 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and 'Home, Sweet Home,' and the old friends felt their hearts warm toward her in the midst of their regrets, because the familiar strains and an occasional echo of the old voice recalled the happy past. Then she aroused them to a realization of the present period of artistic consciencelessness and grasping commercialism by advertising a piece of insufferable doggerel, and their charity toward the singer was dissipated like a mist. In the voice of the singer there were faint echoes of the past: in her art not a single reminder. An orchestra sat on the stage, but it was not permitted to play in either the operatic air or the vocal waltz, which Signor Sapio accompanied on a pianoforte in transposed keys. Only in the middle register of the voice were there suggestions of the old lusciousness of tone and that purity of intonation which, at a banquet given in 1884, to celebrate Mme. Patti's twenty-fifth operatic anniversary, William Steinway lauded as 'so dear to the ear of an old piano-tuner.' Mme. Patti singing out of time, Mme. Patti gasping for breath, Mme. Patti chopping phrases into quivering bits without thought or compunction, Mme. Patti producing tones in a manner that ought to be held up as a warning example to every novice, Mme. Patti devoid of all but a shadow of that tone of opulent beauty, of that incomparable technical skill which used to make dalliance with the things which were insurmountable difficulties to others, of that reposefulness of style which used to rest on all she did like a benediction—that was the singer who entertained the curious and grieved the judicious last night. It was all foreshadowed a dozen years ago, when her farewell tours began, but it was, nevertheless, dolorous and painful last night."

The Commercial Advertiser, however, sets a much higher estimate on Mme. Patti's performance. It says:

"Patti is sixty, and all the artifices supposed to help nature will not conceal her years. That sounds ungallant, but it really emphasizes the greatness of her achievement. It makes all the more astonishing the amount of voice that is left. What still remains is sound, altho, naturally, most of its old sweetness is gone. It has none of those yawning gaps which usually come with waning powers. It has been shortened at the top and shortened at the bottom, but what remains between still has power, and, at places, beauty. Now she must stop at A, and it is an effort for her to reach it—she will even sing false on G—but it is infinitely a greater tribute to the skill with which she has nursed her powers that the top of her voice has gone instead of the middle. The quality has coarsened with the departure of the mellowness, yet there is still much power, a surprising amount, and still an almost complete command of it. Now and then the ear was shocked by false intonation, but it did not happen very often; in fact, it was only in her second number that the false singing became very apparent, and then one could easily see that she was tiring. That is another penalty that years bring.

"But, after all, granting everything that may possibly be said about her voice and its condition, one can almost pass it over under the spell exerted by the charm of her personality and the greatness of her art. She is still a fascinating woman, one who grasps the attention as soon as she appears on the stage and holds it while she remains. The grace of manners, the beauty of smile, and the imperious carriage which is the mark of real greatness, they are all there and powerfully attractive. And then there is her art. . . . The skill she put into the Donizetti aria and the Arditi waltz was little less than miraculous. There were the old perfection of phrasing, grace of diction, and elegance of style. One even imagined at times that the bravura was as beautiful as it used to be—so cleverly did she conceal the disappearing flexibility of her voice. And in the still more hackneyed 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'Last Rose of Summer' she showed that she can still sing a simple air as no other woman can. Decidedly it was worth while listening to her; and it will be still more so when she eschews florid airs and gives us some Mozart. She has forgotten more about the art of song than most prima-donnas will ever learn."

NOTES.

The Artsman is the title of a monthly journal edited by Horace Traubel, Hawley McLanahan and Will Price, and issued as the organ of a new arts and crafts community established at Rose Valley, near Philadelphia.

The Bookman's November list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Mettle of the Pasture.—Allen.
2. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
3. The One Woman.—Dixon.
4. Gordon Keith.—Page.
5. The Call of the Wild.—London.
6. The Main Chance.—Nicholson.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE OUR RIVERS DRYING UP?

THAT our streams must have been larger in former geological periods than they are now is plainly shown by the evidences of their work in past ages. That their shrinkage in size has been progressive and is still going on is maintained by M. G. Guilbert in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (October 10). M. Guilbert's evidence is gathered almost entirely from European sources; but he believes that his conclusions hold for the earth in general. He says:

"Just after such rainy seasons as the spring and summer of 1903 a discussion of the diminution of rain may appear out of place. Nevertheless, altho the annual average seems to have been exceeded this year, such diminution exists. The totals of the current decade are still below those of the preceding decade. . . . . .

"Several meteorological commissions in France have noted this phenomenon. A recent investigation shows that the system of rains is undergoing a serious crisis in our climate. It has been observed that the Swiss glaciers are in marked retreat—in sensible diminution. As they are fed by snowfalls, we must conclude that there is corresponding decrease in the snow itself. The phenomenon is, therefore, not merely a local one.

"But is this diminution recent? May it not be progressive? May it not have existed, according to some unrecognized law of nature, since prehistoric times?

"A distinguished scientist of the University of Caen, M. Bigot, professor of geology, who is well known as a hydrologist, has found in Normandy numerous river-beds that are absolutely dry and in places completely invisible to-day. In other points the present streams occupy only part of their original courses: the upper part has disappeared. Finally, we know that in certain countries the level of numerous water-courses seems to have fallen considerably.

"This discovery, which was announced at the meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, held on August 4 to 11 of this year at Angers, raises most interesting questions. Is it an irrefutable proof of the diminution of rainfall? Is it, on the contrary, a geological phenomenon—a drying up produced by cracks in the ground—chiefly in the Jurassic strata?

"The question is hard to clear up, for meteorologic observations were begun only a little before the advent of the nineteenth century, and have been taken scientifically only for about fifty years. Thus they can throw little light on this obscure point; but it is nevertheless certain that, apart from any important geological phenomenon, the climate of our regions [France] has been modified since the first ages of our history.

"The continued deforestation of the ground, the great drainage of marshes, the canalization of water-courses which have been going on over the whole territory since the Roman invasion, have been so many victories over moisture. The sources of atmospheric humidity having been thus reduced, floods have diminished in frequency, the extent of country covered with water has lessened, and consequently evaporation—one of the causes of increased rain—has become less and less considerable.

"It is true that, since historic time began, the oceans have hardly varied their level, and that consequently the total evaporation has remained sensibly the same. Earlier this was far from being the case. The Jurassic and Cretaceous strata were laid down at the bottom of immense oceans. Altho these were reduced in size in Quaternary time, this last epoch was nevertheless incomparably more humid than our own—the diluvium is evidence of it.

"Since that time—and this hypothesis seems justified by the present diminution of rains, glaciers, and streams—the region of water has been progressively weakened. Following a constant law, the quantities of rain from age to age, since the first beginnings of aqueous precipitation, have been less and less considerable. Thus we have dried rivers, disappearing glaciers, rainfall of less and less importance.

"The most interesting consequence of these harmonious facts is the extreme slowness of present alluvial deposits and of the phenomena of erosion. While in the first years of the present geological epoch a few *lustra* sufficed to modify deeply the relief of the earth's surface, especially in the valleys or near river-mouths, in our own time several centuries are probably needed to effect the same work, or to bring about an equal deposit of alluvium.

"We must not, therefore, follow the example of numerous writers or scientists of more or less learning in unreservedly accepting a single order of phenomena for evaluating the time corresponding to certain sedimentary formations. If rainfall is continually lessening in our time—probably following the laws of decreasing arithmetical progression—how insufficient must be results based on the examination of modern deposits, to establish a chronology of the early part of our epoch!

"The science of meteorology is thus of utility even in our order of facts that might appear to be utterly foreign to it. When it shall have existed for several centuries, and accumulated innumerable data of mathematical exactitude, it may take an important part in the interesting discussion of the earth's history. Its deductions will be irrefutable, and it will thus be proved once again that a single branch of science can rarely elucidate complicated problems unaided. We need for their solution the combined efforts of the most varied sciences—and more than this, we need long periods of observation, very long ones if we desire to establish a criterion of certainty and reach a knowledge of the truth—not merely hasty or chimerical estimates that the science of to-morrow must reject."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELATION OF MORAL AND MENTAL TO PHYSICAL QUALITIES.

AS a result of an inquiry into the inheritance of both physical and mental characteristics in man, Prof. Karl Pearson asserts that both follow the same law. As physical characters can not be originated by education, Professor Pearson argues that the same is true of mental and moral qualities, tho they may, of course, be fostered by environment where they already exist. The physical characters investigated included "cephalic index, span, color of eye and hair, curliness of hair, athletic power, and health"; and the persons whose qualities were noted were in all cases taken in pairs, being brothers, sisters, or brother and sister. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (October 24), reporting a lecture delivered by Professor Pearson before the Anthropological Institute in London:

"With regard to the physical characters it was found that in all cases yet worked out the fraternal resemblance indicated by the regression line' was that if one of the pair exceeded or fell short of the mean by a certain amount, the other of the pair tended to exceed or fall short by half that amount. The general result of the inquiry into mental and moral characters was to show that a similar relation existed. The mathematical analysis of the figures founded on the schedules received showed that intelligence or ability followed precisely the same laws of inheritance as general health, and that both followed the same laws as the cephalic index or any other physical character. It could thus safely be said that the general health in the community was inherited in precisely the same manner as head measurement or body lengths. The same law applied to the inheritance of psychical and moral characters.

"If the relation of the psychical characters to the physical characters was so constant, Professor Pearson argued that the conclusion must be drawn that while geniality and probity and ability might be fostered by home environment and by provision of good schools and well-equipped institutions for research, their origin, like that of physical characters, was deeper down—that is to say, they were bred in the stock and not created by the environment. It was the stock itself that made the home environment—that is to say, the home standard was itself a product of the parental stock, so that the relative gain from education depended to a surprising degree on the raw material. There seemed to be a want of intelligence in the British merchant, workman, and professional man; but the remedy was not the adoption of foreign methods of instruction or the spread of technical education. The reason for the deficiency was that the mentally better stock in the nation was not reproducing itself at the same rate as of old; the less able and the less energetic were more fertile. Education could not bring up hereditary weakness to the level of hereditary strength, and the only remedy was to alter the relative fertility of the good and bad stocks of the community. The psychical characters which

were the backbone of a state in the modern struggle of nations were not manufactured by home, and school, and college; they were bred in the bone, and for the last forty years the intellectual classes of the nation, enervated by wealth, or by love of pleasure, or following an erroneous standard of life, had ceased to give, in due proportion, the men wanted to carry on the ever-growing work of the empire."

PERMANENCY OF STEEL-FRAME BUILDINGS.

THE prophets of evil who assure us that all our skyscrapers are ultimately going to crumble away into piles of rust are not to be credited, according to the conclusions drawn by *The Iron Age* from the recent demolition of one of the earlier of these structures. Says *Cassier's Magazine* in commenting on the data thus furnished:

"So far as our present knowledge goes, all anxiety as to the durability of iron and steel-frame buildings, now so popular in the United States, may be dismissed. It is conceivable that under some conditions the deterioration would be very rapid, and that electrolysis might hasten disintegration; but no evidence has yet been found to warrant uneasiness on this score, or to give plausibility to the prophecy that the present tendency in architecture will go on until some lofty 'skyscraper' collapses into its own cellar excavation in a heap of rubbish and a cloud of dust. This may happen, but it will not be in consequence of unsuspected corrosion of steel members. Satisfactory proof of this appears to have been afforded by the recent deliberate demolition of the first of the modern steel-frame buildings put up in New York. This building, used for hotel purposes, was intended to last a generation at least; but the ground which it occupied was needed for a more important purpose, and after three years of life it had to go. Three years are not a long enough period to afford a basis for generalization as to the life of steel frames; but in the demolition of this building, not well built originally, some facts were learned which are of interest and value. It is doubtful that if twenty years had been added to its life it would have told any very different story. . . . Construction was begun in November, 1898, and was finished in one year. The steel frame was taken apart in December, 1902. It would not have been reasonable to expect to find in the steel members of the framing any evidence of very serious deterioration during this brief interval; but it was not at all unreasonable to expect that in three years deterioration would have begun, and that its direction and rate of progress could at least be approximated from the visible beginnings. As a matter of fact, it was the conclusion of the experts of the Bureau of Buildings that no other corrosion of consequence could be discovered than had obviously begun and gained measurable headway before the building was covered in. There was considerable rust behind the splice plates of the column connections on the fifth story. At about this point the work was arrested by snow and sleet, and in the eagerness of the contractor to make up for lost time it is probable that many requirements of the specifications, as well as certain specific provisions of the building code, were either disregarded or perfunctorily complied with. To this was undoubtedly attributable such deterioration as was noticed in the steel frame of the building. Absolutely nothing was discovered by the inspectors detailed to watch every step of the work of demolition which warranted the belief that in any period which could be forecast from data at hand the steel frame of this badly constructed building would not have lasted as long as the stone and brick work, and longer than in that position any building erected in 1898 would be likely to be profitably useful. This is only one of a number of examples showing that neither fire, wind-strain, nor rust is effecting the deterioration of steel frames as rapidly as those who first adopted this form of construction had reason to expect."

HAS ANOTHER FOSSIL TURNED UP ALIVE?

AT the time of the discovery in Central Africa of the okapi, an animal related to the giraffe, which had hitherto been known only from fossilized bones, and was thought to have been long extinct, it was suggested that other relatives of extinct species might lurk in the unexplored regions of Africa and South America. In *La Science Illustrée* (October 1) M. Victor Delosière recounts a series of facts that leads many naturalists to believe that a creature of this sort exists in Patagonia. Says this writer:

"In 1895 Captain Eberhardt and some other officers of the Argentine Republic, visiting a large cavern near Puerto Consuelo, Patagonia, found a piece of skin about five by two feet . . . covered with thick hair about two inches long, and with a large number of bony excrescences as large as peas scattered irregularly over its inner surface. . . . . .

THE EBERHARDT CAVE IN PATAGONIA,
Where the remains of the Neomylodon were found.

"Scientists remarked that the skin was relatively fresh; that it furnished gelatin when boiled in water, and that traces of dried blood could even be seen on it. They concluded that it belonged to a gigantic edentate (member of the sloth family), differing widely from the modern armadillo and pangolin, but resembling, in the presence of the bony excrescences on the skin, the mylodon, a fossil animal over ten feet high, whose remains are found in the upper Tertiary layers.

"About the same time a traveler, Ramon Lista, in crossing Patagonia, fired at an animal that he had never seen before. He missed it, but described it as having the general appearance of a pangolin. This same traveler sent a little later to the paleontologist, F. Ameghino, a piece of the skin of the mysterious animal that had been given him by an Indian. Ameghino concluded that this belonged to an edentate of great height, which he named 'Neomylodon,' to indicate its near relationship with the mylodon.

"These finds having created considerable stir in the naturalist world, efforts to investigate further were made on all sides. In 1899 Erland Nordenskjold, son of the celebrated Swedish explorer, went to Patagonia to explore Eberhardt's cavern. . . . Under the surface soil he found . . . numerous bones, with tendons and muscular fibers, teeth, pieces of skin, and some large claws, which showed that the animal walked on the backs, not the palms, of its paws. All these were sent to Stockholm. Prof. Albert Gaudry, of the Paris museum, who has seen them, is astonished at their fresh condition; they are hard and shining, not porous like fossil bones.

"Late in 1899 new excavations were undertaken in the cavern by M. Hauthal, assistant of the director of the La Plata museum. He found with bones of the horse [etc.] . . . numerous remains of the mysterious edentate, enabling him to make almost a complete restoration. Dr. Roth, who has studied these bones, places them in a new genus *Gryptotherium* [animal with claws] related to the mylodon.

"The Eberhardt cave seems now to have given up all its secrets, but new investigations in other parts of the country may perhaps

lead to interesting discoveries. A French naturalist, M. André Tournouër, who has been making paleontological explorations in Patagonia since 1898 for the Paris Museum of Natural History, has been able to obtain from the Indians some information about the Neomylodon. They call it hymché, and apparently it inspires in them a superstitious terror.

"At any rate, two facts have convinced M. Tournouër of the existence in those regions of a new animal.

"Being one day on the bank of a stream in the interior, near which he had encamped, he saw emerge from the middle of the current the head of an animal as big as a large puma. He shot at it, and the animal dived nad did not reappear. Its head was round, with brown fur, and its eyes, surrounded with light yellow hairs, were elongated toward the ear, and without external eyelid. According to the description given by an Indian guide, this was the mysterious hymché."

Later the same traveler was shown footprints also ascribed to the hymché. What does all this mean? Some naturalists think that it proves the existence in South America of a living relative of the extinct mylodon, taking refuge during the day in caves. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TELESCOPE FOR OBSERVING TEMPERATURE.

A TELESCOPE that will enable the observer to read the temperature of an object merely by looking through it would seem to be something of a curiosity. Such an instrument, which will work under certain conditions of high temperature, has been invented under the name of the "thermo-gage" for the purpose of determining the temperature of incandescent metals, especially in the working of iron and steel. This it does by comparison of the light given by a heated filament within the telecope with that emitted by the object whose temperature is to be measured. The following detailed description, with accompanying diagram and illustrations, is from *The American Machinist* (October 29):

FIG. 2.—HEAT GAGE AS USED WITH A BLACKSMITH'S FIRE.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist.*

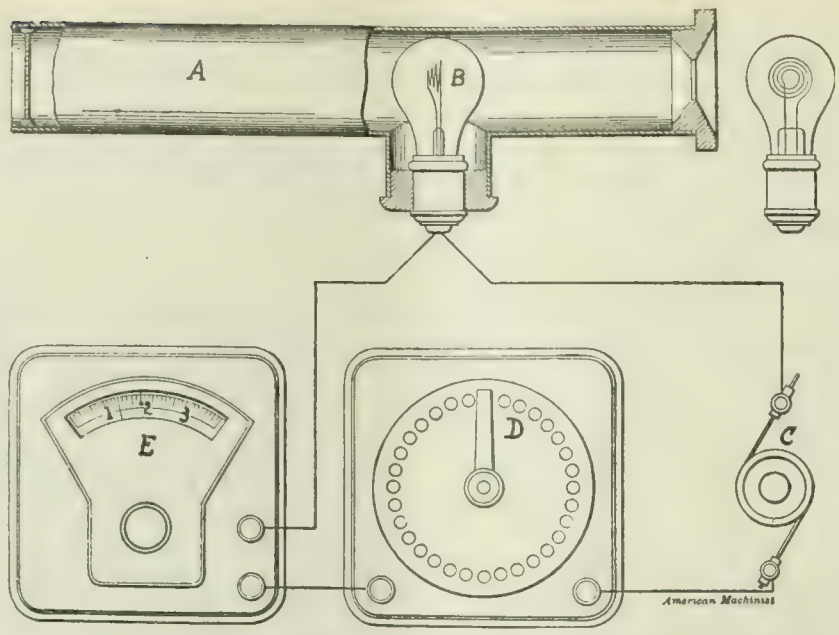


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE HEAT GAGE.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist.*

"The principle of the apparatus is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1. A tube *a* contains an incandescent lamp *b* having its filament arranged in spiral form, as shown in the end view. At *c* is indicated a source of electric current, at *d* a rheostat, and at *e* a voltmeter or ammeter. By means of the rheostat any desired current may be switched on the lamp, giving any desired degree of incandescence, and by means of the ammeter this may be repeated at all times.

"The instrument is used by simply looking through it at the piece of steel being heated, at the lead bath or into the furnace in which the steel is to be heated, the spiral being, in effect, superposed upon the object looked at. Should the filament be at the higher temperature, it will appear as a bright spiral; while should it be at a lower temperature it will appear as a relatively dark spiral; but, when the two temperatures are the same, the filament will apparently merge into the object looked at and disappear.

"The tempertaure at which the best results are obtained in any given case may be fixed for future use by regulating the current to bring the filament to the same temperature, which may then be repeated at any future time; or a given temperature in degrees may be obtained by suitable graduations of the ammeter.

"Fig. 2 shows the instrument as arranged for the direct inspection of tools when heated in a blacksmith's fire. The end of the tube is covered by a hood, to exclude all outside sources of light, the hood having an opening on one side into which the tool is inserted. . . . . .

"The accuracy of the indications claimed for the instrument is remarkable. Used in the ordinary way, a variation in temperature of 5° F. either side of that of the filament may be detected, while, by using a magnifying-glass, this is reduced to a single degree.

"Every steel-worker is aware of the fact that high-carbon steel is far more sensitive to heat treatment than is low-carbon steel, and there is no doubt that this fact has greatly restricted its use. The zone of hardening temperature for high-carbon steel is, in fact, so narrow that it can not be respected as it should be. The same hardener can not always confine himself to it, and there is no doubt that with different hardeners the variation in hardening temperature has often nullified the superior qualities of the steel.

"The reader who is acquainted with the gradual deterioration of the filaments of ordinary incandescent lamps will naturally ask if these filaments do not deteriorate in the same way and thus vitiate the results. This is not found to be the case for the reason that the temperature at which steel is hardened is much lower than that to which an ordinary incandescent lamp filament is subjected. The latter is a glowing white heat, while the former is a 'cherry red' or lower. At these latter temperatures the filaments are not found to deteriorate appreciably, one of them having been in constant use for the past three years. Moreover, the readings of the ammeter are in all cases standardized in order that different instruments may give the same results. The graduations may be made to indicate the degrees of temperature directly, or they may be arbitrary marks for different brands of steel and different classes of work."

Sea-Water for City Use.—The experiment of employing sea-water for watering streets and flushing sewers, which has been tried by the local authorities of a number of towns on the English coast, has been a failure. Says *The Lancet:*

"The wastefulness, not to say folly, of using for such purposes water that had at considerable labor and expense been filtered to the highest attainable degree of purity seemed obvious, and tho, of course, it involved the installation of a separate system of pumping-station, mains, and hydrants, the fact that the supply was inexhaustible and itself cost absolutely nothing was so evident that it was strange that this source had been neglected so long. The sanitary and economic results seemed more than to justify the innovation, for, to say nothing of its slightly antiseptic action, the hygroscopic property of the salt caused the effects of each watering to last for a much longer time, and the surface of the roadway

was believed by some to be more compact and cohesive than when fresh water was employed. Besides these retrenchments, the new system presented a direct source of revenue in the demand by many private householders for a salt-water service to their bath-rooms so that they might enjoy the luxury of sea-bathing at home."

Unfortunately the disagreeable features of the plan were not immediately apparent, but they have now come to light:

"The owners of carriages complain of the destructive action of the salt mud on the varnish and paint, and the tradesmen complain of the injury inflicted on goods of all kinds by the salt dust and its subsequent deliquescence. Lastly, the users themselves, the local authorities and their private customers, have discovered that the salt-water exerts such a corrosive and generally destructive action on metal pipes and fittings that the number of persons contracting for a domestic supply has fallen from two hundred to two and the leakage from the joints of the street mains has caused the deaths of the trees planted in the best streets and promenades, so that the engineer to the corporation that had been the pioneer in the movement [Hastings] finds himself compelled, in an exhaustive report of its experience, to admit that the system has proved a complete failure."

RAIN-MAKING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE rain-makers, who were once much in evidence, especially in our Western and Southern States, have not been heard from in some time. According to extracts from Australian papers, quoted with appropriate comments in *Engineering News* (October 22), they appear to have transferred their activities to that country. Says *The News:*

"The rain-making hoax appears to have run its course in this country, and it is a long time now since we have heard of any professional 'drought-busters' attempting to bring down rain from the skies, altho a few years ago there were frequent reports of their work in the West. The absence of long and serious droughts in that locality is probably the chief reason for this; for when a drought continues for a long time, people are ready to grasp at any measure which promises relief, no matter how absurd.

"The severe droughts in Australia this year, however, have brought about quite an epidemic of rain-making schemes, which are described in *The Monthly Weather Review.*

"At Broken Hill experiments were made by a 'Dr.' C. De Lacy McCarthy, who was said to be a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and who announced that he would 'start work on Wednesday and you will have rain by Saturday.'

"The Government of South Australia, the Broken Hill Chamber of Commerce, and the Broken Hill water companies, united in bearing the expense of a special train which brought McCarthy with five assistants and apparatus to Broken Hill. McCarthy kept the details of his process secret, but the general operation was described as follows:

"'He forces chemical fumes into the air for a great distance which create a vacuum in the fourth, fifth, and sixth strata of air. The center of a heat storm is thus formed and the cold air descends, resulting in a heavy tropical rain. The secret of the chemicals was given him by a man in America. He had improved on the system with the aid of a clever Japanese chemist. He changes his methods to suit varying conditions. It may require thirty-two hours of continuous work to achieve success. He produced rain in twenty-two hours in Victoria.'

"Notwithstanding the haste with which he had been brought, by special train, McCarthy delayed beginning operations for three days, and started at a time when the predictions of the Meteorological Office at Melbourne were for rain within three days. At the time a furious dust storm from the northwest prevailed, and McCarthy announced that 'the vacuum is working still far up.' Later the wind changed to the south, and all chance of the predicted rain from the west disappeared, so after working three days the 'Dr.' gave it up, remarking that 'conditions were all against him,' an unexpectedly frank recognition of his impotence to really control the weather."

Still another rain-making scheme, as set forth by the mayor of Broken Hill at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on July 20, is described as follows:

"'The formula consists in using sulfuric acid and zinc. The hydrogen set free ascends with aqueous vapor in spiral columns which are hollow when they reach the rain belt in the atmosphere, and the cold air in that region rushes down to the warmer air below.'"

The preparation of hydrogen from sulfuric acid and zinc is, of course, familiar, but the idea that the gas ascends in "hollow-spiral columns" is characterized by *Engineering News* as "about as absurd a piece of pseudo-science as anything that Keely ever perpetrated." Nevertheless a committee actually undertook experiments with the "process," but, as stated seriously in the report, they "were not successful, owing to there being rather too much wind to allow the column of gas to ascend perpendicularly." Upon these and other performances of the Australian rain-producers *The Weather Review* makes the following comment:

"The time has not yet come when man may plow the atmosphere for rain as he plows the soil for crops. If mines must be worked and towns built in arid regions, let the promoters of these schemes be required to build aqueducts and bore wells sufficient in advance to supply the needed water, not waiting until droughts come and the people die. Every place on this globe has its rainy years and its dry years. Areas of cold and heat, wind and calm, rain and drought appear and move and disappear in irregular succession. We must prepare for them and provide against disaster. We can not control the weather, but we may control ourselves."

Coloration of Diamonds by the x-Ray.—A method of altering the color of diamonds by exposing them to the Roentgen rays has been devised by W. C. Fuchs, of Chicago, who has been working for over five years upon the process, says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago):

"He has succeeded in coloring diamonds several different shades, but none of the tints thus far has been such as to add to the commercial value of the stones. The process is partially secret as yet, the experimenter being now engaged in trying to discover some hue that will increase the beauty of the stones. In general, it consists in placing the gem in a vacuum-tube. A second vacuum-tube connected by a small opening with the first tube contains certain metals from which the coloring-matter is obtained. Still another small tube connects the first two in an x-ray tube. The rays there produced appear to follow the vacuum along the tubes, carrying particles of the coloring-matter with them, which are deposited in the pores of the diamond. Radium and certain chemicals also play a part in the coloring-process, but their relation to it has not as yet been divulged. Some of the gems have been turned a brilliant green and others black, and after a week's soaking in muriatic acid have shown no signs of losing their color. Hydrochloric and nitric acid have no effect either, which shows that the coloring is not on the exterior, but permeates the whole stone. But by placing the diamonds in the tube again and reversing the direction of the discharge in the x-ray tube the coloring can be entirely removed. Mr. Fuchs was led to the discovery by observing that an ordinary x-ray tube, after exposure for a time to the effects of the rays, becomes permanently colored a blue tint. He believes that the rays possess the power of bringing about a chemical change in the substances through which they pass."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE article entitled "How to Fly and How Not to Fly," which appeared in these columns last week, should have been credited to *The Independent* (New York) instead of *The Outlook.*

THE sterilization of all water for domestic use, including not only drinking-water, but also water used in washing vegetables and for other domestic purposes, is advocated by a French hygienist, M. G. Mellère, according to *The Medical News.* Says that paper: "Naturally the simplest measure consists in boiling, but chemical sterilization may be resorted to if desired; and for this purpose the author suggests peroxide of hydrogen in the proportion of five cubic centimeters to the liter [about one-half of one per cent. by volume]. Used in this proportion, it also serves to preserve uncooked milk forty-eight hours in the height of summer; and such treatment of milk in nowise alters digestible or nutritious qualities. . . . Iodide of potassium, or, better, tincture of iodin, may also be used for the sterilization of water; four drops of the latter in a carafe of water sufficing to render that liquid safe for drinking purposes within a half-hour. The slight trace of iodin is not prejudicial to health and is neutralized by the food taken."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS JESUS A CARPENTER?

MR. ERNEST CROSBY raises this question in the pages of *The Craftsman* (Syracuse, November), and he gives some interesting reasons to show why it should be answered in the negative. The assertion that Jesus was a carpenter is chiefly based, as is well known, upon the passage in the Gospel of St. Mark (vi. 3), in which the people of "his own country," astonished at his wisdom and "mighty works" ask: "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?" Taken by itself, remarks Mr. Crosby, "this text is by no means decisive, for it is not a statement that Jesus was a carpenter, but merely that his auditors called him such, and they might have been mistaken or inaccurate." Furthermore:

"If we turn to the parallel passage in the Gospel of St. Matthew, we find an almost identical account of the same episode. 'And coming into his own country he taught them in their synagogue, insomuch that they were astonished, and said, Whence hath this man this wisdom and these mighty works? Is not this the carpenter's son? Is not his mother called Mary?' (Mat. xiii. 54-55). The two phrases, 'Is not this the carpenter?' and 'Is not this the carpenter's son?' are clearly variations of what was historically a single question, and in the original Greek they are equally similar: οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τέκτων; and οὐχ οὗτος ἐστιν ὁ τοῦ τέκτονος υἱός. The people evidently made one of these remarks and not the other, and the difference is due to the error of one of the recorders. Which version is the more likely to be correct? It is impossible for us to determine, but it is at least just as probable that the designation of 'carpenter' was applied to his father as to himself, and we must still consider the question of his calling an open one. There is a passage in the Gospel of St. John which seems to have been derived from the same source, and it reads as follows: 'And they said, Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know?' Here the words, 'the son of Joseph,' might be regarded as a paraphrase of the words, 'the carpenter's son,' which would make this reading of St. Matthew's appear to be the most authentic, and if this conclusion be correct, all proof of the fact that Jesus was a carpenter would disappear from the gospels."

Turning from the evidence afforded by the gospels to the words of Jesus himself, we find not "a single word which points to either carpentry or to any handicraft whatever." He shows deep familiarity with almost every other phase of life—domestic, commercial, professional, agricultural. He is acquainted with the mercantile life of towns, and tells of the merchant seeking pearls, of bankers and money-lenders and usurers. He speaks, as if with intimate knowledge, of many phases of agricultural life,—of plowing, sowing, fruit-culture, sheep-tending. "It is wonderful what a living picture we can construct of the society of his time. Only one feature is absent,—almost totally absent,—and that is any hint of craftsmanship of any kind." Mr. Crosby continues:

"In one place he speaks of the two men who built houses on the rock and on the sand, but not a single detail of the construction is given. It is the fall of the house on the sand which is described, and how the rain descended and the floods came and the wind blew and smote upon that house. All his attention is fixed on the work of nature. In another place he tells of the building of a tower, but he only refers to it for the purpose of dwelling upon the necessity of counting the cost beforehand, lest it be left unfinished. It is certainly astounding that whatever his occupation, Jesus never alludes to the work of an artificer. A carpenter's trade offers almost as many opportunities for parable and parallel as the farmer's. The difference in the fiber of woods, the seasoning of timber and its warping, the use of the various tools, the adaptation of the parts of the article manufactured to the whole,—surely here was a field worth cultivating! Is it not inconceivable that Jesus should have been a craftsman and yet have failed to say one word of his craft? His mind seems to have turned almost invariably to the world of the farm for his similes; the scenes of farm life were always haunting him, and he recurred to them with evident affection. Even the excuses given by the wedding-guests were agricultural excuses: 'I have bought a field, and I must needs go out and see it,' 'I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them.'"

Mr. Crosby thinks that farming was probably Jesus's occupation in the days preceding his ministry:

"The conclusion to which I am disposed to come is that Jesus was not a carpenter, and that if his father ever was one, he had ceased to ply his trade before Jesus was old enough to pay attention to his work; for otherwise the early impressions of the craft would have impressed themselves upon his mind. The tradition, in fact, is that Joseph was a very old man and that he died while Jesus was still a lad. It seems pretty certain, on the other hand that Jesus had earned his living in agriculture, vine-dressing and sheep-raising, so that not only were all the details of these occupations at his fingers' ends, but they afforded him with the rich stock of illustrations upon which he was accustomed to draw. The Jews have never been preeminent as craftsmen, for which fact the proscription of graven images may be in part responsible, and the idea of 'joy in work,' as presented by Ruskin and Morris, is peculiarly Western and modern. That Jesus was an artist from the literary point of view no one who reads the parable of the 'Prodigal Son' can doubt, but in the world of the senses it was nature, and not art, that attracted him. He had no taste for craftsmanship, and it is altogether unlikely that he ever was a craftsman. From his cradle in the manger of the oxen to his tomb in a 'garden' (κῆπος, orchard or plantation), his life savored of the soil and of its primary and essential travail."

CHRISTIANITY FOR WHITES ONLY?

WHAT is described as "by odds the most interesting discussion now in progress in any State in the Union" is being carried on in the columns of the Atlanta *News*, a daily paper edited by John Temple Graves. The controversy is one regarding the religious status of the negro, and it was started several weeks ago by a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of South Carolina, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Mack. He was answered by Bishop Warren A. Candler, one of the leading Methodists of the South. Many others, clergymen and laymen, have since joined in the debate. The following quotation indicates the tenor of Dr. Mack's remarks:

"Is the negro a brute, or is he a man? If a brute, then we must deal with him as a brute. If he is a man, then we must treat him as a human being. It is certain that he is a man.

BISHOP WARREN A. CANDLER,
Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"If a man, is he descended from Adam, and thus our unfortunate brother, or is he of an inferior creation?

"If our unfortunate brother, then every instinct of nature and every principle of grace demands that we raise him to an equality with ourselves. We should so educate him that he can properly vote with and hold office over us. When properly educated and refined, he should be permitted to enter our homes and our families. We should admire and indorse President Roosevelt, who is the prominent exponent of this principle.

"If he is a different creation, and of an inferior race, then it is wrong to educate him as ourselves—wrong to permit him to vote or hold office in our land—wrong to admit him into our homes, no matter how well educated and how highly refined he may become.

"Is the negro descended from Adam? Those of us who heartily believe in the federal headship of Adam accept his Adamic ancestry, because we can not see how negroes can be saved by Christ,

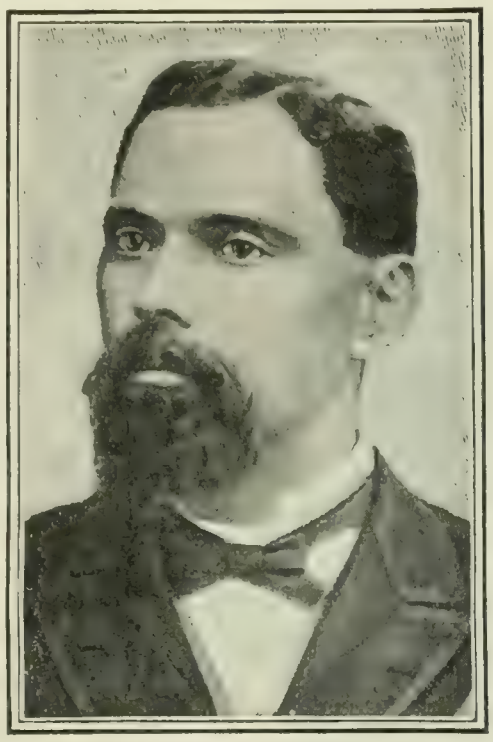
the second Adam, unless they are represented in and descended from the first Adam.

"Is the negro a separate and an inferior creation? Many, and an increasing number, of our people believe it. As they pretend to have good grounds for their faith, let me mention three of their arguments:

"1. They assert that Scripture, science, and common sense, all three, do agree in declaring that 'Like begets like' is a divine law. How, then, can the fair-faced and silken-haired white man have the same parentage as the black-skinned and kinky-headed negro? Does the Bible reveal the origin of the negro?

"2. They assert that the Bible mentions several nations who were not descended from Noah, and one people who probably were not descended from Adam. If they verify these assertions, then the white man and negro are not of 'one blood.'

"3. They assert that Babylon had an organized government and system of religion 7000 B.C.; while Adam was created only 4004 B.C. If this Babylon thing is true, then we must give up either our Scripture chronology or the unity of mankind."



BISHOP L. H. HOLSEY,
Of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

To this Bishop Candler made rejoinder as follows:

"While I feel very kindly toward my erratic friend, I do not mean to permit him to dodge. He must face the issue he has raised and say unequivocally what he means to teach on the subject of the unity of the race. Let him answer, therefore, these questions:

"Does Acts xvii. 26 teach the doctrine of the unity of the race? Put the word 'blood' in or out of it, if it does not teach the unity of the race, what does it teach?

"Genesis iii. 20 says: 'And Adam called his wife's name Eve, because she was the mother of all living.' Does this text teach the Adamic unity of the race or does it not?

"Genesis x. 32 says: 'These are the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.' Immediately following is the first verse of chapter 11, which reads: 'And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.' A little further on, at verse 6, we read: 'And the Lord said, Behold the people is one, and they have all one language.' Do these passages teach the unity of the race, or do they not?

"Dr. Mack says: 'Is the negro a separate and inferior creation? Many and an increasing number of our people believe it.' He then proceeds to give three of the reasons for this alleged belief of this 'increasing number of our people.' Does Dr. Mack accept this belief and indorse these reasons for it? I do not believe that any increasing number of our people believe any such thing. . . . .

"If the doctor accepts this view, will he hold that the negro is excluded from the saving grace of Christianity, and that only the white races are intended when the Bible says: 'For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive?' Does the doctor believe that the gospel should be given to the negro?

"Again, if the negro is but an inferior animal, is the sin of one who slays him homicide or cruelty to an animal?"

Dr. Mack has refused as yet to give a direct answer to these pointed questions, but his communications are all emphatic in their denial of any kinship between whites and blacks. A negro view of the issue at stake is presented by Bishop L. H. Holsey, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church:

"As to the morality of the negro race compared to the Anglo-Saxon, God knows I can not see, and it will take a miracle for man to see, how the black man can be any worse than the man in white. If there is an apparent or real difference, it must be in mere methods, modes, and skill in plan and execution. . . . If the negro is not a man, and does not belong to the family of Adam, why is it that the two races mix, or amalgamate, so readily, so easily? If the negro is 'a high-grade ape,' as 'our friends, the enemy,' tries to show us to be, then in the name of common sense what sort of things are these thousands and tens of thousands of this mongrel progeny of all colors?

"Our friends who are laboring so hard and earnestly to dehumanize and de-Adamize the black race ought to know that the process of amalgamation is widening and deepening, and the conquest of the world by the mighty Anglo-Saxon means to change the Ethiopian and give him a lighter hue of the purer and brighter rays of an all-conquering and a golden civilization.

"But why do they wish to get the black man out of the Adamic or the human race? Can it make the black man worse or the white man better? What is to be gained by it? Do they wish to make it a pretext to oppress, to brutalize and force the ex-slave or his children back to slavery or serfdom? Why should the white people of the South despise or hate the negro? Has he ever attempted, as a race, to injure or harm the white people of the South? When and where? Nay, the black man and his children have been true and tried friends of the Southern white man, while as yet he stands a helping and unoffending factor in the progress and growth of the South."

The whole discussion, the Des Moines *Register and Leader* remarks, is a curious revelation of the mental and moral progress of the South. The same paper adds: "It would be necessary to go back to the days of Cotton Mather and witchcraft in the North to find anything to match it."

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

A NUMBER of causes have contributed of late to bring the divorce question into considerable prominence in the religious world. The most important of these are the recent utterance of Cardinal Gibbons on the subject, the action of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey in declining to receive into his diocese a clergyman married to a divorced woman, and the vigorous discussion of the question at various religious conferences. Cardinal Gibbons's expression of opinion was made during the course of an interview with a representative of the Newark (N. J.) *News*. He said in part:

"We are confronted in this country by polygamy. I mean the polygamy that exists in every State of the Union, and there is no law against this kind of polygamy, but rather laws that recognize and make it possible.

"There is a law against the polygamy that exists in Utah. Is not the law of divorce a virtual form of Mormonism in a modified shape?

"Mormonism consists of simultaneous polygamy, while the law of divorce practically leads to successive polygamy. Each State has on its statute-books a list of causes, or rather pretexts, which are recognized as sufficient grounds for divorce a vinculo.

"There are in all twenty-one causes, most of them of a very trifling character, and in some States, as in Illinois and Maine, the power of granting a divorce is left to the discretion of the judge.

"Evidences are accumulating each year that the cancer of divorce is rapidly spreading over the country and poisoning the fountains of the nation. Unless the evil is checked by some speedy and heroic remedy the very existence of our family life is imperiled. . . . . .

"This social plague calls for a radical cure, and the remedy can be found only in the abolition of our mischievous legislation regarding divorce and the honest application of the gospel. If persons contemplating marriage were persuaded that once united they were legally debarred from entering into second wedlock, they would be more circumspect before marriage in the choice of a life partner, and would be more patient afterward in bearing the yoke and tolerating each other's infirmities."

To a New York priest who wrote to the Cardinal for a statement

of his views in regard to the "social boycott" of divorced people the following reply was made:

"His Eminence would say that Catholic ladies can not well take upon themselves to regulate the customs of society situated as they are in this country. Therefore he would not say that they should not meet married divorced people in general gatherings. But he would advise them neither to invite such people to their social functions, nor to accept any invitations from them to attend theirs."

The strict standards decreed by Roman Catholicism are also winning favor in the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the All-American Conference of Episcopal Bishops, held in Washington a few days ago, Bishop Doane, of Albany, endeavored to amend the canon of the Episcopal Church, which now recognizes divorce for the statutory reason, and to place the church unequivocally on record as against divorce and any remarriage of divorced persons. The stand taken by Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey, has already been referred to. The New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) comments on this case:

"The rights of the people and also their salvation as far as it is dependent on the priestly office demand that it shall be administered by men who are above any just and reasonable—even apparently just and reasonable—reproach. It is not enough to say that no letter of the canon has been violated, and that no canonical action can be taken against the priest. The office of the priesthood demands more than this negative defense. If this man having married a divorced woman were to apply for priest's orders, would he be able to secure the recommendations and attestations necessary from the bishop, clergy, and laity? These certificates require the positive declaration that the candidate is apt and meet to exercise his ministry 'to the honor of God and the edifying of His church.' Such edification would be impossible if one part of the congregation, while recognizing the sincerity of the convictions of their priest, were yet bound to believe that he was living in open violation of God's law.

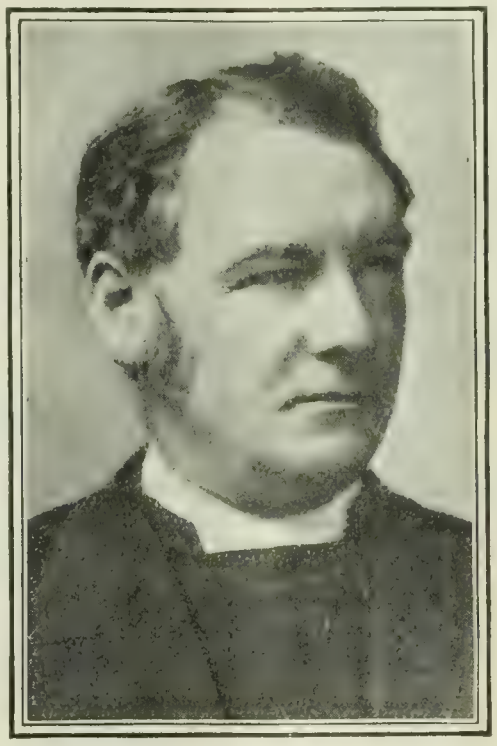
"If a priest believes that he has a right to be married to a divorced woman, and that his happiness depends upon the exercise of that right, and if he is unwilling to sacrifice his legal right and happiness for the preservation of the priestly office from reproach, ought he to claim the privilege of continuing in the exercise of so high and holy and representative an office? It would seem to be a clear case for choice between serving the church and sacrificing his own right and happiness, or claiming his legal right and happiness and sacrificing the privileges of the priestly office.

The Central Christian Advocate (Kansas City, Meth. Episc.) takes exception to this view. It says:

"So far as the Scriptures are concerned, our Lord distinctly taught that divorce in the case of unfaithfulness is allowable, and that it is allowable for the innocent party to marry. St. Paul went farther, and says that when one is 'deserted,' 'a brother or a sister is not under bondage.' This the Presbyterian theologians and not a few writers among ourselves have held to justify marriage of the innocent party when deserted. Since the adoption by the General Conference of 1884 of our canon on divorce, there has been but little said among ourselves except to portray the undoubted evil of divorce and the undoubted necessity of inexorable and possibly unfeeling legislation on the question. The Bible allows at least one cause for divorce, which carries with it the right to enter once more the marriage and home-making relation. To close that door also may amount to a crime against humanity. This woman who was compelled by the corruption of her first husband to separate herself from him had the right still to a home and to protect her good name by marriage. This being the case, the Episcopalian clergyman had a right to marry her, and if he had the right, he by seizing it lost no civil or ecclesiastical rights. Possibly the matter may be carried into the courts. The congregation at Palmyra may contest the arbitrary ruling of the bishop, who, tho evidently sincere and animated by the best of motives, has overstepped at once the prescriptions of the law under which he rules, the word of Christ, and the dictates of humanity."

"THE NEXT REVIVAL."

An address with the above title, delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), of Liverpool, before the students of Bristol Baptist College a few weeks ago, has attracted a great deal of attention in this country. It is printed in full in *The British Weekly* (London, September 24), and we quote from that paper the following characteristic passages:



REV. JOHN WATSON, D.D.,
("Ian Maclaren")
Who predicts that the message of the next great revival will be one of social righteousness.

"No serious person, whether he be religious or non-religious, can look out upon society in our day without being depressed and alarmed. There is a general unsettlement, both of belief and of institutions—a weariness of the present and an uncertainty of the future, a lowering of ideals and a slackening of energy—an exhausted atmosphere in which it is difficult to breathe, and which is apt to be charged with noxious germs. Except in the province of physical science no progress is being made, no great men are rising, no poet, no novelist, no painter, no statesman, no preacher; it is the age of mediocrity and commonplaceness. We are tired, and, therefore, we are restless."

"What one longs for is another of those great movements which suddenly break forth one knows not whence, and which carry the race one knows not whither, which in literature is called a Renaissance and in religion a revival, and which in any case is the restoring of the human soul. When it comes, it is like the blowing of the wind, or the rushing of the tide, or the step of spring, or the breaking of the day: spiritual, invincible, inspiring, comprehensive."

"I suggest one may gather what the message of the next revival will be from the spirit of the age, which we ought to believe is more or less the Spirit of God. If one were asked to mention the difference in standpoint between our generation and that of the middle Victorian period, he might safely point to the change from individualism to collectivism. The old principle of every man for himself is dying out from national politics, from the organization of commerce, from the life of society, and is bound to die out from religion."

"Young men who will not teach in Sunday-school are ready to work in a boys' institute, and women who have wearied distributing tracts are anxious to bring more comfort to the lives of their working sisters. The sense is creeping over the community that socially and physically we stand together, and religion can not remain a water-tight compartment of spiritual selfishness. With such a tide running like a mill-race, and such a wind blowing like a gale upon one's face, have we not reason to expect that the message of the next revival will be social righteousness, and its effect the redemption of the national life?"

"If there be any meaning in Providence, Christ is calling his church to the help of the common people. It is a good thing for her ministers to hold up before the eyes of men the ideal city, the New Jerusalem, but let them also remember that in the vision of St. John the Holy City came down from God out of heaven and let them see that it be established in our own green and pleasant land. It is right to preach life everlasing and to exalt the life of the soul above meat and raiment, but it is also right to strive and pray that life here in the cottages of the country and the crowded streets of the city may be brighter, cleaner, healthier, and gladder. . . . When Christianity has at a great cost given a home to the humblest of the people, she will find a welcome home in the people's heart."

Dr. Watson's ecclesiastical standing as an ex-moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of England gives his utterance a special importance. *The Church Economist* (New York, November) regards it as "a direct challenge to those engaged in evangelistic work

along the conventional lines," and prints a collection of opinions elicited from a number of American religious leaders in regard to Dr. Watson's position. Of the clergymen interviewed, eleven support Dr. Watson's view, six take middle ground, and eighteen are opposed. Among those dissenting from his conclusions is the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, who observes: "Saved society has its grounds in the saving of the individuals that compose society, and that is to be effected not by any new gospel of service, but by the old-fashioned gospel of rebirth." The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., says: "I think that Dr. Watson's prognostications are credible. But I am sure that social righteousness and individual righteousness are not twain, but one; and that a social revival will never come until individuals feel their guilt on account of social conditions and repent of it."

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) takes the view that Dr. Watson's prescription of a more thorough and insistent preaching of social righteousness will "not reach the heart of the difficulty to anything like the extent he imagines." What is needed, it thinks, is "a clear, strong, direct appeal to the spiritual nature of man; to his conscience, to his moral intuitions, to the sense of relationship to God." The same paper says further:

"The most effective evangelistic sermons delivered in recent times were the noon Lenten addresses given by Phillips Brooks in Trinity Church, New York, a few years before his death. Those who heard them say that they made an irresistible appeal to the brainiest, strongest men of the metropolis of America, and that hearing them was the beginning of a new life to many a financier and lawyer and merchant. What was the great preacher's method? What did he talk about? The entire series of addresses was based on one passage, and that one of the most spiritual in the entire New Testament, John viii. 31–37; and it was a continuous but varied appeal for the authority and beauty of life brought into right relationship with God. It was a setting forth of the ideal Christian life as manifested in the revelation of Jesus. The preacher forgot that the representatives of the wealth and power of America were before him, and he thought only of souls that needed to be won back to filial relationship with their Father."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) comments:

"Dr. Watson only voices the feeling of his age. In our own country Dr. Josiah Strong has written along similar lines. But what strikes us as strange in writers of such breadth of observation and clearness of vision is that they speak as if the irreligious classes were all dwellers in the slums; and were to be reclaimed, as Dr. Watson says, 'by pulling down the unsanitary tenements and rehousing the dwellers in decency and comfort.' Was Hugh Price Hughes talking wildly then when he declared, as a justification of his taking up work in the west end of London, that 'Belgravia needed the gospel as much as Whitechapel?' When Mr. Stead uncovered the wickedness which would have shamed Sodom, he did not go to the docks, but he unroofed the homes of the rich. Boswell has told us how Samuel Johnson, walking through the magnificent gardens of the Duke of Devonshire, said, as he looked over the splendid estate: 'After all, this relieves but one of life's evils—poverty.' There's as much of hell known in the mirrored drawing-rooms of Picadilly's clubs as in the reeking beer-cellars of the 'Isle of Dogs.' We might raise every pauper in the kingdom to the peerage, and we should be no nearer the kingdom of heaven than we are to-day, unless the heart were changed as well as its environment. The model tenement is not proof against sickness or against sin any more than the castle. There are more suicides above London Bridge than below it. Is the coming revival to reach only one end of society, and that the 'submerged tenth'?

"We most thoroughly believe that the religious life of the future is to be more sympathetic, or, to use the popular phrase, more 'altruistic.' We believe that the state will 'tear down' not only the human rookery but will eventually tear down the groggery that is the cause of it and the brewery that is behind the groggery. There can be no doubt that much of our irreligion is caused by poverty; but it is equally true that much of our poverty is caused by irreligion. . . . Philanthropy is a legitimate fruit of the gospel, but never a legitimate substitute for it. As individuals and as citizens we will seek to set the multitudes of the earth in the midst of material competence; but the millions now in affluence make plain that wealth is not the kingdom of heaven. The slum-dweller needs a new home. Granted. But the rich man and the poor man equally need a new heart. And the new heart is more certain to produce the new home than the new home is to produce the new heart."

ULTIMATE CONCEPTIONS OF FAITH.

"STATIONARY truth turns out not to be truth at all; the fact that it is without the power of growth condemns it." Such is the key-note in a recent work by Dr. George A. Gordon, the well-known Boston Congregationalist minister, who, under the title "Ultimate Conceptions of Faith," gathers together lectures delivered by him at Yale Divinity School in 1902. Theology, he holds, is not a system of stationary truth; the touchstone of a genuine theology is vital experience. We quote:

"Theology has too often been overwhelmed with artificial discussion. It has lost touch with reality, and has aspired to become something on its own account. The demon of system has thus possessed it, and in this mood it has, with prodigious labor and endless ingenuity, spun itself into a world of wearisome, and even monstrous detail. This demon must be cast out. Theology must be made to know that she is nothing of herself, by herself; all that she is for herself she becomes through her service to life. And the vaster values of this life, set in the life of God, it is the business of theology to find and to put forth in order."

REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D.D.,
Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.

The ultimate conceptions derived from the inspection of life Dr. Gordon catalogues as follows: Personality, the individual ultimate; humanity, the social ultimate; optimism, the historical ultimate; Christ, the religious ultimate; the moral universe, the universal ultimate; and God, the absolute ultimate. He affirms that the removal of older theological conceptions has been the providential means of driving Christian thinkers back to absolutely fundamental questions, around which theology must be rebuilt. For example:

"It is either theism or atheism. Pantheism, agnosticism, materialism, are not fundamental. The question is not whether God is all in all, or whether God is material or spiritual in being. These questions are profoundly important, but they are not the most important. The ultimate demand is, whether God *is*, or not. The final duel in the world of thought is between theism and atheism, and all other engagements and victories are to be esteemed important according to their bearing upon this last battle."

Dr. Gordon, as a Christian thinker, keeps his religious conceptions within the limits of Christianity—that is, he affirms that Christ is ultimate in religious thought and life. He says:

"Other great religious teachers have laid powerful hold upon human life. In order to exalt Jesus it is not necessary to degrade them. . . . The supremacy of Jesus among the religious teachers of mankind rests upon the verdict of life. One can predict the universal final rejection of Christianity only as one shall forceast the universal and final denial of the will to live. Universal and permanent pessimism alone can succeed in relegating the Gospel of Christ to an inferior position. . . . No teacher so identifies his cause with life as Jesus does."

One of the most original and interesting discussions in this book

is that upon the trinity. Dr. Gordon argues as a trinitarian that the doctrine of the trinity safely rests on the necessarily social nature of God. The argument in part runs thus:

"Granting, however, that a unitary God who knows is conceivable, He is conceivable only as a self-sufficient egoist, and as such He must be without love. An eternal altruistic God, to whom for all eternity there is no other, in whom there is no other, is about as palpable an absurdity as can be put into words. Love in man is the passion for another; its existence depends upon the society in which man is placed. Love in God must mean passion for another; its reality depends upon the society in the Godhead. God's love for Himself can be called love only on the ground that in Himself He represents society, and if He represents in Himself society . . . His own Godhead is essentially and eternally social. . . . God is sincerely to be pitied if he is a bare unit, existing alone from eternity. . . . Back of the human family is the Eternal family. The Trinity is indeed a mystery, but it seems to me a mystery that saves the reality of God to the world. When one seeks the truth underneath the symbol, and does not put too much stress upon the arithmetical paradox, the Trinity stands for a social God, the only God who can mean anything great to man."

A SALVATION ARMY HEROINE.

THE death of "Consul" Emma Booth-Tucker in a railroad accident in Missouri inflicts, as General Booth has said, "an irreparable loss" on the Salvation Army. "My daughter," adds the venerable father, "was, after her mother, first among the many noble and consecrated women I have been permitted to know during the fifty years of my public life." From press despatches we quot the following account of Mrs. Booth-Tucker's life-work:

"Emma Moss Booth-Tucker, who, as Consul of the Salvation Army in America, cooperated with her husband, Commander Booth-Tucker, in the management of that organization, was probably the most active and ambitious woman ever associated with the Salvation Army. She was the second daughter of William Booth, the Army's founder, and was born at Gates Head, in England, in 1860.

"At twenty years of age she had full executive charge of the women's branch of the Salvation Army's International Training Home in London, where she instructed hundreds of women in the duties of officers in the Army.

THE LATE MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER,
Consul of the Salvation Army in America.

"In 1888 Miss Booth became the wife of Frederick de Lautour Booth-Tucker, and together with her husband went to India to continue her work among the needy in that part of the world. Her success there during the following seven or eight years attracted widespread attention.

"In 1896 the Booth-Tuckers began their work in the United States, succeeding Ballington Booth, a son of the Army's founder, who then organized the Volunteers of America. Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker were formally introduced to the American public, and particularly to the Salvationists here, at a meeting in Carnegie Hall in April of that year.

"Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who assumed the rank of Consul of the Army, endeared herself to those about her through her modesty, her sweet face, her characteristic geniality, and her evident earnestness and sincerity in her work. Physically she was tall and slender and of delicate appearance.

"Altho the mother of seven children, on whom she concentrated much of her thought and affection, she found time to keep in immediate touch with the various movements of the Army throughout the country. At the time of her death she was returning from a visit of inspection to one of the farm colonies established in Amity, Colo. She traveled by rail thousands of miles every year, visiting many towns and cities remote from her home, and in all of them she lectured or prayed or sang before large and responsive audiences.

"It is commonly believed that her tireless zeal and striking individuality have accounted, in a very large measure, for the fact that men of wealth and prominence have been induced to lend financial support and encouragement to the cause of the Salvation Army."

The War Cry (New York), the Official Gazette of the Salvation Army in the United States, says:

"As widely known as is the Salvation Army itself is the name, the reputation, the character, the work of Consul Booth-Tucker. She was but a mere child when, under the guidance of God and through the splendid example of her parents, she was led to offer herself upon the altar of that humanity which all around her she saw was rushing headlong to destruction.

"She was always, in a peculiarly intimate sense, close to her revered mother; from that sainted woman she derived much of the strength that in after-life characterized her. She was still a short-frocked girl when the impetus of the great soul within her urged her forth to the field in which her parents were so ably working. While souls were going blindly to destruction she could not even in her youth rest content. At a time when other girls of her age were thinking only of a personal future she flung herself heart and soul into the work that up to her last moment on earth has ever engrossed her—the work of bettering the world by bettering the souls that make it.

"Shy, timid, utterly self-distrustful, yet moved by a power she dared not resist, she went forth into the world's wide arena of sin, suffering, and sorrow; and, mere child as she was, she soon showed that power, that splendid sympathy and perception, that insight into life and character that have ever since made her notable among Salvation Army workers and foremost among modern religious leaders the world over."

These glowing words are echoed in many of the religious papers. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, says the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, was "an earnest, practical Christian worker and a woman of remarkable force of character and of much executive and resourceful ability," who "gave the enthusiasm and devotion of her mind and heart and life to the cause of Christ." *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says: "The whole country sympathizes with Commander Booth-Tucker in his tragic bereavement. The Salvation Army, under his control and that of his wife, a factor who could not be surpassed in importance, has steadily gained in public respect." And the New York *Outlook* comments: "The death of Mrs. Booth-Tucker has elicited expression of genuine sorrow from a great host who owe to her the renovation of their lives."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. IRA LANDRITH, of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed general secretary of the newly organized Religious Education Association.

THE REV. DR. P. S. HENSON has accepted a call extended to him by the parishioners of Tremont Temple, Boston. The pulpit was made vacant over a year ago, when Dr. Lorimer assumed the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

THE Methodist Missionary Convention, held in Philadelphia a few days ago, was attended by about three thousand delegates. Bishop Fowler spoke eloquently on "Missions and World Movements," and the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll made an address on home missions. The total sum expended on Methodist missions outside of the United States during 1902 was $736,000.

THE closing meetings of the Dowie crusade were poorly attended. At the last meeting, held in Carnegie Hall on November 8, Dowie announced to a very small audience that a branch of the Christian Catholic Church of Zion had been established in New York, and that regular services would be held. A hundred and twenty-five persons, he said, had been received into the church. He promised to return again in two years, with a host "ten thousand strong."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

A VATICAN SURPRISE.

THE appointment of a thirty-eight-year-old Spaniard as his Secretary of State is the "first great surprise" that Pope Pius X. has given the world, asserts the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which feels justified in devoting the best part of two pages to an interpretation of the circumstance. Nor is the wonder of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), of clerical sympathies, less frankly outspoken. The appointment of this very young prelate, Monsignor Merry del Val, it candidly observes, who was not "even a cardinal" at the moment, who had never served the Vatican at any capital in the capacity of nuncio, and, "above all, who is not of Italian origin," will "be calculated to displease some members of the Sacred College." The *Vaterland* (Vienna), a clerical organ, regrets the refusal of the Austrian Government to receive him as nuncio recently when his appointment in that capacity was under consideration at the Vatican. The objection to him, it appears, was that his diplomatic talent "seemed too precocious." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hints at another Vatican surprise in the shape of the Pope's complete reconciliation with the Quirinal on the basis of the sovereign pontiff's acceptance of the Italian law of guarantees. "Can this be true?" inquires the *Tribuna* (Rome), which gives much space to the topic, but arrives at no conclusion of its own.

The Tablet (London), organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, which states on one page that Cardinal Merry del Val's mother "is an English lady," and on another page that "he has Irish blood in his veins," adds that he has "warm English sympathies." The Roman correspondent of the London *Times* declares that the new Papal Secretary of State is "absolutely devoid of personal ambition and inclined by nature to a life of studious retirement." Further, "there is no narrowness or pettiness in the straightforward honesty and sincerity of his views." To return to the elaborate account with which the *Neue Freie Presse* favors its readers:

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

The newly appointed Secretary of State at the Vatican is the youngest member of the Sacred College, has never filled the post of Nuncio and is not an Italian.

"Many advantages are credited to Merry del Val. He is of pleasing appearance, slender, possesses distinguished traits, and has the reputation of being serious and moral. He is the son of a Spaniard and an Irish woman, and at an early age mastered a number of languages. He is more accustomed to English than to any other tongue. He was born in London, where his father—subsequently Spanish ambassador at the court of Vienna and at the Vatican—was minister. His parents were very well received at court, in London, and the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., was particularly intimate with the Merry del Vals. It goes without saying that this newly created cardinal is well acquainted with Spanish. Indeed, he was for a whole year tutor to the Crown Prince, now King Alphonso XIII. of Spain. At that period the clerical educator resided in the royal palace at Madrid. Queen Christina had the very highest esteem for him. As the son of an ambassador, he early devoted his attention to international affairs, and thus acquired a complete mastery of French. He has now resided in Rome some years, where he diligently studied Italian. Ever since the time that his father was ambassador in Vienna he has spoken German. He attended, it is said, lectures at the University of Vienna. During the years of his youth in Vienna he was a welcome guest in a number of archducal houses, particularly at the palace of the recently deceased Archduchess Elizabeth. He was likewise very intimate with the Archdukes Frederick and Eugene.

"Pope Pius X. has been greatly impressed by the fact that Monsignor Merry del Val is so well acquainted with a number of the ruling dynasties of Europe—with the Austrian imperial house and the British and Spanish royal families. The further fact that Monsignor Merry del Val knows so many languages seems to have had its effect upon the Pope, who, apart from Latin and Italian, is master of no tongues at all. To this must be added the extremely superior diplomatic capacity of which Monsignor Merry del Val can boast. In favor of the new papal Secretary of State it is also urged that he possesses immense capacity for work, and during the two months when he was on trial at the Pope's side he made his reputation good. Those who know Vatican affairs are of opinion that Cardinal Merry del Val will restrict his talent to the function of becoming a faithful servant of his master. But no one now ventures to say what political direction the Cardinal Secretary of State will take. Had Satolli been made Secretary of State it would have indicated that the Pope had made up his mind to receive at the Vatican not only President Loubet, but the Emperor Francis Joseph. Of Merry del Val one who knows the situation declares that he is an unknown quantity. His father, the former ambassador at Vienna, had the reputation of being not only clerical, but irreconcilable on all things pertaining to the Vatican. A distinguished member of the diplomatic corps relates that the elder Merry del Val, while ambassador at the Vatican, was so devoted to Cardinal Rampolla's policy that he would not hear of any mixture of clerical society in Rome with liberal society, and that he never invited to his table any Italian who held office at court or under the Government of Italy. Whether the disposition of the son is like that of the father in this respect remains to be seen.

"For the first time, so far as human memory can recall, a non-Italian has been appointed to the post of Papal Secretary of State. Formerly, indeed, it was a thing unheard of for the Pope to appoint a non-Italian as nuncio at any court. But Pius IX. broke with this tradition. . . . . .

"Merry del Val has had an unprecedentedly rapid rise. In 1888, when a young man of twenty-three, he was ordained to the priesthood. Four years later he was made a papal chamberlain. In 1897 he became domestic prelate to the Pope. . . . A perfect cluster of titles and decorations adorns the breast of this youthful prelate, among others the cross of the Prussian Order of the Crown and the cross of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph. . . . Del Val will be the Benjamin of the Sacred College, a distinction hitherto held by the forty-year-old and suffering Archbishop Skrbensky, of Prague. . . . Are there more Vatican surprises to come?"

According to the Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet*, "No better proof of the wisdom of the Holy Father's choice in appointing Mgr. Merry del Val Secretary of State could be found than in the way the selection has been discussed by the anti-clerical press of the Continent. The editors have been racking their brains for material for criticism, but when they have said that the new secretary is only thirty-eight and a non-Italian, they have sucked their pens in perplexity for something else."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OBSCURITY OF THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI GIOLITTI has become Prime Minister of Italy in order to bring the Czar to Rome. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) will not believe it, but the evidence presented by the European press seems overwhelming. The Zanardelli cabinet, which left the political stage amid the applause of Italian ministerial organs, perished, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "from the potion which the Socialist Hotspurs mixed for the Czar. The goblet was meant for the ruler of Russia, but the head of the ministry had to swallow it." This is an allusion to the famous visit which the Czar did not make to Rome. Everything had been got ready, it would appear, even the speeches. But at the last moment Nicholas II., for some reason, changed his mind. The Socialist *Avanti* (Rome) had been printing editorial attacks upon the Czar, including candid references to Finland, Kishineff, and other geographical points, which were read by the Russian secret police. St. Petersburg announced that the Socialists of Italy evidently intended to spoil the visit. And now Signor Giolitti is Prime Minister, which means, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), that Nicholas II. will go to Rome before many weeks.

But all this, according to the *Tribuna* (Rome), is "nonsense," without a word of truth in it except that Signor Giolitti has formed a ministry. The facts are that Signor Zanardelli, the late Prime Minister, is a very old man whose health has long been undermined. He had his resignation ready a short time ago, and only withdrew it because the Czar was coming to Rome, and the King of Italy was going to Paris. Now the King is back from Paris, and Signor Zanardelli has gone, altho the Czar has not come. "It is very difficult to believe all this," comments the *Journal des Débats* (Paris).

As for the new ministry, it is not expected by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to last very long. There will be a general election soon, and in the mean time Signor Giolitti will have to strive for the renewal of commercial treaties, revise the railroad laws if he can, and, above all, to deal with the economic depression of Italy's southern provinces. The Giolitti ministry is of colorless political complexion, the head of it being Liberal. He left the Zanardelli ministry some months ago because Signor Zanardelli seemed too friendly to the Socialists. "How times change! In 1892-93 Giolitti was the best-hated man in Italy on account of his energetic proceedings in the Banca Romana scandal. He had, in fact, to flee to Germany to escape the vengeance of his enemies. He was subsequently placed under the ban of silence in the Chamber. When, in time, he raised his voice timidly, he was greeted with uproar. He made new enemies when, in 1900, he supported Zanardelli's obstructionist tactics in combination with the Socialists. And now!"

Now, thinks the *Popolo Romano*, which favors a coalition ministry, the Czar will come to Rome. But the Socialist *Avanti* persists in advising him not to. Says the *Indépendance Belge*:

"Coming at this time, the crisis is infinitely regrettable. It is futile to give subtle official explanations. Subterranean politics will be looked for and, in spite of everything, it will be insinuated that the Czar's attitude is not unconnected with the crisis. As we have repeatedly insisted, the liberal ministry should not be held responsible for the threats of the Italian Socialists. Moreover, the part played by the Russian political police in this episode is well understood. It is this police which ought to be held responsible for the incidents so freely commented upon by the press of Europe. In order to establish the character of the crisis and to prevent the opposition from exploiting it against the Liberal party, it would have been desirable for Signor Zanardelli only to have retired, while his remaining colleagues stayed on. The official announcement to the newspapers states that the other members of the cabinet were so affected by the reason prompting the retirement of their chief that they begged the King to accept the retirement of the whole cabinet as well. The explanation is a trifle obscure. . . . Perhaps some credence may be given to rumors, according to which the court of Vienna and Austrian political circles in general are not without responsibility for this whole affair. Austria has a thousand reasons for making Italy believe herself without valuable sympathy in Europe except at Vienna. The abandonment of the Czar's visit comes at an opportune moment as a counterweight to Franco-Italian manifestations. However this may be, Rome is eager to diminish as much as possible the unfortunate effect of the incident. The *Capitale*, which has official sources of information, says that the business in hand is to correct the Czar's views and to convince him of the inaccuracy of the ideas of the Russian police. If the *Secolo* is well informed, matters have already been arranged and the Czar has notified Victor Immanuel III. that he will return the latter's visit either at the end of November or early in December. This is the best arrangement that can be made to end the misunderstanding which now threatens to compromise the relations of two Powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THREE EUROPEAN ALLIANCES.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, and Italy, "the three liberal Powers of western Europe," are slowly but surely coming into agreement. This we are assured by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which devotes space to the possibilities involved in the approaching visit of the King of Italy to London in connection with the recent visit of the same monarch to Paris. But it would be erroneous to declare that the Triple Alliance, of which Italy is a member, will be affected thereby. That defensive military combination of the Powers of central Europe subsists in all its integrity. The London *Standard* denies this. "The Triple Alliance," it asserts, "exists now only in name," a conclusion indorsed to some extent by the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*. Which is better, it asks, such a pact as the Triple Alliance, or such an understanding as France and Italy have reached in conjunction with Great Britain? The London *Times* refers to the speech made by King Edward when he was last in Rome. Great Britain, France, and Italy, according to the British monarch, were united by "a common love for democratic institutions." Such a note, the London daily thinks, "could never be sounded by the German Emperor." It also says:

"Whatever may be the real or supposed necessities which have obliged the two nations who stand at the head of the Latin world to enter into obligations with the northern Powers, there can be little doubt that their conceptions of the fundamental facts of civilization and of politics approximate much more closely to those which we entertain, than to any which are in favor with the governments who inherit the instincts and the traditions of the Holy Alliance. The ideals which the peoples of France and of Italy pursue in their public life are essentially modern and progressive. . . . The established institutions and the whole public life of both states are based upon the same broad foundation on which we have built our own. Trust in the people and government by and through the people, with whatever diversities of degree and form, are common to them and to us—and to them and to us alone among the great Powers of the Old World. That is a strong bond between all three nations and states, and a bond which should naturally tend to grow ever stronger as the development of events tends to make each of them more conscious of its reality and of its worth. It should make them rejoice at every step which helps to bring any of them more closely together."

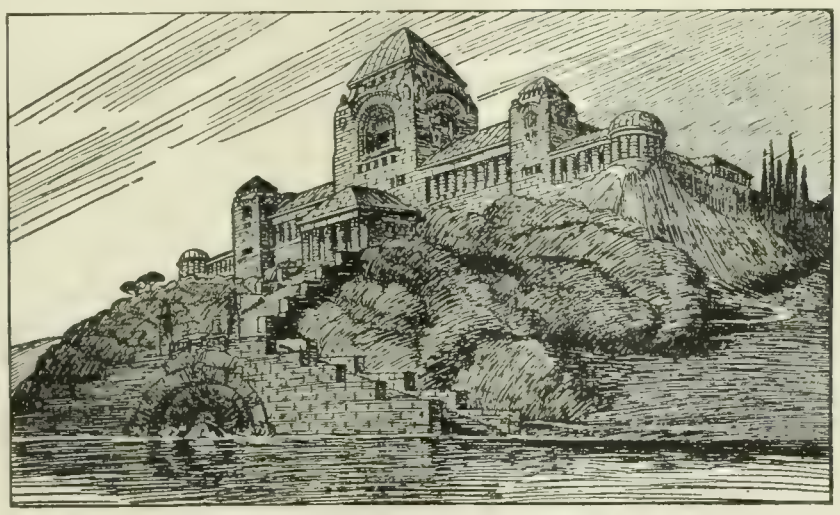
Language like this, when indulged in by the British press, is "very curious," thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "It is well known that at first the English did not regard with a favorable eye the reconciliation of France and Italy, because they had some idea of using Italy, who has always been the friend of Great Britain, in arranging their affairs in the Mediterranean." But:—

"Ever since France and Great Britain themselves became reconciled, London has felt no further anxiety on this subject. The English press comments upon the celebrations in connection with Victor Immanuel's visit to Paris with evident sympathy, dwelling upon their enthusiastic character. *The Daily Chronicle* even says that after the reception accorded him in Paris, Victor Immanuel,

upon his approaching visit to London, will hasten the conclusion of a Franco-Italo-British agreement."

There are certain Paris organs which do not wholly accept these views of the coming together of the three liberal Powers. "Our friendship with Italy and all its positive consequences," declares the *Temps*, "security regained in the Mediterranean, and essential modification of the Triple Alliance, must not be deemed an accident in our diplomatic history. Nor is it a contradiction. It involves, we are assured, risk to our alliance with Russia. How is this admissible since it is the fruit of that alliance? It is to a France strong in her army, strong in her ally, that Italy has returned. To guarantee the sincerity of that return there was no need for Italy to break with the diplomatic combination she has entered, since, by that very return, she has modified its character." The *Journal des Débats* interprets the respective positions of Great Britain, France, and Italy thus:

"At the same time that Italy could see for herself that France was not her hereditary foe our alliance with Russia and, more recently, our understanding with Great Britain, should incline Italy not only to believe in our friendship, but also to seek our amity. On our own side, while continuing to regard our alliance with Russia as the most rational basis of our foreign policy, we could discern only advantages in completing it by a double understanding with Great Britain and with Italy. Such an understanding is not incompatible with the Franco-Russian alliance. It can not impair the obligations which, in certain cases, that alliance imposes upon us. . . . From the political point of view it was essential to make clear that France and Italy were not inevitably rivals because they were neighbors in the Mediterranean. On the contrary, the Mediterranean could unite them rather than divide them. Italy has not only recognized the situation we have acquired in that sea, she has also recognized our rights to preponderance in Morocco. In return we have recognized the pretensions she is in a position to make good elsewhere."



AN EXHIBIT IN A CASE OF LESÈ-MAJESTÉ.

The above picture was published by *Vorwärts*, the Socialist organ of Berlin, and led to the imprisonment of the editors for the offense of lèse-majesté. The offending picture purports to be an architect's sketch of a new castle which Emperor William is said to contemplate building.

The German papers declare that the coming together of Great Britain, France, and Italy can in no way affect the Triple Alliance. Such is the verdict of the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, a radical organ. "The manifestation is not alarming," it asserts. "It can be effective only in settling the question of the Mediterranean, in which Germany has no interest." "These dynastic and international demonstrations do not amount to much," thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "Two years ago Paris greeted old President Kruger with terrific cheers. A year ago Paris gave an ovation, pointed with unmistakable intensity against Great Britain, to the Boer generals." The *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), organ of an alleged intimate of Czar Nicholas, avers that "the Dual Alliance is impaired." To which the Paris *Temps* retorts: "It does not displease us to answer the strange oracles heralded from the height of his *Grazhdanin* by Prince Metchersky, that ill-humored writer. From Great Britain and from Italy—in different forms because the situations are different—we have received precious proofs of friendship. In the most direct manner our ally has let us know that she rejoices at it without reserve. We certainly had no need of this assurance to know that the imperial Government does not share the fears sometimes expressed for the solidity of the Franco-Russian alliance by certain gloomy prophets."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF WILLIAM II.'S LESÈ-MAJESTÉ CAMPAIGN.

PUBLIC prosecutors throughout Prussia are keeping a sharp lookout upon all newspaper articles dealing with Emperor William. Any open or implied allusion in the press upon which a charge of *lèse majesté* can be based now leads to legal proceedings. In the town of Oberottendorf a boy of fourteen has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment after a trial behind closed doors for alleged disrespectful comments upon Emperor William. In Berlin the editor of the Socialist organ *Vorwärts* has received a sentence of nine months' imprisonment and loss of civil rights because of the publication of a story about an island stronghold which William II. was said to contemplate building for himself. The *Vorwärts* editorially surmised that this imperial project was dictated by dread of the Socialists. Trials for *lèse majesté* are said to be now more numerous than ever before. The London *News* denounces all this as "the height of imperial meanness," and declares that "the witnesses sent by the Emperor" enjoy "an extraordinary immunity from cross-examination." The German press is taking up the subject with all the energy allowable by the present state of the law relating to *lèse majesté*. The *Vorwärts* itself says that monarchical sentiment in Germany will be "cooled" by the present crusade. To quote:

"It is a sickly perversion of monarchical sentiment to set such store upon the establishment of the utmost possible number of cases of criticisms of the monarch. Every such case will lead to new complaints of monarchy, and every condemnation makes thousands of new republicans. Monarchy is thus morally shaken in two respects. First will be the growth of Byzantinism, for only that is flattered which is inwardly despised. Secondly, justice will be profaned in undertaking to show that in Germany every word thought, spoken, or printed may involve a treason to the monarch. Official orders to public prosecutors reveal unmistakably that all public opinion is fundamentally a vast monarchical grievance. And the weapon against this public opinion is imprisonment. . . . But who can believe that respect for monarchy can be increased by the uprising of the whole army of public prosecutors? In reality such proceedings betray blind fear of criticism, constituting an open confession that the institution which it is sought to protect is in such a state of internal decay that cannon must be brought to bear even upon words and thoughts."

The tone of the liberal and radical press in Germany is also emphatic. The present outbreak of prosecution "will afford material for the Social-Democratic party to grow strong upon," thinks the *Nationalliberale Korrespondenz* (Berlin). "Even if the repressive measures against the press rest upon equitable theory, the application of the theory in particular cases thus far will remain a classical warning," declares the *National Zeitung* (Berlin). It is to be hoped that the present crusade will "lead to a crisis" and to "the settlement of the principle involved upon the basis of moral right," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. "The best way to combat *lèse majesté* is to laugh at it," thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a statement which is very displeasing to the ultra-monarchical and conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which declares that cessation of these prosecutions would mean "surrender of the monarchy to a band of revolutionists who would convert their laughter into the scornful mockery of hell." It adds:

"The policy of laughter rests upon the examples set by Theodosius the Great, Frederick the Great, and others. But there is a

great difference indeed between the times in which Frederick the Great could laugh at the lies told about him and the times in which systematic lies about the monarchy are disseminated to destroy the monarchy through the medium of a million circulation. Against Democrats, Social-Democrats, and a press that methodically heaps contempt and suspicion upon constituted authority laughter is of no avail any longer. A private individual who likes to put down the public criticisms of his enemies with a smile can dispense with the protection of the law only to a limited extent. He will call in the protection of the law when the office or the cause which he defends with his all would be compromised by further silence. In this position the monarch likewise finds himself. The extent to which expert methods of sowing treason to the monarchy are carried, and how profoundly that imperative faith which the people should have in their princes is undermined may be seen in private life—often with fright."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH PRESS ON CANADA'S ALASKAN GRIEVANCE.

BRITISH organs do not seem to know what to think of the outburst of Canadian discontent at the award which gave the United States the top of the Lynn Channel, and with it Skagway and Dyea, the portals to the gold-fields. The leading London dailies admit that it is hard upon the Dominion to be deprived of access to the sea along the great stretch of coast, now no longer the subject of dispute. "We need hardly say," says the London *Times*, "that we fully realize the hardship of a decision which deprives Canada of that free access by the Lynn Channel from the Pacific which she has come to believe of such supreme importance to her Yukon territory." But it hopes the Canadians complain only "in the first heat of their disappointment," while acknowledging that their "bitterness is to be regretted." It offers these consoling considerations:

"The good-will of the great Western republic is no less valuable to its immediate neighbors across the Canadian border than to ourselves; and it can certainly be much more profitably and permanently secured by prudence and forethought in the avoidance of controversial issues, such as the Alaska question has given rise to, than even by the submission of such issues after they have arisen to the peaceful arbitrament of any court or tribunal. We have ourselves learned this lesson to our cost in the not very remote past. The award given against this country in connection with the Alabama claims was no whit less galling to us than the finding of the majority of the Alaska Boundary Commission is to the Canadians. But we had the good sense to accept it in the proper spirit, and we have found ample compensation for the loss it inflicted upon us in the growth, which dates from that turning-point, in our relations with the United States of a new and better feeling between the two countries. We have no doubt that the Canadians will face their disappointment on this occasion in the same reasonable temper and with equally satisfactory results."

Equal confidence in Canadian human nature characterizes the comments of that great Conservative daily, the London *Standard*. "We feel sure," it observes, "that when the first flush of natural displeasure has passed away Canadians will see that a definite settlement, however unpalatable and even harsh in its bearings on their interests, is infinitely preferable to a continuance of the harassing uncertainty." *The Morning Post* (London) is shocked at the Canadians. "It appears to us," declares this daily, "that when the imperial Government has agreed to a convention settling the terms of an arbitration and defining the conditions in which the tribunal was to make an award, and when the award has been pronounced in accordance with those terms and conditions, His Majesty's subjects are absolutely bound by that award and debarred from criticism or cavil." *The Morning Advertiser* (London) sees reason to fear that the award will have the effect of "stimulating what we must call the disloyal agitation in the Dominion." "It is the duty of Canada to submit," asserts *The Daily Mail* (London), the so-called "yellow journal" of the British metropolis. But it adds: "Such an award as that of the Alaska Boundary Commission is nothing short of a slur upon our senior colony," because Canada would not have pressed a case in which she "had no grounds for honest conviction." *The Daily Chronicle* (London) thinks Canada will yet "accept the award in good faith if not in good heart." *The Daily News* (London), the extreme liberal paper, says:

"The most important thing for the British Government at the present moment is to realize the immense gravity of this question to Canada. It is far more serious than preferential tariffs. There is some danger, indeed, that the Canadian preference given to England will be swept away in the torrent of wrath which this decision will provoke. The Canadian papers are already talking very angrily, and Sir Wilfred Laurier has shown himself apt at meeting opinions half-way. The best way of soothing this spirit is for the British Government—if there is a government anywhere—to inquire if there is any diplomatic exit from the situation created. Canada is faced with two great disappointments. The Yukon district is cut off from the Pacific, and neither goods nor men can reach it except across American territory. The McKinley tariff, in other words, will apply in all its rigor to all goods imported into the Yukon. After that, it is a small matter that two mining-camps, with all the gold beneath the soil, pass into American hands. Until now the whole of this district has been under a *modus vivendi* which has allowed goods to pass through free. It will be for the British Government to negotiate with the United States a renewal of this *modus vivendi*, which has evidently every possible advantage for all parties concerned. The second disappointment might also be susceptible of diplomatic abatement. The passing of Port Simpson into the hands of the Americans seems to dash all the designs of the Canadian pioneers who wished to bring the new Pacific Railway to the coast. The securing of the Prince of Wales Island to the Canadians may, indeed, prove of more profit than is at present supposed. It is the one solid gain for Canada. But even if Port Simpson passes over, surely a similar arrangement can be made in the West to that secured in the East. The Canadian Pacific Railway is allowed, as every one knows, to pass right across the State of Maine. Why should not a similar outlet be secured at Port Simpson? It is by alleviations of this kind that Canadian feeling must be soothed at this most distressful moment. We cordially condole with her on her ill-luck; and we hope that the Government will lose no time in applying every possible device to lightening the catastrophe."

Provincial papers do not put their views very differently, but the Birmingham *Daily Post* thinks "it seems scarcely dignified of the Canadian commissioners to refuse to sign the award." "Every one knows," says *The Daily Telegraph* (Sheffield), "that Lord Alverstone would never have accepted the claims made by the United States unless he had believed them to have a solid foundation." The Yorkshire *Herald* also acquits Lord Alverstone of all bias against Canada, and his decision, we are further told, "will make most Englishmen accept the verdict."

POINTS OF VIEW.

COSTLY ABSORPTION.—The Government of St. Petersburg, according to a recent article in *The Contemporary Review* (London), has expended in Manchuria over $300,000,000.

SERVIA AND INDUSTRY.—"To work at a trade seems to the Servians unworthy of a free man," says the *Obrazowanie* (St Petersburg). "Consequently the efforts of the Government to establish industries in Servia remain fruitless."

DEPORTMENT OF I HONG.—The Emperor of Korea, according to the London *Times*, "locks himself in the palace and refuses to agree to any proposal, whatever its nature. The result is much disorganization and instability of government. . . . The Emperor consults a fortune-teller in every emergency and, in spite of an abundance of official declarations proclaiming the amicable intentions of Russia and Japan, continues to be disquieted."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PRESS SUPPORT. — The most important English newspaper supporting the preferential tariff campaign is the London *Times*. The former Colonial Secretary is said, however, by the London *Speaker* to be losing support "steadily in the press," and it refers to the "revolt" of the London *Spectator*, the London *Standard*, the Glasgow *Herald*, and the Aberdeen *Free Press*. The opposition of the London *Mail* is said by the London *Speaker* to be largely "mindless flightiness."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A MODERN FAIRY TALE.

THE MAGIC FOREST. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 146 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. WHITE still keeps to the woods of the North in this last production. But he weaves them into a modern fairy tale which will delight youngsters of eight, or thereabout, and will bring an amused smile to the "grown-ups'" lips by its pleasant invention. For "The Magic Forest" is that only in the imagination of little James Ferris of New York. James, at five, developed a streak of somnambulism, and made several excursions in his sleep. He had never been a very strong boy, but delighted in outdoor sports. But his good mother must needs restrain him and cosset him, in food and clothing and denials of robust aspirations. She felt his lungs were weak and took him to Monterey. They traveled by the Canadian Pacific. Jimmie got a glimpse of the great forests in which lay the Long Trail, and even saw a *voyageur;* so that he went to bed with his imagination charged with wood wanderings; and what could be more conducive to night-walking than that?

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

So the next morning at five, while the train had stopped because the upgrade was so slippery it had to be sanded, the boy rose in his sleep and got off. The train started on, nobody having noticed his departure. When the snow and cold awoke him he was in the forest, and as he had no idea how he got there, he felt it must be a magic forest, and trudged on, waiting for things to happen.

Some Indians found him. When he told Makwa, the old interpreter, that he was from New York, the child of nature thought he meant York Factory, far up on the shores of Hudson Bay. They therefore thoughtfully took him with them.

For five months he had a great time, learning Indian and wood-lore, firing a gun, shooting arrows and the like. When they neared the end of their course, they meant to forward Jimmie; but a half-breed interpreter discovered the mistake, so the lad was brought back again.

When they had reached the point near which he had left the train, he fell asleep at night full of desire for "gay New York," warm bedding, and civilized food. This set him to night-walking again, and he landed in the train, went to bed in the same berth he had occupied, and only came to the next morning when the porter discovered him.

His parents were telegraphed for and came on for him. But do you wonder that Jimmie, who had got into and out of the forest by sleep-walking, should conclude that it was a magical one?

His adventures there will appeal to boys, and Mr. White has drawn on interesting wood-lore with the right age of his audience in mind. The book is illustrated by prints of all the animals spoken of and several colored plates; so that instruction floats easily into childish minds on the current of the story. It is a short tale, lengthened out by very thick paper, large print, and many "pictures."

HELEN KELLER'S PREDECESSOR.

LAURA BRIDGMAN. By Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 394 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

THE case of Helen Keller, which has attracted so much attention, is by no means unique in the annals of educational effort. It is to be remembered that the same difficulties existed in the case of Laura Bridgman, whose relations with the outer world were dependent upon the single sense of touch. Her pathetic history used to be well known, owing in large measure to the fact that Charles Dickens visited her and reported upon her case in "American Notes"; but the revival of interest in such cases, as shown by the autobiography of Miss Keller, has naturally led to an account of Laura Bridgman's career which in many ways is one of the most striking of recent biographies. Dr. Howe, her instructor, had to invent all the methods by which she could communicate her thoughts to the world, and Miss Keller has only reaped where Dr. Howe had sown so many years ago. The book before us gives in full all the stages of the development of the poor girl's mind, and the ingenious methods used by Dr. Howe to make it conscious of other minds. Her development from childhood to old age is dealt with in the most sympathetic manner, and quite a new light is thrown upon her emotional development by the copious extracts from her journal.

One incident contains an episode which is perhaps one of the most pathetic in human experience. Laura's teacher was being courted by a young man who was naturally very kind to Laura during his visits. By a natural instinct Laura thought his visits were for her, and it had to be broken to her that she could not hope for his love. She spelt out on her fingers: "Am I not pretty?"

The book also contains a sufficient biography of Laura's teacher, Dr. Howe, who was one of the most skilled teachers of the blind this country has known. While the general methods employed by him would scarcely be considered adequate nowadays, his treatment of Laura Bridgman stands out as one of the classics of educational lore, and will be treasured as such in the final form given in this volume. The authors are daughters of Doctor Howe, and they have been at work on this volume for several years, with Doctor Howe's voluminous notes at their command.

A SOCIALISTIC TRACT.

THE YELLOW VAN. By Richard Whiteing. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 379 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THIS is the first novel from Mr. Whiteing since he introduced himself to the public by "No. 5, John Street." That work deservedly commanded attention. It also clearly wrote down its author as a novelist with a purpose. Theoretically, there is no reason why a novel should not be one with a purpose, especially if the purpose is exceedingly worthy. But in the concrete, such a novel is apt to be "top-heavy." The "ax to be ground" is too much in evidence. It was so in "No. 5, John Street." It is even more so in "The Yellow Van." The story is the thing, after all, in a work of fiction, and when a writer tries to embody some great principle of reform in it, the art structure may crumble under the weight of the building material. It does so in "The Yellow Van." Mr. Whiteing is artist enough, however, not to draw any moral. He paints the picture which he hopes may set the beholder to thinking, in the belief that a realization of the conditions will make the need of remedy thoroughly evident, and, haply, may lead to supplying one.

The possession by some of such wealth that life does not offer enough pleasures and luxuries to tax it, while others more worthy lack the necessities of life, is a condition of things that clamors for redress; but who shall apply an adequate remedy? Mr. Whiteing, through his novels, stirs up thoughts of this kind, but he suggests no remedial measures. In fact, the conclusion, as portrayed in "Yellow Van," is that the evil is incurable; at least, in his story, individual effort against entrenched wealth and power is like the patter of rain on adamant.

To make the picture as strong as he can, he takes the very extremes of riches and of poverty. The Duke of Allonby was, in all but name, a king. In thirteen counties he had holdings: mines, towns, harbors. His tenants and his servants were an army. There were three peerages in the family. His Grace was a decent fellow, too, and so superior to traditions and the fetters of caste that he married "an American schoolmarm from a rising community out West where they got the fashions a month late." The Duke was traveling thereabouts, *incognito*, looking for a ranch on the Pacific slope. He wooed and won his Augusta Gooding as "Mr. Harfoot," quite in the King Cophetua fashion.

When Augusta became "Her Grace," she had the finest will in the world to do all the good she could to her fellow mortals. But she learns that a duchess is not foot-free, and the system and caste impede her tremendously.

RICHARD WHITEING.

"The Yellow Van" is the symbol of man for himself and the earth for man. A horse drags the big, bright yellow thing through England, and a young fellow with his wife and baby live in it, and he lectures and distributes tracts. Mr. Whiteing likes him, for is not Mr. Whiteing doing the same thing, altho he lives in London lodgings and his books do the travel. ing?

The book doesn't get anywhere except to let you see how things are. But it is highly interesting, for Mr. Whiteing has his cause at heart and writes well, albeit with a studious care that goes with his serious views. He has a nice vein of dry humor, and is caustic in his reserved way. He is ever somewhat stiff: his pen rarely slips spontaneously. Sometimes he makes a character talk as he himself writes, which is to err more inexcusably. Fancy some one saying in merely colloquial speech anything like this about a sordid East End lodging-house: "A mouse, trustful in the stagnant place, foraged for his breakfast and hardly stirred when I came in."

Mr. Whiteing is thoroughly up-to-date and familiar with the ways and family-life of the aristocratic class. Moreover, his heart is in the right place, and there is nothing rabid about him. If he had a dash more of fire it might be an improvement in his style.

A TRAGIC PIECE OF CHALK.

THE YELLOW CRAYON. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 341 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE best thing to be said about E. Phillips Oppenheim's book is that it is of absorbing interest. Then there is the love of two seasoned worldlings, which is idyllic in its intensity, trust, and beauty; tho, thanks to the devilish "Yellow Crayon," the admirable pair do not have much chance to gratify their ardent aspirations in the course of the story. The characters are well set forth and the values preserved. This about exhausts the eulogy merited by "The Yellow Crayon," but it is more than enough to warrant a reader in securing it for perusal.

The conception is redolent of melodrama. There is a secret society, not of reckless, poor villains, conspiring against wealth and rank, but of wealth and rank lined up against the encroachments of Anarchists and Socialism. Their vows are as binding, however, as if they were a body of Carbonari. The commands are conveyed, written by a pencil whose chalk is of a peculiar yellow. The pair of worldlings, miraculized by love into never so tender turtle-doves, are rent violently asunder by this drastic instrument of fate, and their getting together once more makes the story.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

There is a patchouli atmosphere: a terribly elegant villain and an equally elegant villainess; the very top-layer of the World Above Stairs; two prettily devised deaths, a murder and a suicide, but each with the most extenuating circumstances; and each of the matrimonial paradigm of fidelity is strenuously adored and sought by the bad gentleman and lady, respectively. So the tale moves briskly, and to begin it is to lay it down only at page 341.

The names of the smart people are a bit jarring. The admirable lover-husband is Victor, Duc de Souspennier, and there is the Prince of Saxe-Lemitzer, and the Count de Brouillac, and a Mr. Brott, who hopes to be premier, and Duson, the duke's man, etc. The author is sometimes carried away by his (or her) zest for style. The Duc "slowly threaded his way amongst the elegant Louis Quinze furniture, examining as tho for the first time the beautiful old tapestry, the Sèvres china, the Chippendale table, which was priceless," etc. Perhaps, because "priceless," it was "*the* Chippendale table." Later on, in speaking of Lady Muriel Carey (she is the villainess), he says that "the jewels which encircled her neck were priceless and dazzling," and yet later on an ostrich feather in the same lady's hat was "well-nigh priceless." But this may have been an unhappy consequence of the Boer war.

In one place, too, a crowd of men "all favored Mr. Sabin [that was the Duc de Souspennier's modest *incognito*] with a stare of *blatant* curiosity." This is *too* much! One may have "a roaring time," but no curiosity, not even a frenzied feminine one, can be resonant. In another place: "My town clothes, Duson," the Duc ordered; "I am lunching out." A servant in a private London house is spoken of as the "hall porter."

It may be gathered, then, that "The Yellow Pencil" is like life: it is a blend of good and bad. But the two leading characters are nice enough to make up for a lot of rather cheap floridity.

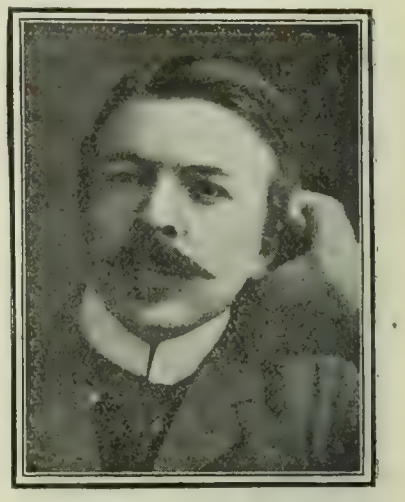
MUSIC A LA CARTE.

THE MUSICAL GUIDE. Edited by Rupert Hughes, M.A. Cloth, 2 vols., 6 x 9 in., 807 pp. Price, $6.00 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. HUGHES regards "the general public," to which he offers his compendium of musical information, as possessed of a "meek and inquiring dread of the inner art and science of composition." Music, however, has no terrors for him; with a jaunty self-confidence, he assumes the elucidation of what he considers its secrets. He tells us that "there is no deeper mystery about the tools and trade of music than about those of any other carpentry and joinery. It is far easier for some people to write a melody than to drive a nail straight. But anybody who will earnestly try can learn to do the one as easily as the other." Cheering this, to struggling composers who, notwithstanding an intimate acquaintance with the solfeggio and the first principles of harmony, can not seem to evolve a tune that will linger either in the hearts or the memories of its hearers.

However, the opinion of the editor on this point is fortunately immaterial to the value of his work, which is very considerable to the uninitiated. The book begins with a clever exposition of the solfeggio in all its ramifications. The complexity of what appeared to be so simple a thing is rather terrifying, but having got safely through it, the seeker after knowledge is carried gently along to the subject of rhythm, the general nature of which the editor believes to be instinctively understood by every one.

The editor says truly of the sonata, it is "the highest and noblest form of strictly academic and formal composition," but he gives a recipe for it as blithely as if it were a favorite ragoût. He begins: "First you select a melody, one with an elocutionary and sententious manner," etc., as if composers are given to keeping a varied assortment of melodies on tap, and inspiration, temperament, and creative power cut no figure at all. After this bewildering description the editor passes on to other forms of composition, and concludes his introduction with the really sensible remark: "Music, like any other living speech, is always growing and must be always newly studied. If we would not have it a dead language we must be prepared for change, and be willing to learn."



RUPERT HUGHES.

Following the introduction are six discriminating essays—five by Irenæus Prime-Stevenson upon as many "National Schools" of musical composition in Europe, and one by the editor upon the "American School."

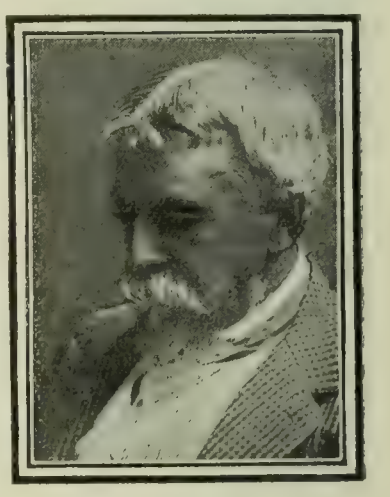
The chief value of the work lies in the "Dictionary of Terms," which occupies the larger portion of the first volume. This comprises not only the musical terms of every civilized language, but charts and demonstrations of musical forms, and little dissertations on harmony, counterpoint, notation, etc. This department is so simply arranged and so comprehensive that it is worth as much to the student or the dilettante as a small musical library. The volume ends with the "Stories of the Operas," containing the casts of the original creators—a series which will chiefly interest operatic enthusiasts.

The second volume comprises a pronouncing dictionary of names, and a biographical dictionary of musicians and their works, interspersed with short biographies, by different authors, of the most noted masters of the art. The work as a whole is a most valuable addition to the literature of music, occupying a place peculiarly its own.

NOVELS AND POEMS IN EMBRYO.

LITTLE STORIES. By S. Weir Mitchell. Cloth, 4½ x 7½ in., 110 pp. Price, $1. The Century Company.

THE thirteen sketches which make up this thin little volume are entirely too rudimentary in form to justify the title, however modest, which the author has given the book. They are not "stories," so much as hints for stories, and for other literary forms as well. They are all the more interesting on this account. Sometimes, after the death of an author, we are permitted to look into his correspondence and note-book and see the beginnings of ideas which he wrought out in his completed works. Here, however, we have the opportunity to examine an author who is very much alive, at work in his literary laboratory. In these sketches we see exhibited under the lens of a clear and flawless style embryonic conceptions which we may later behold in finished novels, essays, or poems. Every where is apparent the energy of ideas. One story of less than three hundred words—which tells of the meeting of two men, one just out of state's prison and provided by philanthropy with employment, and the other released from a hospital to find his old job taken by another—has already been published in one of the magazines, and has moved a millionaire to establish a new charity.



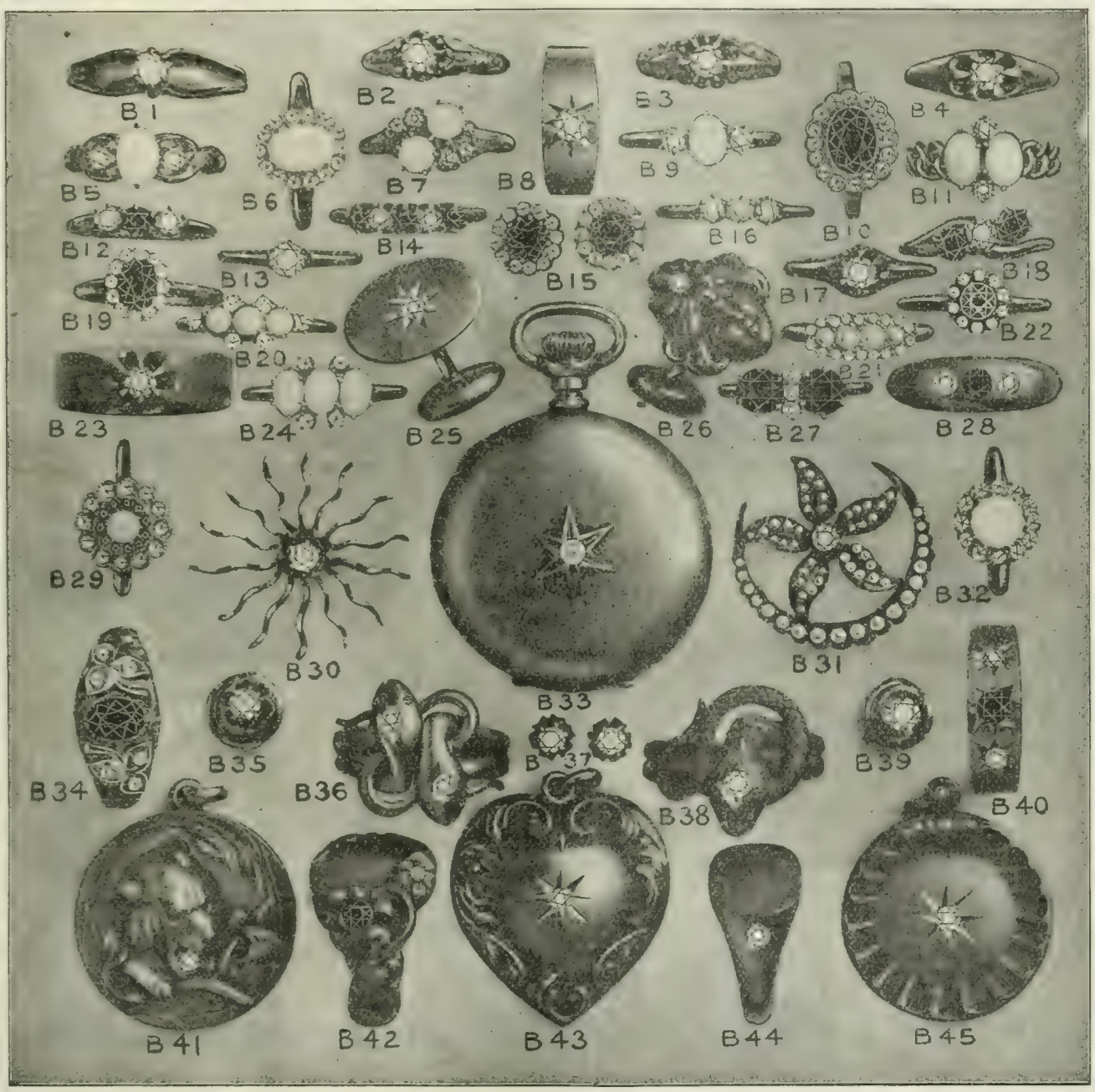
S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Another story has within it the possibility of either a novel, a poem, or a play, because of its wide appeal to the imagination. Indeed, its best presentation would be outside of the forms of literature—by the art of painting. It would take such an artist as G. F. Watts to depict adequately the allegory suggested by Dr. Mitchell. A man has cast himself into darkling water to drown and saved a woman who had made a similar attempt.

"He helped her to rise, and then, finding her too feeble to walk, took her in his arms.

"'See,' he said, 'the moon is out. There is light—light!'"

CHRISTMAS
1903



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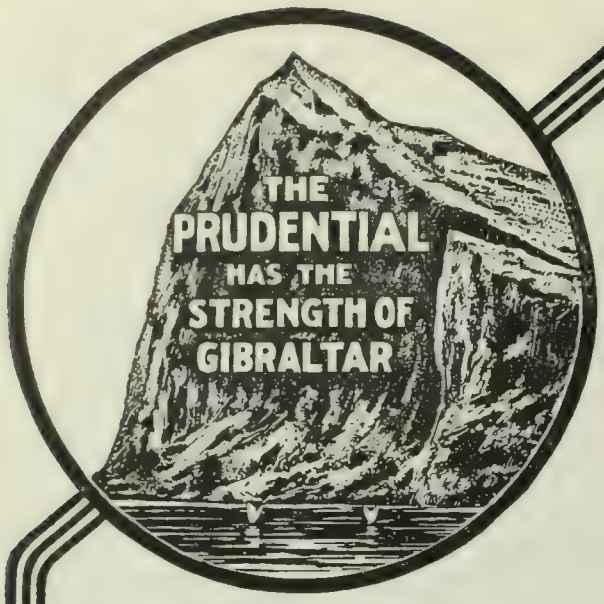

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Who's Who in America."—1903-1905. Edited by John W. Leonard. (A. N. Marquis & Co., $3.50.)

"Thirty Years' War on Silver."—A. L. Fitzgerald. (Ainsworth & Co., Chicago.)

"Ponkapoc Papers."—Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Daphne."—Margaret Sherwood. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"American History and its Geographic Conditions."—Ellen Churchill Semple. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3 net.)

"Pioneer Spaniards in North America."—William Henry Johnson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Evolution and Adaptation."—Thomas H. Morgan. (The Macmillan Company, $3.)

"John Greenleaf Whittier." George Rice Carpenter. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." John Fiske. Holiday Edition, 2 volumes. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $8.)

"Tom and Maggie."—George Eliot. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.75 net.)

"The Chasm."—Reginald W. Kauffman and Edward C. Carpenter. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Way to the West."—Emerson Hough. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"Their Child."—Robert Herrick. (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"Children of the Tenaments."—Jacob A. Riis. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Boston, the Place and the People."—M. A. DeWolfe Howe. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Public Speaking."—E. D. Shurter. (Allyn & Bacon, Boston, $1.)

"The Spirit of the Service."—Edith Elmer Wood. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Torch."—Herbert M. Hopkins. (Bobbs-Merrill & Co., $1.50.)

"The Literary Guillotine." (John Lane, $1.00 net.)

"Judith of the Plains."—Marie Manning. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Little Owls at Red Gates."—Ella Farman Pratt. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.60 net.)

"Two Little Savages."—Ernest Thompson-Seton. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.75.)

"The Green Satin Gown."—Laura E. Richards. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.75 net.)

"Katharine Frensham."—Beatrice Harraden. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

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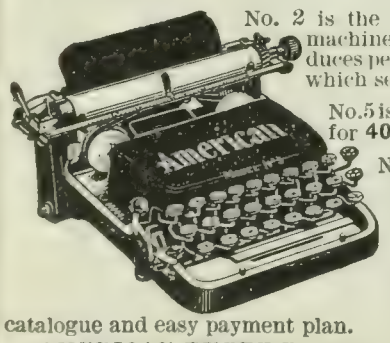

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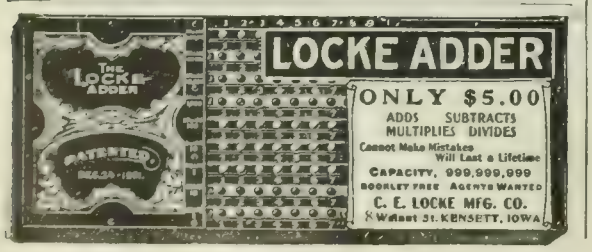

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By ELLA HEATH.

With longing soul athirst I wandered far,
And found me in a gloomy desert waste
Where, at the turning of the ways, there came,
Floating toward me on his six great wings,
A mighty seraph. Softly as falls a dream
His fingers touched my eyes, that opened wide
To the clear vision of the eaglet's view;
My ears he touched, and straightway they were filled
With sound and murmur of deep mysteries;
I saw the structure of the unbounded skies,
I heard the flight of angels in the void;
The swarming life beneath the surge I spied—
The buried labors of the budding plant
Pierced to my quickened sense. To my lips leaned
The angel, and plucked out my evil tongue
(Lover of light and lying words), and fixed
The wisdom of the serpent's sting therein.
With his keen blade he cleft my breast in twain,
And tore with red hands thence my beating heart,
And in my breast he thrust a living coal.
Then like one dead I lay upon the ground
And knew the Voice of God that called to me.
"Prophet, arise! Look, listen, and faring forth,
Traverse and land and sea: carry the Word,
And with its flame burn, burn the hearts of men!"

—*From Scribner's Magazine, November.*

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Shoulder the hollow steel and out
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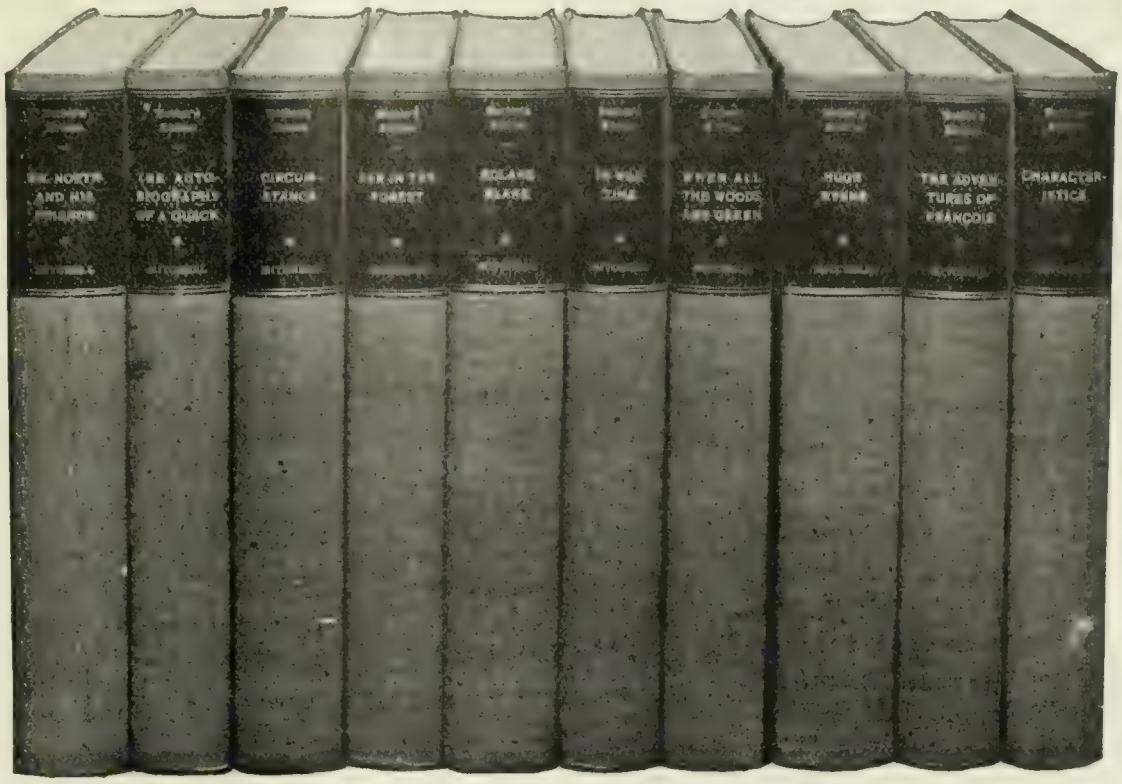

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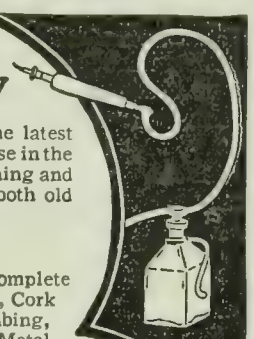

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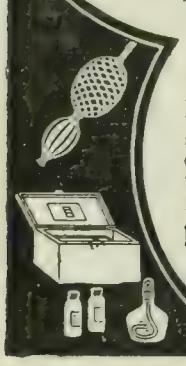

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I bare my brow to the morning. See!
The mock-bird rocks in the topmost tree.
The breath of the dew darts through me. Hark?
The shortened song of the meadow-lark.
A flash of color salutes my sight
As the swallow swims in the morning light.
The robin runs and the bluebird sings
And the squirrel—I can almost see his wings!
The glory is on me. The very snail
Leaves a rainbow tint in his slimy trail.

So fresh! so sweet! I greet the sun,
As if the world had but just begun,
As if the Creator toiled last night
And the word was leaving the Lips for light.
I bow my head and I understand
Religion, worship in every land;
The worship of bird, of beast, of sun,
The worship of All, the worship of One.
And the wonder is that we do not bow
To worship the Nature-Mother now.

. . . . . .

My frantic dog leaps into my face,
Drops and freezes into his place.
My blood leaps up, my pulses thrill,
The savage within me clamors "Kill!"
"Kill!" and I bury my fangs of death
Where glows the warmth of the living breath.
"Kill!" and I sear the sensitive sight
And blast it forever to life and light.
"Kill!" and I tear the quivering note
From its praise of love in the sensate throat.

. . . . . .

A moment ago and I hardly trod
The earth, for I held the hand of God.
I held the hand, and I clearly heard
The deepest song and the fullest word,
Fresh-pulsed from the living heart of Him!
But now the sight of my soul is dim,
Blurred by the blot of a clotted stain.
Then I was Adam; now I am Cain.

—*From the Critic, November.*

The Empire Builders.

By ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

NOTE: There are those in Western Canada who do not regard the influx of United Statesers as an unmixed blessing. The author voices the sentiments of this class and calls upon Eastern Canada to be on its guard.

Said the West to the East of a nation,
"The fruit of your loins am I,
And I claim no other birthright
And I own no other tie
But the bond that is fixed between us,
And the blood that is yours and mine—
Yet nurture the child that is born you,
Ere other arms entwine."

And the West in his youthful vigor
Wrought earnestly soon and late,
As he planted the seeds of Empire,
And knotted the thongs of Fate;
And the East in her home at the Gateway
Mused long o'er the problem deep,
For the harvest was ripe to the sickle,
And the reapers seemed fast asleep!

And she said: "In my western vineyard,
Where the hope of my future lies,
Where those from my hearth are scattered,
And a nation must soon arise—
There be foes more feared than the soldier
Who comes with a hostile heel,
For the clink of gold from alien hands
Drives deeper than sharpest steel!

"If the land that was bought with a purchase—
And the purchase has well been paid—
If the hope of my children's children
And the mainstay of my trade
Be mine, and be mine forever,
I must spare neither life nor gold
Lest the lamb that was born to the Empire
Be stolen away from the fold!"

—*From the Canadian Magazine, November.*

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PERSONALS.

Sorrows of a Candidate.—Edward M. Grout, who has just been reelected controller of New York, is a lover of big, strong, black cigars. Just before the conventions, says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), he went to his club in Brooklyn, sat down in the reading room and ordered a cigar.

The waiter brought a full box of a new brand. Mr. Grout selected one, after critically examining half a dozen, lighted it and sat back to read the newspapers.

The cigar suited him. He rang for the waiter again and said: "I like this cigar. It suits my taste. I wish you would send a box of them around to my house."

Half an hour later, when Mr. Grout was in the middle of an editorial article that likened him to Benedict Arnold, the waiter came back with a cigar-box in his hand.

"There's two left, Mr. Grout," he said.

"Two what left?" asked Grout.

"Two cigars, sir. I saw that everybody got one, and there's two left."

"Passed them to everybody?" exclaimed Mr. Grout. "What in thunder are you talking about?"

"Why, sir, you told me to send a box around the house, and I took it around myself and gave cigars to everybody with your compliments. I knew you were a candidate and I thought you meant everybody in the club to smoke with you. Hope it's nothing wrong, sir."

"No," said Grout slowly, "I guess it's nothing wrong, but I told you to send a box around to *my* house, not around *this* house. What is the check?"

The check amounted to $12.50.

When Loubet was Elected.—President Loubet's coolness and self-possession, says Theodore Stanton in *The Youth's Companion*, are remarkable, recalling General Grant, whom he also somewhat resembles physically. There is no gush in his make-up, and he never "slops over." Mr. Stanton recalls how M. Loubet brought his coolness and self-possession into play, at the time of his election. He was then presiding officer of the National Assembly, composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which is convened especially to select the chief magistrate. Says Mr. Stanton:

Now the night before this body met it was an almost foregone conclusion that Monsieur Loubet would be chosen on the first ballot. He displayed remarkable repose during the two trying sessions of the following day, when all eyes were continually centered upon him, and he knew not only that he was a candidate of all that was best in the Republican party, but was the responsible presiding officer of a noisy congress of nearly a thousand members, many of whom were bent on creating disorder, placing him in an embarrassing position, and hoping thus to defeat his election.

This excellent bearing won him more than one vote, and satisfied the crowded galleries that in Monsieur Loubet France would find the well-balanced chief magistrate so necessary in that hot-headed nation. And the events which followed proved the correctness of this conclusion in a most striking manner.

Before the new president left the ancient palace of Versailles, where the election was held, a campaign of insult against him was begun by the enemies of the republic, in the hope of driving

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¶ They can choose names that sound like "FORCE"—and make foods that look like "FORCE," but they're *not* "FORCE" by a long shot. The fact that wheat and malt enter into their composition doesn't make them like "FORCE" any more than the stone and lumber in your house make it the same as the house across the way.

¶ "FORCE" forms the morning meal of two million clear-eyed, quick-nerved people—the members of "The 'FORCE' Society."

¶ Their day's work is easier than other folks'.

¶ They do not Hurry.

¶ Nor Worry!

¶ They say to the rest of the world each morning:

¶ "Be Sunny!"

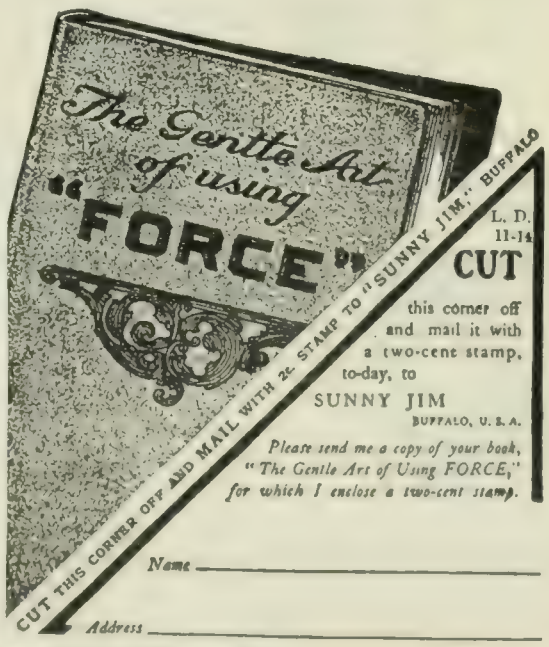
¶ If you think there's any other sort of food that is just as good *for you*—buy a package to-day, and begin to-morrow with a "FORCE" breakfast.

In the meantime you'd like a copy of my new book—I think.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(*To be continued.*)



him from office. Even well-dressed gentlemen did not hesitate to hiss and jeer him as he sat in the special train that was to bear him to Paris, and a howling crowd followed his carriage through the streets of the capital.

A few weeks later, on June 4, 1899, these disorders culminated on the Auteuil race-course in an actual assault on the president's person, when Baron Christiani smashed his silk hat with a cane.

"What do you think of that?" quietly asked Monsieur Loubet, with a smile, of Monsieur Deschanel, who sat on his left in the grand-stand.

"It reminds me of a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies," was the answer of the witty presiding officer of that unruly legislative body.

And when the officials of the society come to make their excuses that such a thing had happened, Monsieur Loubet informed them that he would be present at the Grand Prix a few days later. He kept his word, altho many of his friends tried to dissuade him from so doing. The day was fine, and a vast concourse of people was present. But everything went off quietly, and the president received a perfect ovation.

The echo of these stormy scenes reached Monsieur Loubet's mother in her distant country home. "If they think they are going to drive Emile from office by such means, they make a big mistake," she said to a reporter. "Nothing will be more likely to make him stick." The mother well knew the character of her son.

Long before Baron Christiani was out of prison for his dastardly assault the rowdies of the Royalists and the partizan anti-Republican newspapers had abandoned their ill-advised policy and to-day Monsieur Loubet is no longer hooted in the streets or berated in the journals, a signal example of the force of tenacious rectitude and of the correctness of a mother's judgment.

The New British Ambassador.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, who is to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert as British Ambassador at Washington, is a man whose character and career differ widely from those of his recent predecessors. Sir Mortimer made his career in India and in Central Asia, and is an authority on Asiatic problems. Says a writer in the Boston *Transcript:*

Lord Salisbury, who in and out of office had followed and profited by Sir Mortimer Durand's work, may well, as gossip used to run in London, have picked him for transfer into the diplomatic service. His was the kind of work, patient, flexible, efficient for large ends, without noise or pretense, that the premier liked to reward. Sir Mortimer's skill in the negotiations with Russia over the delimitation of Afghanistan had particularly impressed him. It had impressed the Russian Foreign Office and the Russian Asiatic service as well. In St. Petersburg they speak highly, and often withreason, of the English agents that try to grapple with the Russian emissaries and administrators in Central Asia. Sir Mortimer they regarded as worthy of all their powers, and at times more than a match for them. At Teheran, whither he went in 1894 as British minister to Persia, they had still to face him. *Mutatis mutandis*, his task was still the same—the protection of British interests and the strengthening of British influence

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in Central Asia, the understanding by intuition and experience of every step, however obscure and remote, to lessen or thwart it, and the devising of means to check or offset that step. The dominance of English influence, or the equalizing of it with Russian, in Persia, is only another part of the protection of India on the north with which Sir Mortimer had been busy. He remained at Teheran for six years, and did his work as shrewdly and masterfully as he had done it in India. One may not, however, achieve in six years in Persia such results as it had taken fourteen to gain in Afghanistan. Yet it is only since his transfer to Madrid that we have heard of the advance of Russian influence in Persia. Washington is now the reward of Simla and Teheran. Madrid, after them, must have been repose and routine. . . . . .

Few men of such rank in the British diplomatic service have had less social influence at their command or have owed less of their advance to it than has he. His name has been scarcely mentioned in England in clubs and country-house smoking-rooms and over political dinner-tables in gossip about the vacant Washington embassy. A cloud of baneful feminine intrigue for and against him hung about Sir Michael Herbert's appointment. It has been active of late to further the interests of some that would have succeeded him. Busy and informed as it is in diplomatic changes, it has not played around Sir Mortimer Durand, or even regarded him as in the running. Happily, too, Lady Durand is an English woman, and there will be a truce to the silly chatter on both sides of the sea that seems to believe the Washington embassy the proper perquisite of those in the service that have chanced to marry American wives.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Demosthenes Was Tongue-Tied. Demosthenes was rehearsing at his home one of his most brilliant orations. "Yes,' said his wife; "that's very fine. Now, won't you just step out and discharge the cook?" Suddenly remembering an engagement downtown, he fled from the house with fear upon his face.—New York *Sun*.

Rapid Success.—"That's one of the best-selling books of the year, Mister!"

"It is? I never heard of it."

"Well, it's only been out a couple of days."—*Puck*.

A Progressive.—TEACHER: "Now then, what do we mean by composition?"

"LITTLE GIRL (eagerly): "Please, Miss, composition is the art of bringing simple ideas into complication."—London *Punch*.

The Strategy of Samuel.—PROUD FATHER: 'I tell you, sir, that boy of mine will be a wonder!'"

FRIEND (wearily): "What wonderful thing has he done now?"

PROUD FATHER: "Why, the other day he ate all the preserves in the pantry. I overheard him say, as he smeared the cat's face with the stuff: 'I'm sorry, Tom, to do this, but I can't have the old folks suspect me'"—*Smart Set* (November).

A Definition.—PAPA: "Tommy, you musn't eat so much. Everybody will be calling you a little 'glutton.' Do you know what that is?"

TOMMY: "I suppose it's a big glutton's little boy."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Saving Time.—SHE (bored to death by visitor, who has called unexpectedly): "Well, I'm awfully glad you called. I really didn't expect you, you know."

VISITOR: "Well, I was calling on dear Mrs. Smith opposite, and I thought I might as well kill two birds with one stone." *Judy* (London).

A Remarkable Specimen.—"Oh, professor, I saw such a curious old fossil in the museum to day. I thought of you at once."—Boston *Globe*.

Life Preserver.—PAT: "Oi say, Moike, phat do

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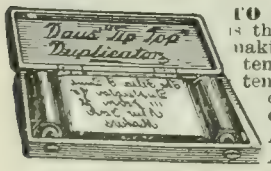

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MIKE: "Shure, an' that's an ixtry toire, if wan should bust, yez haythen."

PAT: "Begorra, an' Oi t'ought it war a loife preserver!"—Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

Accounted For.—DE RANTER: "I tell you, me boy, I made the hit of my life last night in my new play. Why, the audience was actually glued to its seats, as it were."

CRITICUS: "Oh, that accounts for it."

DE RANTER: "Accounts for what?"

CRITICUS: "The fact that it didn't get up and leave."—Chicago *News.*

An Important Omission.—In a sham fight which was held in connection with a Volunteer camp lately, the invading force was led by an officer whose hand was better suited to the plow than to the sword.

They were marching down a road, and on turning a sharp corner they came across the enemy lying but a short distance from them.

"Charge!" commanded the officer.

Away went his men at full speed, but when they had covered about half the distance to the enemy they heard their officer shout:

"Come back, come back, the hale pack o' ye; come back to where ye started from, and start over again. I've forgotten to order ye to fix bayonets."—London *Tit-Bits.*

Impossible.—DOCTOR: "Well, Miss O'Brien, I hope your husband has taken his medicine regularly, eh?"

MRS. O'BRIEN: "Sure, then, doctor, I've been sorely puzzled. The label says, 'one pill to be taken three times a day,' and for the life of me I don't see how it can be taken more than *once!*"—London *Punch.*

Compulsory Piety.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "I hope all the little girls in my class love God?"

EVA BROWN: "*I* do."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "That's right, Eva Now tell us why you love Him."

EVA BROWN: "*Got* to."—*Lippincott's Magazine* (November).

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

November 3.—The independence of the Republic of Panama is proclaimed. Colombian generals at Panama are imprisoned.

November 4.—United States marines are landed at Colon to protect Americans and other foreigners. A Colombian gunboat bombards Panama.

November 5.—Colombia protests against the attitude of the United States forces on the Isthmus. Colombian government troops at Colon sail for Carthagena.

November 6.—The United States Government formally recognizes the independence of the Republic of Panama.

November 7.—A statement is given out that the new republic would assume the Colombian Government's canal obligations, and that arrangements to that end are being made. M. Philippe Bunau Varilla is appointed diplo-

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matic agent to Washington. The *Atlanta* reaches Colon.

November 8.—Colombia sends another protest to the State Department at Washington over this Government's attitude in the Panama affair, and objecting to the American interpretation of the treaty of 1846.

THE FAR EAST.

November 2.—The Chinese Government appeals to Secretary Hay for assistance in checking Russia's designs in Manchuria.

November 3.—The negotiations for the settlement of differences between Russia and Japan are continued at Tokio.

November 7.—It is announced from Berlin that negotiations between Russia and Japan had advanced so far that all possibility of war had disappeared.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 2.—The new German cable to the Azores is completed.

A revolt breaks out in Damaraland, Southwest Africa, and a German garrison is annihilated by the Hottentots.

November 3.—The new Italian Cabinet is constituted, with Signor Giolitti as premier.

The Acre dispute between Brazil and Bolivia is settled at Rio Janeiro.

November 4.—Joseph Chamberlain addresses a meeting of 9,000 persons in Birmingham on his tariff proposals.

Count Tisza's first appearance as premier in the Hungarian Diet is the occasion of obstructive tactics on the part of the opposition.

November 5.—A great gathering attends the funeral of Professor Mommsen at Berlin.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at Manchester upholds the policy of a permanent union of the empire, but disapproves of Mr. Chamberlain's plan of imperialism.

November 7.—The situation in San Domingo is becoming alarming. The U. S. steamship *Baltimore* arrived at Puerto Plata, and the *Newport* is ordered to sail with all possible haste.

November 8.—An operation is performed on Emperor William for the removal of a polypus from the larynx.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador at Washington, presents his recall papers to King Alfonso.

Domestic.

THE ELECTIONS.

November 3.—Maryland elects a Democratic governor and legislature; Republicans carry Ohio by about 115,000; Garvin, Democrat, is reelected governor of Rhode Island, and the legislature is Republican. Beckham, Democrat, is reelected governor of Kentucky by about 18,000; Massachusetts gives its usual Republican majority, reelecting Governor Bates, while Iowa and Pennsylvania both give normal Republican majorities.

George B. McClellan is elected mayor of New

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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 2.—In reply to China's appeal Secretary Hay states that this Government sees no way in which it could interfere at present.

E. C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, is under investigation on the charge of improperly disposing stamps to collectors.

November 3.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington after voting at Oyster Bay.

November 4.—Senator Quay goes West in the interest of the Statehood bill.

It is generally believed that the victory in New York would make Charles F. Murphy state boss.

November 5.—The War Department decides not to reduce the garrisons in the Philippines.

D. Le Roy Dresser, at the Shipbuilding hearing, testifies that he had sold $1,000,000 worth of Shipbuilding stock at $100,000

November 6.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian representative, is preparing to leave Washington.

"Sam" Parks is sentenced to two years and three months on the second extortion charge in New York.

November 7.—Steps are taken by the Administration toward entering into canal negotiations with Panama; the battle-ship *Maine* is ordered to Colon.

The timber land suit of the Government against Senator W. A. Clark, involving $2,000,000 worth of timber land, is decided in favor of the Senator.

Joseph G. Cannon is nominated for Speaker of the House by the Republican representatives, and John S. Williams, of Mississippi, is made Democratic candidate.

November 8.—It is said that the attitude of this country toward Panama means that Panama will be protected from aggression by any other country, including Colombia.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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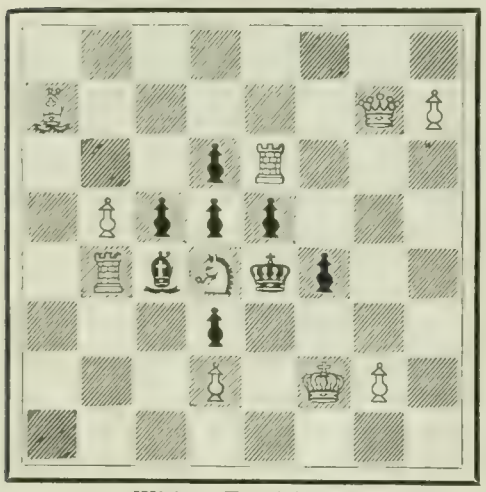

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Solution of Problems.

No. 873. Key-move: B—R 5.

No. 874.

1. R—Kt 8 / Kt—Q sq	2. P x Kt (Kt) / K x B (must)	3. Kt(Q 8) x P, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B sq	2. P x Kt(B) / K x B (must)	3. B x B, mate
1. ..... / Kt any other	2. P—K 8 (Q) / Kt any, must move	3. Q x P, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; M. Almy, Chicago; "Pyfe," Philadelphia; O. Hagman, Brooklyn; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; R. O'C.; San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; "Try again," Kendallville, Ind.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D; Dr. G. C. O., NewYork City; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

873: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; S. W. Hatheway, Boston; J. H. S., St. Louis; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland. Fla.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia.

Comments (873): "Satisfying"—M. M.; "Clever and clean-cut"—G. D.; "Complete, clean, and clear-cut"—F. S. F.; "Capital"—J. G. L.; "Its artistic beauty redeems the rather easy key"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Exceedingly good"—A. H.; "Difficult and pretty"—W. T. St. A.; "Good"—Dr. E. B. K.; "One of the neatest I ever tried"—S. W. H.; "A master's work"—J. L. S.; "Very pretty, but easy"—C. W. C.; "Simplicity its chief merit, which is beyond the average"—W. R. C.

874: "A pretty waiting-move"—M. M.; "Quite ingenious"—G. D; "Exeellent of its class"—F. S. F.; "A clever device"—J. G. L.; "Very pretty and original"—"Pyfe"; "An unique and ingenious effect tn a possibly overworked specialty"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Fascinating"—O. H.; "The 2-er is more of a problem than the 3-er"—A. H.; "Excellent"—R. O'C.; "Had much trouble to find it"—"Try again"; "Most attractive"—W. T. St. A.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. S. got 866; Cozod and Griffith, Denver, 871; J. A. L., 869 and 871; C. B. E., 871 and 872.

The "wonderful" problem, No. 870, has been awarded First Prize in *Checkmate* Tourney. It was called the "Steinitz Gambit," and its composer is none other than the Past-Master of Problematists, Samuel Loyd. Mr. George E. Carpenter, the Judge, in making the award, says that the First Prize was given to this problem "on the ground that the bringing up the white King in this precarious position, to run the gauntlet of a terrible cross-fire at close range, is treated in a very novel manner, the idea being carried further than ever before in such short compass, and put in a wholly unexpected form."

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"My **kidneys** are much better."

"I wish that women would **waken up** and see what can be done for them."

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"The **rheumatism** has disappeared and I **sleep** such a **restful sleep.**"

"I have grown from a nervous wreck into a state of **good, quiet nerves.**"

"My **mind** is much clearer and my **memory** is much better"

"I feel so well and my **color** is so good."

"My **eyes** are much stronger and I have taken off my glasses."

"The pain in the **top** and **back** of my **head** is entirely gone, and just think that it had been there almost all the time for three years."

"My **bust** has **increased 2 inches** in the past three months."

"I am delighted with the effect of the exercises upon my **catarrh.**"

"I have tried your **treatment for colds** a couple of times and find it work like a charm."

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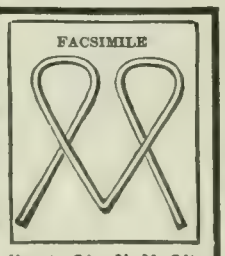

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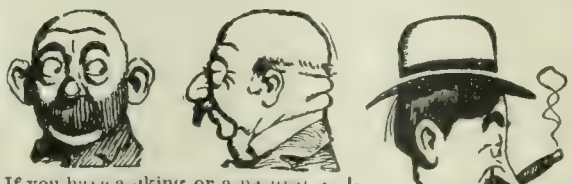

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That Word Chesty

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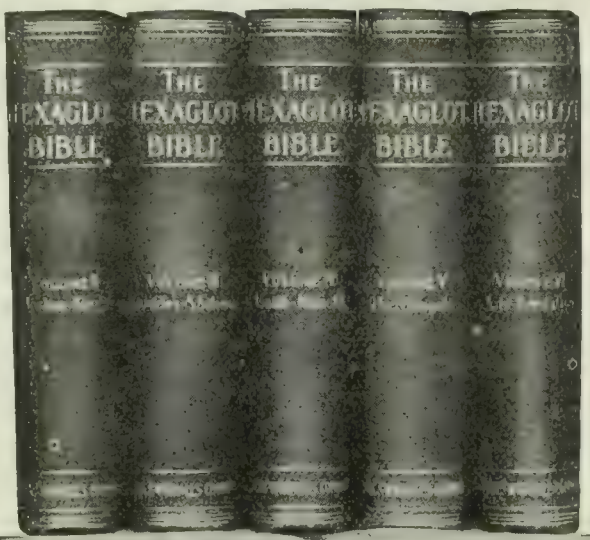

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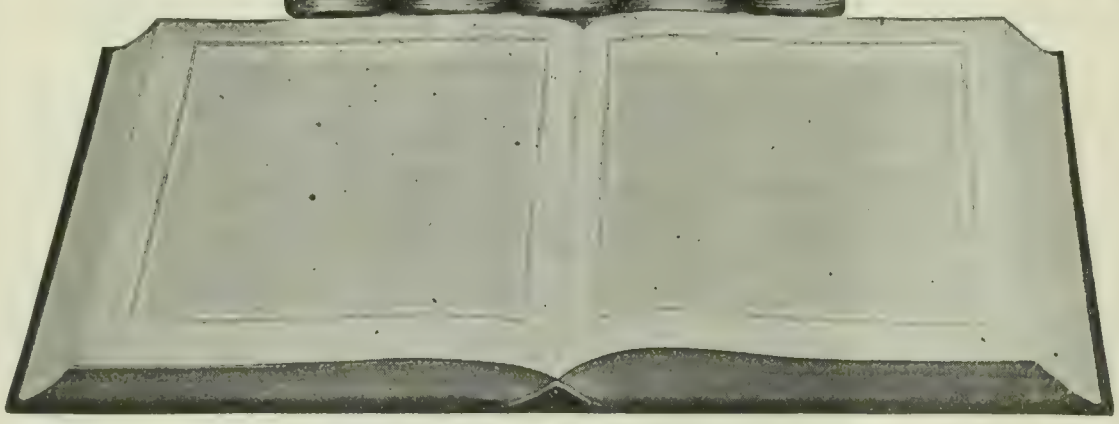

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

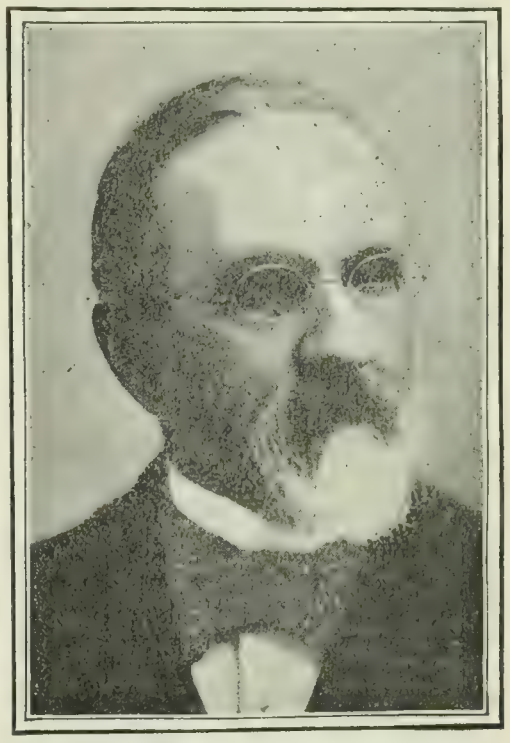
HOW THE PANAMA COUP IS REGARDED.

THE President has carried with him, in his action in the Panama affair, not only the press of his own party, but a goodly number of the "anti-imperialist" press, and of the Democratic and Independent papers. Journals like the Hartford *Times*, the Buffalo *Express*, and the Philadelphia *North American*, which disapprove of our Philippine policy, regard the Panama policy with favor; and such leading Democratic papers as the Atlanta *Constitution* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which would rather see Mr. Roosevelt President of Liberia than of this country, support his action in this matter. The New York *Herald*, too, which has been censuring the Administration roundly for not turning to the Nicaragua route long ago, finds the whole aspect of the affair so changed by the revolution that it executes a right-about-face, declares for the Panama route, and calls upon its readers to stand by the President. And the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose charges of Panama corruption and jobbery have been a topic of national discussion, gives up the fight for Nicaragua, and concludes that the Panama route, jobbery and bribery and all, has won. Yet there are a large number of influential papers, like the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), *Times* (Ind.), *American* (Dem.), and the Springfield *Republican*, which assail the Panama program as a policy of piracy and spoliation; and there are more that assume a non-committal tone and seem unready to take up the cudgels for either side.

Our prompt recognition of a republic two days old and our veto upon Colombia's military efforts to regain her lost province are regarded by the opposition press as amazing and indefensible; while the papers that indorse our action think that Colombia's disregard of Panama in the canal treaty negotiations gave the people of the isthmus ample reason for revolution, and that the loss of the province serves Colombia right. Nobody is hurt, add these journals, except the Bogota authorities, who are referred to as "grafters," and who receive little sympathy.

New England.

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that we have treated Colombia "with all possible consideration." We offered their Government $10,000,000 for the privilege of building the canal, when "the truth is," it declares, "that if the people of the United States enrich the isthmus by building a canal, the people who are to be benefited by it should pay us," so that "under the circumstances it won't do to pretend that we have done, or are likely to do, any wrong to the people of Colombia." The Providence *Journal* (Rep.) regards Colombia's plight as "entirely her own fault," and expresses a belief that the country will support the President. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), too, has little sympathy with Colombia. "Let not Colombia kick anybody but herself," it remarks; "she went out looking for trouble, and has reaped what she has sown." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) would not be sorry to see the affair go to the length of the annexation of Panama to this country. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), on the other hand, regards the incident as "one of the most discreditable performances in our history," and thinks that "our Government, without excuse, has virtually seized the isthmus by force, and now, with shocking hypocrisy, defends its wickedness as in the line with the most honored precedents and the highest morality." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) wishes that we might have gained our ends without "becoming responsible for dangerous methods," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) and *Advertiser* (Rep.), and the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) await further events before expressing opinion.

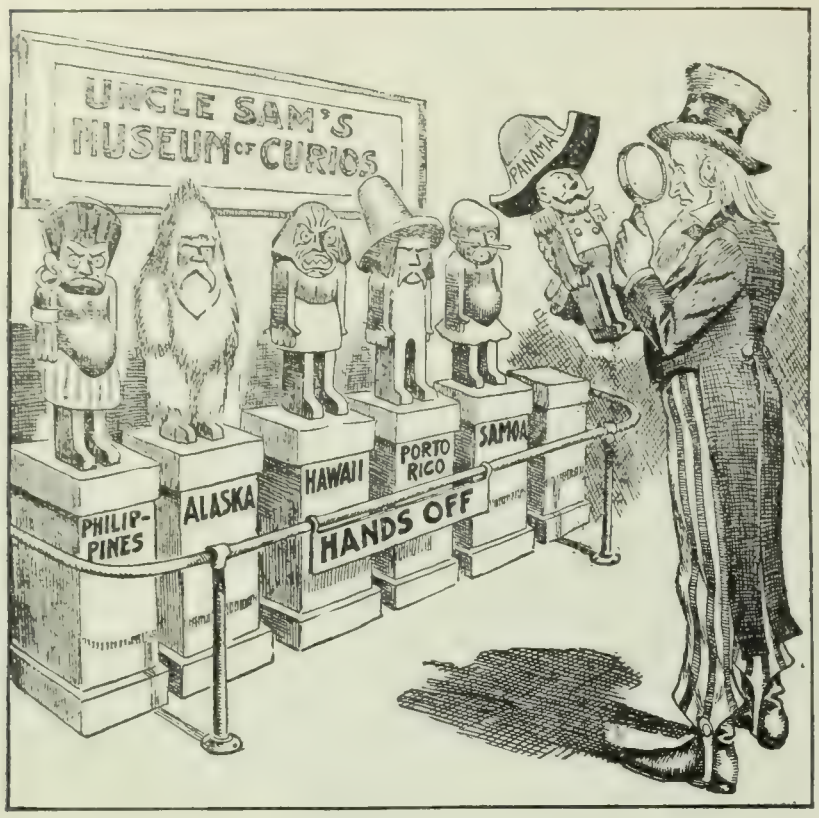


JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUIN,

President of Colombia, whose people, angered by the defeat of the canal treaty and the loss of Panama, threaten to overthrow him by revolution.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

In New York city the most notable feature of newspaper opinion is the conversion of *The Herald* from Nicaragua to Panama. "A week's events," it declares, "have settled a vital issue of years and put an end to delay in the undertaking of a great national improvement long demanded by the interests of the country and the sentiment of the people. Opinions may continue to differ as to the respective natural advantages of the two discussed routes, but there can be but one sentiment as to the far-reaching political value of a waterway across Panama as an independent republic over a canal through Panama as a discontented, revolution-menacing state of Colombia." *The Sun* (Rep.), which has long advocated the annexation of Panama, rejoices that we have a President who did not hesitate to "strike while the iron was hot." *The Tribune* (Rep.), *Press* (Rep.), *Mail and Express* (Rep.), and *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) support the President's program. "Any attempt of the opposition to make out of it political capital against the Administration," *The Journal of Commerce* believes, "is sure to be a fiasco and to weaken the party that undertakes it." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and *Citizen* (Dem.) indorse the President's action. The New York *Times* (Ind.), however, characterizes our proceeding as "one of conquest and spoliation," and *The American* (Dem.) calls it "an act of piracy." A long and strong protest from *The Evening Post* (Ind.) was quoted in these columns last week. *The World* (Ind. Dem.) regards the affair as on



"I WONDER IF I OUGHT TO PUT IT IN MY COLLECTION."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

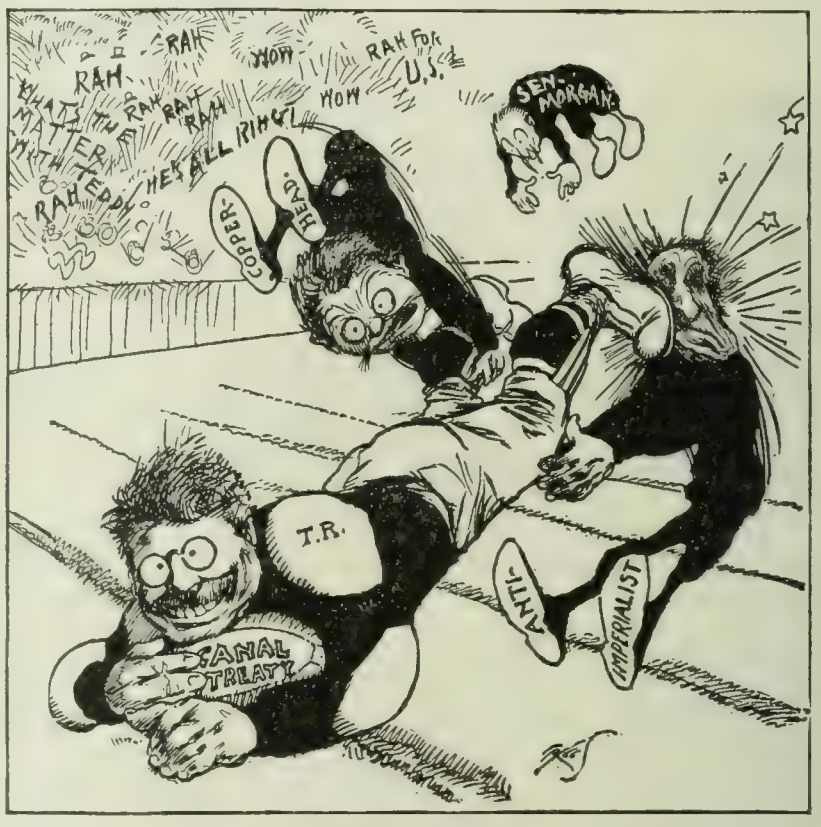
the same plane with previous iniquities. It says: "After our border raid upon Mexico for more slave territory; after our 'Gadsden purchase' by collusion with a purchasable Mexican dictator; after our made-to-order revolution in Hawaii, followed by its prearranged annexation; after our wresting from Spain and subjugation of the Philippines; after our faithless attempt to compel Cuba to seek admission to the Union by denying her a promised treaty outside of it, Europe is as little astonished at American aggression in Panama as it is at Russia's duplicity in Manchuria."

In Philadelphia *The Press* (Rep.) regards the President's action as unavoidable, and believes that "his prompt and vigorous action has doubtless conduced to a speedy and peaceful solution" of the canal problem. *The North American* (anti-imperialist) finds "satisfaction in the knowledge that the rapacious grafters of the Colombian Senate have overreached themselves," and declares that "there can be no doubt of our duty to keep the isthmus open and to dig the canal." *The Inquirer* (Rep.) says frankly that "there is no use in being squeamish in considering this Panama business," and expresses the belief that we should not only recognize Panama's independence, but should "exercise such protection over her as will forever prevent any nation from despoiling her." *The Ledger* (Ind.), on the other hand, thinks we have thrown over the Ten Commandments and enrolled ourselves among the national freebooters; and *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) believes that "we could better afford to forego the canal than to arouse a feeling through the length and breadth of South America that our professions of good-will are hypocritical and that our superior strength is something the Latin-American nations need regard with fear."

GEN. ESTEBAN HUERTAS,

Commander of the Colombian battalion at Panama which joined the revolutionists. He has been made commander of the Panama army.

The new international arrangement, in the opinion of the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), "will, without question, inure to the advantage of the whole world, without in the least injuring any people, unless it should be those of Colombia, who have invited the disaster which has befallen them, and who have only themselves to blame." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), too, thinks that the recent startling events "have served Colombia right," but it also thinks that the new republic "should be allowed to fight for its existence without help or hindrance." And the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says: "It is a thousand pities that the Administration could not have had the grace, and the regard for the country's good name, to stand aloof until the situation cleared. As it is, we have added one more precedent to that of Hawaii, and that of the Philippines, along the line of those things which take us out of the



GAINING GROUND.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

category of non-grabbing nations, and put our international morality upon a level with that of the European Powers."

Chicago and the Middle West.

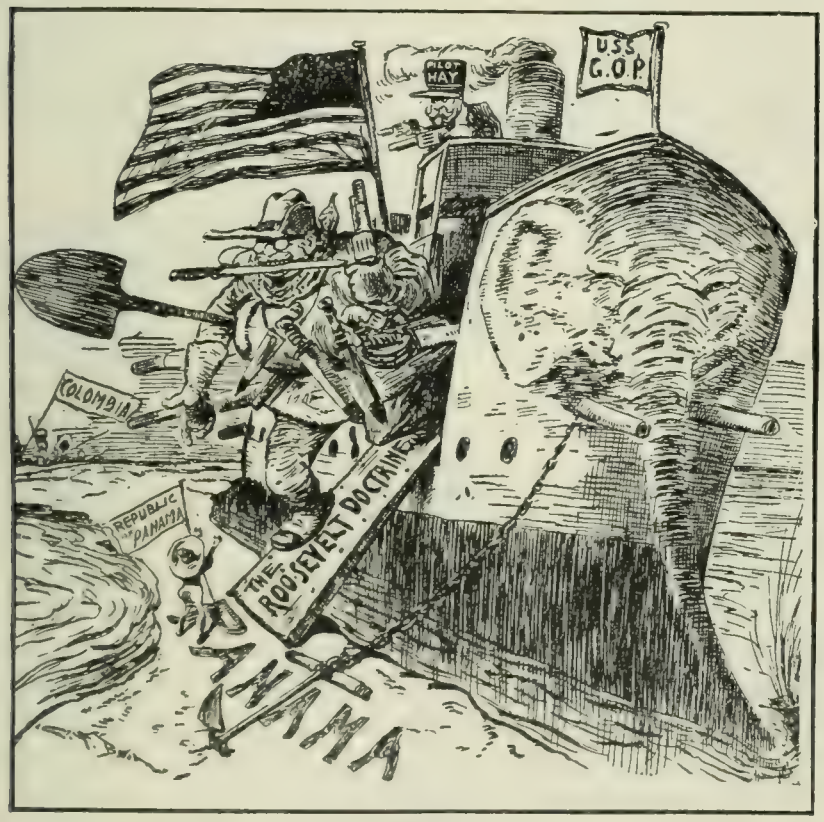
The President has done no more than he ought to have done, thinks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), and if he had done less "he would be roundly abused by the people who are abusing him for doing his duty." "The case is one in which the refinements of argument count for little by comparison with facts and necessities that are apparent to the whole world," says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.), and *The Inter Ocean* believes that the chief thing to be kept in mind is that there must be no backward step in our progress toward the canal. "We can not surrender what we have gained," it declares. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, suggests that "it is not merely a question of practical expediency, but one which involves the honor, good faith, and prestige of the United States," and the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) makes the point that if any European Power had treated us in 1861 as we are treating Colombia now, "we would have regarded it as unspeakably outrageous."

Most of the papers in the Middle West commend the President. The Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), an anti-imperialist paper of wide influence, believes that "even if the United States fomented the revolution, it acted in the interests of the governed, and that is of more importance than the interests of the governing power, whether it be a corrupt group of politicians in Bogota or a monarchy in Europe." And the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.), another opponent of our Philippine policy, says that "with the interests at stake, no other nation in the world would have dealt so leniently with Colombia as the United States have dealt." "The position of the United States on the continent," it adds, "justifies all that has been done, and more." And so thinks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). "Colombia has simply got what she deserved," remarks the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.); and the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says also that "Colombia's greed and her failure to ratify the canal treaty are responsible for the loss of Panama." Nor is there "a scrap of

evidence," remarks the Buffalo *News* (Ind.), "to justify the assumption that our Government has pursued any other than the straight course of propriety," an opinion that is shared by the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) and *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.). The Detroit *News* (Ind.), which regards our Philippine policy with a critical eye, favors the annexation of Panama; and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) argues that since Colombia is to blame for the present situation, it should pay any expenses that we incur. On the other side of the question the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks that "the American people will be reinforced in their conviction that they have a very unsafe and uncertain President," and believes that "we are getting ready to apply the principle to the Colombians that the British bedeviled South Africa and the Boers with, and which we have fastened on the Philippines. It is not the American way, save on the imperial principle that might makes right."

The South.

"The recognition of the right of secession in the Panama instance by the United States Government is a logical vindication of the principle contended for forty years ago by the seceding States of the Union," says the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), and many other Southern papers note the same fact, not without satisfaction. Not a few of them indorse the President's action in the matter. "Every patriot should stand by the status as it is, and proceed to back up the Government as one man," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.); and so thinks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. "The opportunity has come," declares the latter paper, "to further an enterprise that will benefit the commerce of the world, and benefit more especially the Southern States and this whole country, an enterprise to which this country has become committed beyond possibility of creditable recession, and it would have been an act of pitiful weakness not to have taken advantage of this opportunity." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) predicts the annexation of Panama, and expects to see only good come out of the whole affair; and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) finds our justification in the fact that Colombia was "needlessly obstructing the world's commerce." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), however, believes that "we have become a nation of land-grabbers, stayed in our course only by the strong arm, and indifferent to the rights of the weak"; and the Columbia *State* (Dem.) calls the situation "a conspiracy, in which the United States is a shameless accomplice." "The affair has an ugly look, at best," to the Houston *Post* (Dem.), and it suggests that we turn to the Nicaragua route, a suggestion also urged by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.). Says the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): "It appears to us that the Panama *coup d'état* is another far step in the imperial policy, and that the object is to make the construction of the Panama Canal, an enterprise on which the heart of the American people is set, a pretext for engaging in a war with Colombia, without giving the people of this country time to think, for the enlargement once more of our army and navy, and to extend the power of the Executive."



DE-LIGHT-ED!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

The West and Northwest.

The Administration "has not only kept within its right so far, but has done no more than its duty," declares the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), while the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), which has long been advocating the guardianship of the United States over the entire hemisphere, views the situation with unconcealed pleasure. The action of the President is also indorsed by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.), and *Sentinel* (Rep.), and the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.). The President's program is "courageous, just, and progressive," says the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), and the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) is glad that "the greedy little South American republic has fallen a victim to its own trickiness." Similar approval is heard from the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep,). the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), and the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.). Says *The Call:*

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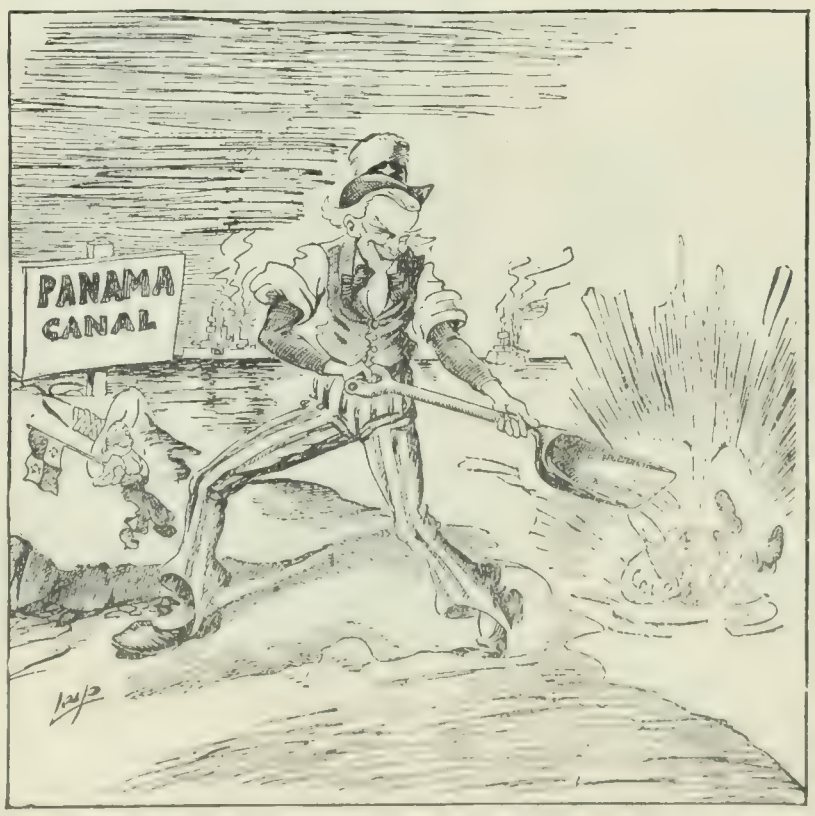
PHILIPPE BUNEAU-VARILLA,
A leader of the revolution, and diplomatic representative of the new republic at Washington.

"Looking to our interest in the canal, there is obvious propriety in having that waterway in the joint control of the United States and a people who are all interested in it. The creation of a purely isthmian state, advanced and self-governing, to be traversed by the canal, is required by the world's commerce. The great body of Colombia, being remote from the canal, with an immobile people who would never see it and who would appreciate it only as something new to be plundered if possible, has not more right to control it in any degree than the savages of the Kongo basin."

The Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) says, however:

"It is as wrong for the United States to recognize the Panama Provisional Government as it would be for England to recognize a



THE FIRST SHOVELFUL
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

provisional government for Utah if this State should secede from the Union. And what a howl would go up if the latter suggestion became a fact; and what a just howl it would be, too. This country wants the interoceanic canal badly, of that there can be no question; but the people do not want it badly enough to be guilty of underhanded dealings in securing it. It begins to look as if nobody can touch that Panama ditch without being defiled."

ANOTHER SANTO DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

IT is expected by one of the newspaper paragraphers that the Central and South American visitors to the St. Louis Exposition will behold with envy the fly-wheel in the Machinery Building which will execute 2,000 revolutions a minute. The best that Santo Domingo has done of late is three revolutions in a year and a half. In May, 1902, Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez was turned out of the presidency by Gen. Horacio Vasquez in a successful revolution; last March General Vasquez was overthrown by Gen. Alejandro Woz y Gil; and now General Gil is opposed by General Jiminez. The New York *Tribune* gives the following information in regard to the insurgent general:

GEN. JUAN ISIDRO JIMINEZ,
Who heads the latest revolution in Santo Domingo.

"The report that Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez has been proclaimed President of the Dominican Republic by the insurgents fighting for possession of Santo Domingo, the capital, was something of a surprise to his compatriots in this city. It has been known since Jiminez left here, a few months ago, for Porto Rico, that he was anxious to return to the office from which he was deposed by Gen. Horacio Vasquez, about a year and a half ago. In fact, he resigned the place of fiscal agent of Santo Domingo to the United States and Europe, to which President Woz y Gil had appointed him, that he might be free to take part in a rebellion and return to the Presidency. It was not expected, however, that his hopes would be realized, as Gen. Carlos Morales, governor of Porto Plata, a former priest, who started the movement, has also aspirations for the place. Another reason for believing that General Jiminez would not again become President was the opposition to him of the Vasquez element.

GEN. ALEJANDRO WOZ Y GIL,
Jiminez's opponent.

"General Jiminez, before his appearance as an 'insurrecto,' was a merchant in this city. He was proclaimed President of Santo Domingo on the overthrow of President Heureaux in 1898, altho, as in the present instance, he took no part in the fighting. He was, in turn, deposed by General Vasquez, who was then Vice-President. His one ambition since then, it is said, was to regain the office of chief executive of the little West Indian republic, in which he seems to have at last succeeded. General Jiminez is about sixty years old, unusually tall for a Dominican, and has a military carriage."

The New Orleans *Picayune* advocates the annexation of the island before these perpetual disturbances get the United States into trouble. It says:

"Revolutions are as common in Santo Domingo as the recurrence of the seasons. There have been half a dozen such outbreaks in as many years, and between times the country itself is kept in a state of unrest by bad government, and foreign countries are put to annoyance by infringements upon the rights and property of their subjects and embargoes placed upon trade.

"Santo Domingo is one of the little opera-bouffe republics whose very existence is possible only because of the jealousies and rivalires existing between the great nations of the earth. The governing classes in Santo Domingo are negroes, and their attempts at government are a mere travesty upon republican forms and institutions. The only law is the convenience and caprice of those in power, and revenues are collected only to furnish fat livings for successful faction leaders. As soon as one faction grows more powerful than the one controlling the Government for the time being, there is a revolution, and one set of rascals is turned out to make room for a worse.

"Did such mongrel states do no harm except within their own borders they might be tolerated and ignored, but they are a constant menace to international peace. Santo Domingo, for instance, is constantly coquetting with one or another European Power, offering to grant important concessions for a consideration. As such concessions might involve a serious violation of the Monroe Doctrine, our Government is compelled to be constantly on the watch, and on many occasions it has been necessary to threaten forcible interference.

"The latest revolution brings into prominence the question of forcibly annexing Santo Domingo and Haiti as the best means of preventing them from embroiling us sooner or later with one or the other of the European Powers. At least we could compel them to maintain a stable and strong government of whose friendship we could be certain."

CORPORATIONS AND MONTANA JUSTICE.

THE decision of Governor Toole, of Montana, to call the legislature in extra session, so as to end the copper war in that State (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week), is, so the New York *Evening Post* thinks, an event that may affect the whole theory of Democratic government in the United States. Judge Clancy, of Butte, recently rendered a decision against the Amalgamated Copper Company, whereupon that company closed its mines, throwing fully 20,000 men out of work. The company demanded as a condition of reopening the mines that the legislature be summoned to pass a "fair trial law," providing that mining cases may be transferred from one court to another, when the judge before whom they are brought has shown prejudice; and the Governor was flooded with petitions asking that a special session be called for that purpose. Governor Toole yielded, and the mines resumed operation. He also entered a protest against such a law, and declared that it would be better for the State to have the "calamity" continue indefinitely than to establish the precedent that "legislation of a given kind should be made a condition precedent to the doing or commission of any act by any corporation or individual in this State." He remarked that no other conclusion was "consistent with the genius and spirit of our Government, which demands the free and untrammeled action of its legislative department."

"It certainly is a most amazing condition of affairs," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "where the people of a State, dissatisfied with the unpleasant rulings of a particular judge, propose to take steps whereby the action of the judiciary in the future will be subordinated to the popular will." "It looks as tho the real governing power in Montana was the Amalgamated Copper

Company, or likely to become so," declares the New York *Journal of Commerce;* and *The Evening Post*, mentioned above, remarks:

"Montana is, of course, merely a 'mining-camp,' which a few capitalists 'carry in their pockets.' But it is not the only State controlled directly by large corporate interests, or by political bosses from whom favors in specific matters can be bought at any time. It is, to be sure, logically fitting that such a wide departure as the present in the direction of open bargaining (accompanied by threats) between great corporations and state governments should first be made in Montana. But the specter of the 'precedent' should and will trouble other minds than Governor Toole's. Universal suffrage has led many to claim that the people of the United States can have any kind of government they desire. And it is also contended that our educational and other processes will increasingly tend to make the people desire the best kind of government. But how far is this tendency in danger of being counteracted by the coercive influence of large corporations applied to purely selfish ends? There is no denying the fact that the Amalgamated Company had the industrial situation in Montana by the throat. Man must first of all eat. But it is not pleasant to see his necessities of this nature dominating his political functions quite so powerfully as they are now doing in Montana."

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

AN interesting contrast is afforded by the attitude of the Republican and Democratic press in the matter of Presidential nominations. In the Republican camp but one name is heard; in the Democratic camp half a dozen. Senator Hanna, many think, might be a formidable rival of President Roosevelt for the nomination, but he declines to be considered a candidate. "I'll fire anybody out of a sixth-story window who ever mentions that subject to me again," he is reported as saying, and, as one newspaper notes, "few politicians are courting death in this painful form." On the other side of the party fence, Senator Gorman, ex-President Cleveland, Judge George Gray, of Delaware, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, Congressman William R. Hearst, and Mayor-elect McClellan, of New York city, are "mentioned." Senator Gorman carried Maryland, a doubtful State, on the race issue, and his candidacy has considerable strength among the Southern press; ex-President Cleveland has some strong newspaper support, but some equally strong opposition; Mr. Hearst seems to have many friends among the small newspapers here and there throughout the country, while in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco his own papers command a wide influence. The other three mentioned above are well thought of by the Democratic press at large, altho in Colonel McClellan's case his foreign birth (in Dresden) is thought by some to put him out of the running, even tho he is of American parentage.

DOWNED AGAIN.

UNCLE MARK—"I wonder how many more times I'll have to knock this thing out."
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Many columns in Mr. Hearst's newspapers are filled with complimentary notices from papers which make up in number for what they lack in prominence, felicitating Mr. Hearst upon the Democratic victory in the New York city election, and saluting him as the 1904 nominee. Some of these are the Hardinsburg, Ky., *Gore*, the Mount Airy, N. C., *News*, the St. Joseph, Mo., *Union*, the Lincoln, Ill., *Courier*, the West Point, Ga., *News*, the Olympia, Ga., *Capital*, the Cookeville, Tenn., *Herald*, the Smith Center, Kan., *Journal*, the Brazil, Ind., *Democrat*, etc., etc. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) says, however:

"The campaign literature of the W. R. Hearst League of New York, speaking of the popular support of his Presidential aspirations, says: 'Never before was such feeling for an individual demonstrated so far in advance of the convention.' Maybe so. And yet, if the people down South are falling over each other in their mad rush to support Mr. Hearst, the fact had escaped our notice."

Many of the Southern papers are speaking very favorably of Mr. Gorman as a candidate. The Columbia *State* remarks in opposition:

"With Gorman as the Democratic nominee and Roosevelt as the candidate of the Republican party next year the latter would be in a position to make the strongest sort of appeal—demagogic and insincere tho it be—to the anti-trust, anti-Wall Street sentiment which is rife throughout the land. And the conservative citizen, who sincerely and not wildly desires currency reform, tariff revision, and control of the trusts, would be at a loss to know for whom to vote were the choice confined to Gorman and Roosevelt."

The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) discusses the situation as follows:

"We opine that it is worse than useless in the present status of events to consider more than four men as possibilities—Gorman, Cleveland, Judge Parker, and Hearst. If the order of the precedence in which they are here set down should suggest that it is also our order of preference, we will not take the trouble to either deny or affirm the impeachment. We intend to steadfastly deny ourselves the luxury of prophecy.

"It will not do any harm to pick Mr. Hearst out first for a momentary glance at his chances and claims. Mr. Hearst is a stanch and loyal Democrat; one who has done yeoman service for the party. Energetic, ambitious, and pushing, he has withal something of a following, scattered, it is true. Mr. Hearst is a born fighter, liberal with his millions, successful as an agitator, fortunate in that he seems to possess much talent in picking out the sort of men who know how to further his interests. . . . Naturally he attracts and appeals to earnest and energetic young Democrats. His papers are the consistent opponents of robber corporations and special privileges, and he can always be depended on to fight for his party. He is an ambitious young man and a conspicuous American citizen, worthy of much praise and much confidence, and he has undoubtedly a brilliant future before him. It may be that he will demonstrate that he is Presidential timber.

"In considering Judge Parker, of New York, one is at once confronted by the difficulty of discovering a positive record on his part. To the country at large he is not well known, and while his

THE FAT MAN—"Did I hear you say Grover, lady?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

characteristics are such as to inspire us with faith in his conservatism and sound judgment, it is yet doubtful if he is the sort of a leader who would awaken and direct the greatest enthusiasm in the rank and file in the capacity of a standard-bearer. . . . . .

"Cleveland is a statesman, broad, liberal, and yet cautious. The solid commercial and industrial interests of the country repose faith in him; and the people at large extend to him their confidence because they have trust in his ability to stand between them and financial and industrial pirates. But there is the 'no-third term' precedent. George Washington set the example, and while in the hundred years or more since Washington died there are several other of the first President's examples which have not been so scrupulously followed, there appears to be a feeling that it would be unwise in any man to signify that he wanted a third term. Mr. Cleveland has taken pains to indicate on many occasions that he did not consider himself a candidate for the nomination for which he continues to be mentioned.

"Senator Gorman, by his recent brilliant victory in Maryland, commands to-day more power and prestige than he has at any previous time during his career. It was a bitterly fought campaign that he has just won, and he won it despite the efforts of President Roosevelt, who took an unbecoming and almost hysterical personal interest in it. Moreover, Gorman, by a clever maneuver, suddenly put the President on the defensive on the race question; and clearly enunciated its importance as a campaign issue for next year. Gorman is the recognized leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate; and he possesses in remarkable combination the qualities which make a profoundly deep politician and a magnetic leader. He has the ability to organize and to execute. Moreover, he is a man who has never been allured by the gleam of pinchbeck doctrines into casting away the real gold of his Democracy.

"The South will, as usual, go solidly for whatever candidate is nominated. Of the varying degrees of popularity enjoyed in this section by the four men mentioned we should say that Cleveland and Gorman had more of the kind which materialize into delegates at a national convention. Gorman has vastly increased his hold on the South and the border States by his stand on the race question."

OUTLOOK FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

THE Washington correspondents seem to agree that reciprocity with Cuba, after two years of advocacy and opposition, is now in sight. It is expected that the measure will pass the House before this paper reaches its readers, and that nothing worse than

CUBA "Wonder what's that."
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

delay will threaten it in the Senate. The opposition among the House Republicans has been won over, it is said, by the President himself; one observer remarks: "The Michiganders still love beet-sugar, but they get ague every time they look up at the White House."

"The real fight on Cuban reciprocity," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "will occur in the Senate," and as less than two weeks of the special session will remain, "there is now no chance of its passing the Senate before the regular session begins," altho the fact "that the bill will finally pass both branches during the regular session is now admitted by its opponents." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Press* also doubts if the Senate will dispose of the matter before the end of the special session. "It is too much to hope that it will become a law this month," says the Chicago *Tribune*, corroboratively, "but it is permissible to believe that it will be one by the Christmas holidays." "The flow of words," it adds, meditatively, "can not go on forever." "It seems likely," to the Boston *Herald* correspondent, "that the opposition will not be of a prolonged or factious character," and the New York *Tribune* correspondent says that "altho it is known that the Louisiana Senators will debate the measure extensively," an early vote is hoped for. "As the treaty was ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate" (last spring), adds the latter correspondent, "it is not believed that any considerable negative vote will be cast, and only the patience necessary to permit its opponents to voice their sentiments will be required before Cuban reciprocity becomes an accomplished fact." The New York *Journal of Commerce* takes the hopeful view that the measure may become law before Thanksgiving.

A DUCAL WEDDING IN NEW YORK.

A WRITER in a recent number of a British magazine takes fright at the thought that the British women are becoming Americanized. What his emotions were when he read of the conduct of the mob of American women who tried to storm a church in New York city last week where a fashionable wedding was being "solemnized" have not yet been made public. These women were New York women, not American women, says one New England paper, and they "are plainly well fitted to be the mothers, wives, and sisters of the grafters and leg-pullers who seem to compose so large a proportion of the male population of the metropolis." The New York *Mail and Express*, however, thinks that the same thing might have happened "almost anywhere else in the United States," and reminds us that "when Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, toured the country after the Spanish war, mobs of women from the Atlantic to the Pacific fought to get at him. Those exhibitions were not a manifestation of metropolitan degradation."

It appears from the newspaper accounts that a throng of well-dressed women, numbering from 6,000 to 10,000, surrounded St. Bartholomew's Church, in New York, on Tuesday of last week, to see what they could of the wedding of Miss Mary Wilson Goelet to John Innes-Ker, Duke of Roxburghe, and possessor of eight other minor British titles. In the early morning, scores of them stole into the church and hid in dark corners of the gallery, or lay concealed under the pews, only to be ferreted out and ejected. Fifteen entered the cellar through the coal-hole and refused to leave until dragged out by the police; others broke into the lumber-room, and three tried to see the ceremony through a letter-slot. All were driven out and kept at a distance by a hundred policemen, however, until the bride's carriage came in view. That was too much. The police lines were swept away like chaff, the women surrounded the bride's carriage, climbed upon the steps, peered into the windows, fingered her veil, and might have done more had not the police rallied and driven them back. One woman, it is said, made three charges upon an officer, and when he hurled her back among her struggling sisters for the third time she cried out, "How dare you push a lady!" To let the New York *American* continue the story:

"The women fought the police tooth and nail. Some of them

fell fainting in the crush, only to be stepped on by their sister fighters, who, hatless some of them, their faces scratched, their hair awry, fought on, for they believed that Robert Goelet was the duke, and they would have risked their lives for one look at the fortunate peer. The carriage moved slowly, almost inch by inch, to the church entrance. There the police had cleared the space under the canopy, the sides of which came down to the sidewalk, closing in the passageway to the entrance. Women grasped with frenzied fingers at the canvas. Other women richly gowned went

DEPUTATION OF ENGLISH GIRLS ASK MR. CHAMBERLAIN FOR A PROTECTIVE DUTY ON AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

[Mr. Chamberlain himself married an American wife.]

—*The Queen* (London).

down on their hands and knees and tried to wriggle under the canvas and get inside the passage ahead of the bride. . . . . .

"Twenty or more women on the outside had sprawled down and, lifting the folds of the canopy, had crawled underneath it and were facing the bride as she approached. The police drove them back as the bride approached, but with their heads still showing they watched with self-satisfied smiles the passing of the procession, and retired to tell their less fortunate friends of the sight. Several other women who were caught trying to crawl under the canvas were caught half-way by the policemen. One policeman grabbed a woman by her foot as she was disappearing beneath the canopy. Shrieking wildly, she clung tightly to the canvas. Other policemen took a hand and finally the woman was drawn out, smiling and happy. She had seen the bride. . . . . .

"When the bridal party emerged from the church, the same scenes were repeated. Women brushed the police aside and fought each other to get to the side of the carriage containing the young duchess. All thought of propriety was cast aside, and two women thrust their faces almost inside the carriage window. They were dragged away by a policeman, and the Duke of Roxburghe, his face flushed with anger, drew the curtains down and ordered the coachman to drive on. The departure of the bride relieved the congestion somewhat, but also paved the way for the final act of lawlessness. Defying all authority, the mob of women swept into the church as the doors were thrown open to allow the invited guests to depart, and with ravenous hands descended upon the decorations. In half an hour there was not a bud or a flower, a palm, a streamer, or a bit of ribbon left. One woman snapped asunder the chancel-rail and led a group of several score up to the foot of the altar, from which the decorations disappeared in a trice. For an hour after the ceremony had been performed there was a constant stream of bedraggled women passing down Fifth Avenue, each bearing some trophy from the church in which the Duke of Roxburghe had made Miss May Goelet his bride."

The New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"Granting the delirious sincerity of the affair, we think it contains a moral for the fashionable rich. The American public expects of them more generous display of their intimate joys. The inconveniences arising yesterday from an impromptu celebration might have been wholly avoided had the bride's family grasped this great truth and consulted royal precedents. Troops of our crack squadron should have preceded the carriages, artillerymen should have guarded the church, military bands amused the populace, and after the ceremony the bridal party and escort should have followed an advertised line of march, distributing favors as they progressed. Meanwhile, improvised fountains might appropriately have run wine in front of the church and the clubs, while a discreet distribution of coal would have prevented the untoward incident of the fifteen women and the coal-hole. In short, the wedding bells of the rich should be not only merry, but regular in their tintinnabulations.

"Those who with aristocratic aloofness desire to hide their nuptial light under a bushel should be warned. The singular moderation shown by our women yesterday may not be repeated. Nothing but native tact prevented them from distributing the orange blossoms, the jewels, the veil, and the gown as souvenirs. But the proverbial forbearance and good nature of our American crowds must not be put to too great a strain. For the extremely rich or notorious the alternative is plain—either the elusive method of Senator Platt, which has its selfish advantages, or some such reasonable and ordered publicity as we have urged upon our best society."

The police report on the affair gives the impression that the newspaper accounts were somewhat exaggerated.

WAGE REDUCTIONS.

TEN-per-cent. cuts in the wages of steel and cotton mill workers again bring up the question of hard times, and this time in a way that affects the "full dinner-pail." The steel-workers, we are assured in a despatch from Pittsburg, will not suffer an actual decrease in pay, but will have to turn out 10 per cent. more work for the same wages. The Fall River cotton-mill operatives, however, to the number of about 28,000, will experience a 10-per-cent. decrease, altho they "will still be getting the wages of normal times," so one manufacturer says. Samuel Gompers, president of the National Federation of Labor, anticipates a general wage-reduction movement, and advises the labor-unions to resist it by strikes. The cotton-mill cut is discussed as follows by the New York *Evening Post:*

"The cut at Fall River is no surprise to any one acquainted with the industry, for it has been a well-understood fact for months past that there could be little profit in manufacturing without an advance in the price of finished products. Granting that the excessive quotations on cotton are due as much to natural conditions as to manipulation, there is still the question of the purchasing power of the community to be considered. A favorite argument with both cotton and wool manufacturers in recent years has been that the public would be forced to buy at any price. This has been shown to be a fallacy this year in the wool manufacturing industry; and evidently fears are entertained that the doctrine will prove equally ineffective in cotton.

"In fact, it has already proved a failure in the export trade. During September the exports of cotton cloths were only 16,315,864 yards, against 39,235,959 yards in the corresponding month last year. For the first nine months of 1903 they were 316,852,485 yards, against 419,103,371 yards. The really significant feature of the situation is the great drop in the shipments to China—from 23,759,038 yards in September, 1902, to 3,377,050 yards in September, 1903, and from 278,651,517 yards for the nine months of 1902 to 167,966,879 for the same period this year. Two facts are to be noted: First, there has been avery great increase in the spindleage of this country in recent years; and, second, the rapidly enlarging consumption of foreign cotton goods by China has furnished an outlet for this augmented production. The slump in the Chinese demand, occasioned by the high quotations made by our manufacturers, has greatly enlarged the offerings in the home market, where increased economy on the part of final consumers has already begun to be witnessed.

"Hence it is the inevitable which has occurred. The cost of production must be reduced, and wages, as is usually the case,

must suffer first. There can be little doubt that the movement will not be confined to Fall River, but will extend to the other southern New England manufacturing centers, and eventually to the northern New England textile communities—that is, to the fine-goods mills. The question, of course, is, How will the operatives take the new situation? The presumption is that they will recognize its inevitable character and refrain from strikes."

The steel trust could maintain its wage schedule, the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks, if it was not so busily engaged in Wall Street. It remarks:

"The swollen volume of 'securities' floating and swaying over the stock market and tugging at the pockets of thousands of unwary investors is the ominous shadow over an industry that ought to be impregnable in the United States. It is to keep this from collapsing that prices are held up and expenses retrenched, when, with solid capital and reasonable profits, there would have been a great surplus fund and resources to withstand the siege of a few adverse months without making consumers and workmen pay for it."

PROGRESS OF MUNICIPAL REFORM IN AMERICA.

IN seven of fifteen typical American cities the reform element has gained the upper hand; in five, the efforts at municipal reform are succeeding slowly but surely; in three, all efforts have so far been unavailing. This is a summing up of present conditions as given in an article in the New York *Times* by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of *The Review of Reviews*. His remarks are based chiefly upon a series of fifteen papers on municipal reform contributed to *The Times* by as many different writers. "It is here in the great metropolis of the country," he writes, "that municipal reform work has achieved the best results, and is deservedly having the most beneficent influence upon good citizenship in a hundred cities throughout the length and breadth of the land." Even tho it does suffer a relapse now and then, Dr. Shaw believes that "New York is morally certain by such means in the long run to maintain its place in the list of those great modern cities that are managed in an honest and enlightened way for the health, comfort, and general advantage of their people."

In Chicago, too, reform is giving a good account of itself. There has been organized in that city for the past seven years the Voters' Municipal League. This league publishes a record of every candidate for local office, and indorses men of good record, whether Republicans or Democrats. The league resembles the Citizens' Union of New York, and Dr. Shaw observes that it has succeeded in driving out of the Board of Aldermen every man whom it disapproves. Other leagues are following in its footsteps. To quote:

"The reform of the aldermanic body has been followed by the establishment of high standards in appointive office. Alongside of the Voters' Municipal League and made up largely of the same men, is the Legislative Voters' League, which undertakes to see that Chicago is represented at Springfield, the state capital, by men who can be depended upon to oppose measures detrimental to the best interests of the city.

"There is another organization, the Citizens' Association, now conducted by men who made the Voters' Municipal League so powerful, and this association has especially devoted itself to the reform of the system of assessing and collecting taxes, and to the toning up of the civil service of the city. The Civic Federation and the Union of Improvement Clubs are organizations which have achieved good results in Chicago.

"Thus the great fight for common honesty in Chicago's municipal government has resulted in a very thoroughgoing victory. There will follow, in due time, those improvements in the paving and cleaning of the city, and in other of its services, which in a community as intelligent as Chicago are sure to come where 'grafting' has been eliminated."

The redemption of St. Louis from a corrupt administration is fresh in the minds of the people, and there is little need to review the work of Circuit Attorney Folk and Mayor Wells in prosecuting the members of the Council and Board of Aldermen who accepted the bribes for granting of certain street-railway franchises. Honesty and efficiency have been brought into the general work of the city, and "it remains to be seen how well St. Louis will sustain the work of Folk and Wells." In spite of the criticism that has been heaped on Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, Dr. Shaw believes that his administration is working for the public welfare, and that it is almost free from "grafting" and "boodling." Minneapolis, we are informed, "has shown remarkable efficiency in solving the creative problems of a new center of urban life," altho it recently obtained a "wholly ill-proportioned notoriety" through the exposure of corruption in the police department, which involved Mayor Ames. Both Portland, Ore., and New Orleans are dominated by the reform spirit.

In Boston, Baltimore, Toledo, Detroit, and San Francisco, the efforts at reform have made fair progress. Boston, the writer declares, "has accomplished a good deal of excellent municipal work within the past ten years," but it has at present "little to report that is definitely instructive to the country." Baltimore has given evidences of ability to carry on an honest municipal government, but it has "suffered much through the intrusion of party politics in city affairs and gross corruption at the polls." The new charter of the city focuses responsibility upon the mayor and other officials, and carefully guards the finances. Toledo has made much progress in recent years, and is almost free from the "sordid plight of a boss-ridden city like Cincinnati." In Detroit a Municipal League is at work, very much on the Chicago plan, and in San Francisco the reform movement is upon the whole making substantial advance.

On the other hand, the efforts to reform Pittsburg have been unavailing, and Cincinnati, Dr. Shaw observes, "is more deeply than ever sunk in the mire of the boss rule of Mr. Cox and his Republican machine. Municipal reform there, as at Pittsburg, lies in the future. The reformers are learning that they must go about their work in a business fashion." In regard to Philadelphia, Dr. Shaw quotes from the paper by Gordon H. Cilley, who devotes himself to the situation at present existing under Mayor John Weaver. Mr. Cilley's paper, says Dr. Shaw, does not "set forth any fundamental improvement in the citizenship of Philadelphia, which would indicate that good government is henceforth to be secured as a public right, and by intelligent effort, rather than as a more or less accidental favor from the controlling party machine."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wilson is the only member of the Cabinet who openly encourages grafting.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

NOW the Chinese are talking of going to war with Russia. As possible race suicide, this looks like the limit.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IT is announced that the new Panama republic has a provisional government. Uncle Sam is probably furnishing the provisions.—*The Washington Post.*

A SCIENTIST estimates that the earth will last for 100,000,000 years longer. This will give Russia plenty of time to evacute Manchuria.—*The Kansas City Star.*

THE fact that McClellan has won a victory is not as surprising as such an announcement would have been forty years ago.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SPECULATORS in real estate who held on to their lots until the boom burst will understand about how Colombia feels at present.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"SWING Low, Sweet Chariot," was one of the songs of the campaign in New York. Instead of swinging Low, the chariot ran over him.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MARY MACLANE is getting near to her readers. She says she does not know what she will write about in her next book and they do not know what she wrote about in her last.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

NOT HURT.—While Tom Sharkey was driving on the New York Speedway his horse bolted and the "Sailor" was thrown from his runabout. Fortunately he landed on his head.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. GOMPERS has warned employers that they must not try to take advantage of dull times to reduce wages. It is possible, however, that in cases in which the employer has no money to pay his men, he will be permitted to close down the factory.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

LETTERS AND ART.

AUTHORS' VIEWS OF REVIEWING.

THE plan of a literary journal in which every author should criticize his own book was once broached by Samuel Coleridge, but never seems to have been realized. At first sight it doubtless seems improper that a writer should express his opinion about his own work. "Even novelists who advertise themselves by wearing long hair and eccentric costumes, by babbling to reviewers about themselves and their methods and by 'nobbling the press' so far as in them lies, will shrink from reviewing themselves," says Mr. Andrew Lang. And yet, adds the same writer, "Sir Walter Scott did it, better than any other man could have done it, in *The Quarterly Review*. Macaulay said that, if he reviewed his own 'History of England,' he could considerably damage its reputation; and no man then in England could probably have criticized Macaulay so well, and so tartly, as Macaulay himself. M. Jules Lemaître does criticize his own plays, at least he used to do so, just like those of other people." Mr. Lang proposes a new periodical, *Every Man His Own Reviewer*, and goes on to say (in an article in the New York *Independent*, October 29):

"Setting aside persons of mere empty vanity, who can not see things as they are, it is my impression that authors and artists would be the best critics of their own works. The first time that a writer opens his own volume, after it has gone beyond his control, is usually a moment of bitter disenchantment. He is likely—at least I am likely, to perceive misprints, and clumsy sentences, awkward or obscure, which in some mysterious way escaped his notice when he read, time after time, his proof-sheets. No hurried critic is half so likely to find out and censure these things as the author himself. He throws his book aside, and wants never to see it again. Give us my new literary journal and he will joyfully condemn his mistakes. Perhaps his publisher may not enjoy this frankness; that is another question. Long ago I was asked by a newspaper editor to review, anonymously, a volume of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' to which I had contributed an article on Molière. Too late for correction I had discovered errors which only a person who had worked hard at the subject was likely to notice. These blunders I rebuked, but the editor of the 'Encyclopædia' was not pleased by my candor. Perhaps publishers may agree with that editor.

"Apart from little slips in dates and facts, an author is never so well fitted to write his book as just after he has let it pass out of his hands. He now at last sees his topic steadily and sees it whole. Hitherto he has only seen it piecemeal. Now he knows that he ought to have handled it differently; that in one place he ought to have been more copious, in another more condensed. Perhaps in a difficult historical problem he ought, as it were, to have given the judge's summing up, not the arguments and the minute investigation of evidence in detail, which it is the business of the advocates on either side of the question to produce. These might be relegated to an appendix, where scarce any one will read them. But just as few will read them where they stand in the body of the work. The public will skip them, a bad thing for the book and its author.

"That author, at all events, now sees all round his subject, as he never saw all round it before, and, therefore, he is most competent to criticize it, or he ought to be. My new invented periodical would give him his opportunity."

The Bookman (November) presents an interesting budget of authors' views of reviewers, in the shape of letters sent in reply to an editorial request for opinions on this subject. James Lane Allen writes:

"Some critics seem to understand my books, some do not; but the general result of all criticism has been a very fair and just appreciation of any book that I have ever written. Sometimes a review will contain errors of statement—not of opinion—unaccountable except upon the supposition that the writer of it had not read all of the book in question, and that the part he had read had been read inaccurately. At other times a review bears evidences of a reading more thoughtful and thorough than could have been believed possible. Some of the best—much the best—criticism is to be found in the newspapers of the country. There are many reasons why this should be true. On the whole, I believe that the reviews in the best newspapers of the country are better than those in the magazines. I have occasionally found instances in which a critic would pick out what he regarded a flaw in a book—even the solitary item of a date—and throw all the rest away. As I do not like to charge motives, I accept the fact and do not philosophize. If he is pleased, so am I."

Owen Wister has a very poor opinion of the American critic. "I am very sorry indeed," he says, "for any good American critic—the sort who has for his ideals Sainte-Beuve, Sarcey, Lemaître, Anatole France. Such a critic is a lonely man upon our soil, unlistened to, uncared for, wasting his sweetness on an air more desert than anywhere reading and writing are practised." And Gertrude Atherton observes: "My own experience, from first to last, proves that all reviews might just as well remain unwritten." We quote, in conclusion, Mr. Marion Crawford's letter:

"I should find it very hard to give an account of my relations with the critics. I only read such criticisms of my books as I am given to understand deserve attention. These are generally handed to me by one or two or three persons whose opinions I esteem. My experience is, therefore, limited, but I may honestly say that the criticisms which I read and which certainly belong to the highest class of such work, are generally conscientious and often acute. So far as I am aware, I have more to be grateful for than to resent in what has been written about my work."

THE REIGN OF THE SPECTACULAR.

"THE obvious holds unchallenged sway." "The deeds that are conspicuous, the ideas that are garish, the literature that is episodic and pictorial, gain the popular favor." "The eye of the senses is regnant." "Surface-impressions satisfy." "There is a craze for pictures and pageants apart from their essential or even relative value." Such are some of the sentences in an indictment of modern thought and life penned by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble, a New England writer. She cites "the clergyman who uses an angling-line and bait as illustration in his sermon, the 'reportorial artist' who haunts the President and 'catches five facial expressions' during an earnest address, the prolix hack-writer who produces an emblazoned book of travel in countries that he has never seen, the hostess who entertains by a flaring vaudeville," as illustrations of the prevailing tendency; and adds: "Speakers of renown may find listeners to a discourse upon some scientific or literary theme, but even such are occasionally startled by the inquiry, 'Haven't you some lectures with lantern slides?'" She says further (in the Chicago *Dial*, November 1):

"Comment is needless upon the supremacy of the pictorial journal, and upon the scanty discrimination, among the mass of readers, as to literary or artistic merits. Only experience could make credible the fact that in homes, refined in other ways, the 'picture section' of the Sunday newspaper is given to the children as amusement,—lofty pabulum for the traditional, if not lineal, descendants of the Puritans! Lowell's words are relevant: 'Good taste may not be necessary to salvation or to success in life, but it is one of the most powerful factors of civilization.'

"The alliance of picture and text dates back even to the crude woodcuts of Caxton's 'Game and Play of the Chesse' in 1476, and the early broadsides down to Bewick and his successors. Pictorial and literary art have been reciprocally stimulating. Hiram Powers's 'Greek Slave' evoked one of Mrs. Browning's most tender sonnets. Giotto's portrait of Dante inspired Lowell to rare verse. . . . Because of the usefulness of such commingled art of a high grade one must the more deplore the bizarre in text and illustration. Perhaps with prevision of this danger, Wordsworth wrote his sonnet on 'Illustrated Books and Magazines,' with its warning:

> Avaunt this vile abuse of pictured page!
> Must eyes be all in all, the tongue and ear
> Nothing? Heaven keep us from a lower stage!

"As a natural means of educating the starved imaginations of children, victims of the lifeless, statistical text-books of the past,

as a road to forming word-concepts and moral ideas, picture-studies have been of inestimable value. A few far-seeing students of pedagogy, however, have sounded the alarm against excess of picture-teaching, lest it defeat its end and leave inert both mind and fancy. To cultivate individual ideas, to reduce subjective interpretations of life and letters, is the desideratum of all education; such results are often hindered by excess of scenic material."

Mrs. Marble goes on to speak of the fashion of dramatized novels as an expression of the effort to keep pace with the "melodramatic trend of modern life":

"In the effort to adapt fiction of the most delicate literary quality to the stage, there is generally a loss of subtle charm, both in characterization and emotional development. To hasten in unveiling the gradual mental processes, in response to the demands of the stage, is to detract from subtlety and strength. After witnessing a few of the popular dramatizations of romance one can appreciate the dread of Charlotte Brontë when she heard that 'Jane Eyre' was to be staged, and her unwillingness to witness it; and can sympathize with the sarcasm of a present-day novelist to her playwright, 'I congratulate you upon the success with which you have dramatized the *title* of my novel.'

"To justify the excess of melodrama and the dramatized romance the half-truth has been reiterated, 'After all, we go to the theater to see a spectacle.' In gratifying this surface-pleasure, which is really only a means to an end, we have forgotten the primal use of the stage for religious and moral culture. There may seem a radicalism in the proposed experiment, in one or two specific cases, to unite the theater and the church; yet such would be only a return to historical models. The revival of the best moralities, heralded by 'Everyman,' will achieve more than passing amusement or merely intellectual culture. The dramaturgic devices in such plays will not submerge the motive and symbolism, and the drama will thus become a potent religious agency, as it was in the days before the reign of Puritanism. The inventions and mechanical devices used in producing 'Ben Hur' occasioned wonder in the world of art and science; the religious element and the personalities, however, were subservient to the glittering pageant, in marked contrast to the simple and soul-stirring miracle-plays at Ober-Ammergau, Brixlegg, and other peasant villages in Southern Europe."

As an influence to counteract melodrama and sensationalism, Mrs. Marble suggests a revival of the best comedies of the past, and adaptation of fiction with gently satiric vein. "Shakespeare's comedies," she says, "are ever popular. Why not more frequent presentation of Molière and Goldsmith and Sheridan?" She continues:

"Novels of society offer excellent material for dramatization; but those should be chosen which will educate as well as amuse. Mr. Howells's farces are always successful. Why would not many of his novels, if dramatized with skill, offer enjoyable comedy? 'The Landlord at Lion's Head' and 'The Kentons,' without further enumeration, contain pictorial elements cleverly interwoven with subtle wit; while underlying all elements is the true love for honest humanity. American fiction has reproduced, with scenic brilliance, pictures of varied sections which might well allure the dramatist. The social contrasts in large cities have as yet been merely outlined. Why should not the tragedies and comedies of 'the other half' afford scope for drama as thrilling and corrective as its oral and written recital by Mr. Riis?"

There are indications to-day of a tendency toward a saner life, concludes Mrs. Marble:

"In many communities nobler standards already rebuke mere affluence and gaud. There is a general recognition of nature's restorative for the strain of city life,—a life melodramatic in its seething streets by daylight not less than in its illusive forms around the footlights. Surviving the artificial and the sensational rises the excelsior of the true artist,—the creation and illumination of the vital. Elements of such endeavor are cemented in Mr. Garland's ideal for individual and universal service: 'Life is the model, truth is the master, the heart of the man himself is the motive-power.'"

SUDERMANN'S "REACTIONARY" POLITICAL PLAY.

NEVER popular with the critics, tho successful with the public, Herman Sudermann, who has so long been regarded as a sort of German Ibsen, a radical and iconoclast, finds himself now accused of desertion of the cause of idealism and liberalism. His new play, just produced at Berlin, is a comedy of a puzzling and unusual character. There is no romantic element in it. It is a political satire apparently, but the critics are unable to agree exactly whom or what the dramatist satirizes, and what the essential moral of the rather singular plot really is.

The performance was a brilliant one, according to the critics, but the audience, which had expected something highly original and significant and daring, left the theater disappointed and perplexed.

The comedy is called "Der Sturmgeselle Socrates" ["Socrates of the Storm Society" is the nearest English equivalent], and describes the activities and adventures of a group of old revolutionists (Forty-eighters), who maintained a secret organization called "Sturmgesellen," a term suggestive of the storm-and-stress period of German history. They met regularly for perfectly innocent purposes, and remained true to their old social theories. The play is supposed to picture the irrepressible conflict between idealism and life, between reform, tradition, and progress.

The plot, in brief, is as follows:

Tho the existence of this "revolutionary" society of dreamers who do nothing and live on their memories is known to the Landrath, the magistrate of the district who had once denounced them and for whom they have withering contempt, the members are not molested. They hold their meetings in a little inn, dispute and canvass current questions, and glory in the fanciful names they have given themselves to emphasize their radicalism. The leader is called Socrates, his real name being Hartmeyer, and his associates are respectively known as Bruno, Catiline, Spinoza, etc. Socrates is a dentist by profession. Of the others, one is a teacher, one a minister, and so on. All are respectable citizens of a provincial town, and the "social order" is quite safe so far as they are concerned; yet they imagine that the authorities are passive only because of their ignorance of this "Sturmgesellen" band.

One evening, when these ex-revolutionists are in session, they are informed by the innkeeper that the Landrath is inquiring after Socrates (the dentist and leader of the group). General apprehension is excited. What can he want? Has he, perchance, discovered the conspiracy, and is he going to denounce the "Sturmgesellen," as he had done years before?

The Landrath appears in person, and the bold warriors of reform dare not even refuse to shake hands with him. He explains his errand—a most peculiar but harmless one. It appears that a prince of a reigning house was honoring the town with his presence, and that one of his dogs was suffering from toothache and needed the services of a skilled dentist. Socrates is asked to perform this operation. That would mean prestige and a fat fee.

But Socrates wrathfully declines. He would gladly relieve the suffering of any ordinary dog; but a princely dog he can not treat without violence to his social principles. The Landrath permits himself a veiled threat, for he is in possession of all the "secrets" of the society. Socrates manfully persists in his refusal.

Unfortunately he has a son, who, tho a member of the society, is a "modern" reformer, a practical Social-Democrat, an opportunist. He performs the service his father has scornfully declined. Socrates sternly demands his expulsion from the society. He disowns the traitorous son and drives him from the parental home. The society is terribly exercised over this painful affair, and a fatal split is threatened.

Finally, the Landrath, again invading a session of the "Sturmgesellen," informs them that the records of their meeting have fallen into his hands; that he knows that they have condemned him to perpetual exclusion from fit human intercourse, and that they are liable to severe punishment. Consternation ensues. What is going to happen?

After some fencing and solemn moralizing, the Landrath produces a mysterious case. When opened, it is found to contain a decoration. The prince had graciously bestowed the "ribbon" on the

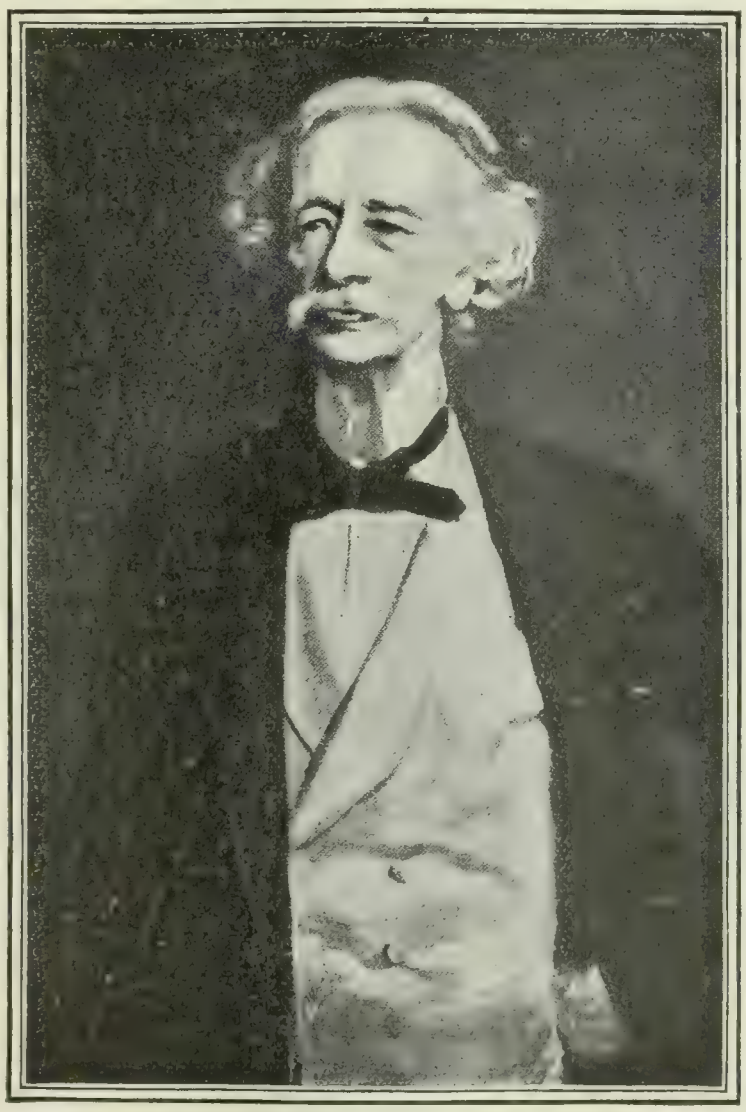
father for the service rendered the distinguished dog by the son. Shall Socrates accept the decoration? His civic sentiments forbid; his vanity urges acceptance. His wife, alas! is on the side of the lower and selfish nature. He puts on the decoration, then repents and sobs bitterly; but when the inward conflict is over, vanity is found ascendant and triumphant."

This is the substance of a four-act tragi-comedy. Some critics assume that the moral is simply that vanity is more potent than "reform" convictions; but those who are friendly to Sudermann dismiss this as far too shallow and lame a lesson for an artistic playwright and progressive thinker to attempt to teach. According to them, the play shows that the old liberalism is obsolete, and that the ideas of '48 must give way to those of modern socialism —strenuous, practical, energetic, and appropriate to present conditions of life. It is not denied, however, that the work is rather feeble and lacking in realism and vitality, in color and strength.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SARGENT'S INSIGHT INTO CHARACTER.

SINCE the recent visit of Sargent to this country and the exhibition in Boston last summer of the group of portraits executed by him while here, additional interest has been manifested in his portraits. Two new studies of his work—an appreciation by Mrs. Meynell prefixed to a volume of reproductions in photogravure of Sargent's paintings, and an essay by Royal Cortissoz in *Scribner's Magazine* (November)—contain some interesting observations upon his penetrative power. Mrs. Meynell says:

"It is evident that Mr. Sargent has a keen insight for the signs of the races; there is, as it were, the knack of Spain in his 'Taleo,' something neither Italian nor Oriental, but proper to the spirit of the populace of this one peninsula, a somewhat deep-toned gaiety, a laugh in grave notes, and a kind of defiance—at least in the women. If the men have the nature of tenors, the women there have the nature of contraltos. In the 'Javanese Dancer,' the flat-footed, flat-handed action of the extreme East, a grace that has nothing to do with Raffaelle, is rendered with a delightful, amused, and sympathetic appreciation; the long code of Italian convention disappears: the slender Javanese dancer has weight—a confession of gravitation, whereas the accidental dance makes light of it. All that is alien here the painter sees to the quick. When Mr. Sargent paints an American—the portrait of Mr. Roosevelt, for example—the eye has the look of America, the national habit is in the figure and head. No caricaturist has so much as attempted this aspect, because the caricaturist apparently never sees it, but thinks he sees something else—happily; for the real signs of nation and race are too fine and good for inhuman burlesque: we may be glad to see them reserved for worthy and, in truth, more humorous eyes. Every man in his humor is every man in the humor of his fathers—and of the soil. In like manner Mr. Sargent paints an Englishwoman with all the accents, all the negatives, all the slight things that are partly elegant and partly dowdy—one can hardly tell which of these two—the characteristics that remove her, further than any woman, from the peasant and the land, further than an artificial Parisian. Mr. Sargent perceives these, never forcing the signs, for force would destroy anything so delicate."



MR. SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF COVENTRY PATMORE.

A more specialized aspect of Mr. Sargent's penetrative power is exhibited by Mrs. Meynell in an anecdotal passage that we quote:

"I rather report another's murmuring than my own (the murmuring of one who prizes Mr. Sargent's genius in such a degree as no one can outdo) if I aver that he tells us in a portrait, now and then, such a fact as that a man has or has not slept well. When he has something finer to show us, I do not think Mr. Sargent shows us that, but the graver conditions of life are so visible to him, and their aspect is so plain in the reflection of his pictures, that it is told of one portrait that a physician made a diagnosis of it and named a malady until then uncertain—a disorder that has a characteristic effect upon bearing and expression. The ordinary eye might see in the expression nothing but a kind of demonstrative health. It is, moreover, interesting in the case of this portrait to know that the painter, at work on one of the finest pictures of his wonderful gallery, a picture magnificently arranged, was keen as well as large of sight, and saw both the pictorial beauty of the accessories and the difference between the look of another woman of the world and the look of this one, who wears her jewels with an almost secret difference. If the story is true—well; if it is not true, it has been aptly invented by one who must know something of Mr. Sargent's manner of seeing and of perceiving what he sees."

Mr. Cortissoz takes up the same point, implying something of doubt and something of extenuation:

"People complain that Mr. Sargent violates the secret recesses of human vanity and brings hidden, because unlovely, traits out into the light of day; that his candor with the brush is startling, to say the least, and sometimes even perilous. He is accused not simply of painting his sitter, 'wart and all,' but of exaggerating the physical ormoral disfigurement. If this is true, there is something humorous in the spectacle, which is constantly being presented, of men and women running the risk. But the risk is not so great as it seems. . . . He does not betray his sitter. He takes his or her essential traits and makes them the stuff of a kind of pictorial demonstration, interesting us in them profoundly. Few of his sitters seem, as we see them on the canvas, to have been passive on his hands. The electric currents of a duel are in the air. Character has thrown down its challenge, the painter has taken it up, and the result is a work in which character is fused with design, plays its part in the artistic unit as powerfully, and almost as vividly, as any one of the tangible facts of the portrait. . . . Complaint is apt to come, I fear, from those who can not understand that the business of the portrait-painter is to tell the truth. That the truth happens to strike Mr. Sargent as a factor in portraiture of no less constructive importance than form or color is simply one of the proofs of his adequacy."

"There is a good story of the late Coventry Patmore and the portrait of him by Mr. Sargent which now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. Basil Champneys, in his biography of the poet, relates that when the work was finished and he went down to Lymington to see what the original declared to be 'the best portrait which Sargent, or probably any other painter, had ever painted,' it struck him as inclining toward caricature. Patmore asked for his opinion. 'I told him,' says Mr. Champneys, 'that if the picture had been extended downward there must have appeared the handle of a whip, and that he would then have been fully revealed

as a sort of Southern planter on the point of thrashing his slaves and exclaiming, "You damned niggers!"' Patmore was pleased. 'He always delighted in any tribute to his grasp of active life, and prided himself on his power of dealing blows to the adversary.' Mr. Sargent had missed the aspect of 'seer,' which in later years had alone seemed to Mr. Champneys characteristic of his friend. Is posterity the loser? Will it receive a false impression of Patmore? I doubt it."

REBIRTH OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

"ONE of the most important reform movements in the history of civilization," says Mr. Stanhope Sims, of the editorial staff of *Japan and America* (New York), was crowned with success when the Japanese Government recently declared in favor of the adoption of the "Roman letter" throughout the national domain. "A rare opportunity," he adds, "is presented to the Japanese and to us in this generation of witnessing, if we choose, what will probably be the most sweeping transformation that has ever taken place in the language of a great nation." He says further (in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, November):

"The Romaji [Roman Letter] reform movement is not of recent origin. The more liberal Japanese scholars, indeed, have never been satisfied with their writing, and as soon as the simplicity of the Roman character became known in Japan a movement was started to adopt it. A society was organized to promote the reform and called itself the Romajikai, or Roman Letter Society. But the first of these reformers met with defeat, chiefly because the scholars had found that the knowledge of the old and difficult writing gave to mere learning an autocratic and exalted state. Within the last few years, however, there has been renewed activity on the part of the friends of the Romaji movement. Many of the Japanese in New York city have been especially enthusiastic and persistent. The result of these latest efforts is found in the official sanction of the reform.

"The pertinacity of the Japanese in clinging to the Chinese ideographs has astonished all who have observed the facility with which these plastic people have adapted themselves to new conditions. It was not due to an aversion to change, for they had changed their entire civilization. It was largely due to the fact that there was, and still is, among the Japanese a deep veneration for the old Chinese characters. They have a peculiar charm and individuality of their own. Besides, they come nearer to being a universal language than any other language has been or will be. Compared with their wide demesne, Russian seems a neighborhood dialect, and English but a provincial tongue. This broad universality is due to the fact that a Chinese sign stands for an idea and not a word. A certain sign of two simple strokes means 'man,' and may be read instantly by some 600,000,000 people into fifty or one hundred languages or dialects. Such an ancient masterpiece of human art and ingenuity could not be lightly abandoned in favor of a new system of writing that was neither beautiful nor venerable."

The great advantages of the Roman letter over the old system, however, gradually broke down native prejudices. It came to be recognized that the Western alphabet was more easily learned, read, and "set up" in a printing-shop; could be written more rapidly with pen or typewriter; and had a greater definiteness and fixity of form and meaning. As a result of the adoption of the new system, the Japanse language is likely to undergo important changes. "Gramatical forms," we are told, "will be greatly reduced in number; an alphabet will displace the syllabaries; the numberless 'honorifics' and 'humble' forms, now heard in every sentence, will be lopped off as unsuited to the succinct and close-girt speech of the modern world; and the awkward and tottering sentences of Japanese will be reconstructed and disciplined until they shall march in the new literature of Japan in as trim and beautiful order as the splendid troops of the empire." We quote in conclusion:

"The reform, however, will mean, both for Japan and the outside world, very much more than the simplification of the Japanese language. It will mean, chiefly, the opening of a new era in Japanese literature. For the first time in its history the Japanese will be a true literary language. Heretofore, the national tongue has been kept a close prisoner in the citadels of scholars. It is not known to the people, from whose hearts must spring the true poets and thinkers of the land. The scholars have produced labored and valuable volumes on grammar, philosophy, and history; but the Japanese have no great poet,—no Dante, no Shakespeare, no Firdousi, not even a sweet singer like Keats. And yet the words of the language are marvelously beautiful, filled with tenderest sentiment, surcharged with exquisite and mystic suggestion. It has not even a great creator of tales, like Sadi, or Froissart, or Boccaccio, or Dumas. And yet no people has a history richer in material for story and romance. Balzac would have reveled, as a future Balzac shall revel, in the 'fresh woods and pastures new' of this once fierce and terrible, now mystic, dreamy, and poetic land. And yet the greatest, certainly the most popular, romanticist of Japan is the story-teller, Encho, who, like an Arab Maddah, told to chance audiences his half-improvised tales as he fashioned them anew in his fancy.

"After simplifying the language, and, at the same time, making it more plastic and more pliant, this great reform will restore it as a new gift and inspiration to the rejuvenated minds and hearts of Japan. What may not this exquisitely poetic, imaginative, and alert race fashion out of such splendid material as their strong and beautiful language and their marvelous, artistic temperament? We may justly expect the dawning and the early day of a magnificent literature in Japan. Alphonse Daudet once said, in speaking of Turgeneff: 'What a luxury it must be to have a great, big, untrodden barbaric language to wade into!' The Japanese is a 'great, big, untrodden,' tho not entirely a 'barbaric,' language. It is essentially fresh, as fresh as Greek in the time of Homer, as Italian in the time of Dante, as English in the time of Shakespeare; and its singers under the new inspiration will soon show that, like Marlowe, they have in them 'those brave sublunary things that the first poets had.'

"To the outside world the reform will mean the real opening of Japan. Japan will lose much of its mystery and charm, but it will add much to its prosperity and advance its civilization. Where one foreigner now stammers or halts in his efforts to speak or read Japanese, a thousand will soon read and speak it with ease. Travelers, traders, and investors will hasten to explore a new and profitable field, and the daily press of Japan, intelligible at last, will reveal the life and thought of the people. This fuller knowledge of Japanese life will serve to make Japanese literature a portion of the treasure of the educated world. As the Renaissance gave life and voice to Greek art, so the knowledge of the Japanese language will create for us the delicate, almost evanescent, art of Japan."

NOTES.

The Stage Aspirant is the title of a new monthly journal, edited by John William Schmidt and published in New York.

THE verses in Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories" have been set to music by Edward German, the eminent English composer.

THE prize awarded this year by the Nobel Foundation for notable achievement in literature is to be divided between Henrik Ibsen and Björnstjerne Björnsen.

MME. ADELINA PATTI received $8,100 out of the receipts of her concert in Philadelphia on November 9. Her manager, Robert Grau, states that this is the highest sum ever paid to one artist for a single performance.

THE article quoted in our issue of November 7 from *The Monthly Review* (London), under the heading, "The Parlous Condition of English Prose," was also printed in *The Reader* (New York), and should have been credited to that magazine.

AMERICAN art-students, says Mr. L. Scott Dabo, a writer in *The Arena* (November), make a mistake when they seek an "artistic atmosphere" in Europe. "To go abroad in search of beauty," he adds, "betrays soul poverty. The American who fails to find beauty in American landscape or artistic atmosphere among his fellow students will never find either abroad, whatever he may induce himself to think. After the student has been thoroughly formed at home and merged into the artist, and not before, will he be capable of appreciating at its true value what the rest of the world has to offer."

THE cosmopolitan character of the German universities appears from the fact that out of a total of 37,815 regularly entered students, there are, according to the computations ot the *Strassburg Post*, not fewer then 2,731 foreign, or 7.2 per cent of the total contingent. This element is very unevenly distributed among the universities, Berlin, Leipsig and Heidelberg being the favorites of foreigners. Berlin reports 876 foreigners, Leipsig 406; and Heidelberg, 197. The nationalities represented include Russian, Swiss, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Turkish, Japanese, etc.; and of course there are many English and American students.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CRYSTALLIZATION AND LIFE.

A CRYSTAL, altho not alive, has some of the features of living substance. It has definite form, and when placed in an appropriate environment it will grow, preserving its form while enlarging its dimensions. It is, perhaps, in this process of growth that it imitates most closely the phenomena of the organic world. A French experimenter, Dr. Stéphane Leduc, of Nantes, has been observing what takes place when mixed solutions of crystallizable substances and colloids (gummy or gluey substances) are allowed to dry. Such a mixture represents more closely the constitution of an organic body than does a crystallizable substance alone. Dr. Leduc believes that he has discovered a method of investigation that may throw light on all kinds of growth. To illustrate it he publishes in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris) a note, part of which we translate below. The figures obtained by Dr. Leduc are analogous to frost-tracings on window-panes, or, better still, to the figures left on a smooth pavement where a thin layer of sticky mud and water—a colloid and a crystalloid—has frozen and then dried. His description is as follows:

"When a pure colloid solution is allowed to dry, we get an amorphous, homogeneous, isotropic solid. If we have previously added to the solution a crystallizable substance, we obtain regular forms that are not those of ordinary crystals, but that evidently result from the intervention, during the solidification, of the force of crystallization, by which is meant the force that tends to direct the crystalloid molecules in solution toward the centers or nuclei of crystallization. It is easy to see that the molecules of the crystallizable substances carry the colloid molecules with them in their movements and thus give rise to the regular forms shown. Crystallization in colloids thus exerts a constant form-producing action whose rôle in nature may be very extended, since all vegetable and animal tissues result from the solidification of solutions of mixed colloids and crystalloids. Crystallization must then play a part in the morphogeny of living creatures. . . . . .

"The field of crystallization has been defined [by the writer] as the extent of space within which the action of a center or nucleus of crystallization is exerted. When a solution of a crystallizable substance, mixed with a colloid, is spread on a glass plate, the molecules move and place themselves so as to represent, after drying, the directions in which they have been attracted—that is to say, the lines of force of the field of crystallization. The preparation can be used like an ordinary negative in making a photographic enlargement. According to the proportion of the colloid—gelatin, gum-arabic, or albumen—the concentration of the crystallizable substance, and the rapidity of drying, we shall obtain a field alone, without a perceptible crystal in the center, or the field with a crystal more or less completely formed."

By these means the writer has studied the crystallization of common salt, and has discovered facts which he thinks throw light on the formation of crystals in general. When the proportion of glue or gum is great, there is a simple cross like that shown in Fig. 1. With less gum, there is a complete field (Fig. 4,) showing the most common plan of the crystallization of salt—namely, in branches and sub-branches all at right angles. In Fig. 3 there are parallel lines. In Fig. 6 a crystal occupies the center of the field, in which is a white cross showing that the crystal absorbs light differently in different parts. In Fig. 2 the crystal is larger still, and its edges are fortified by other crystals. In both these cases the influence of the position of the crystal on the directions of the lines in its field can be traced.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIG. 1.—CRYSTALLIZATION OF SALT IN AN EXCESS OF GUM.

FIG. 2.—COMPLETE CRYSTAL IN ITS FIELD.

FIG. 3.—RARE FORM OF SALT CRYSTALLIZATION IN GUM.

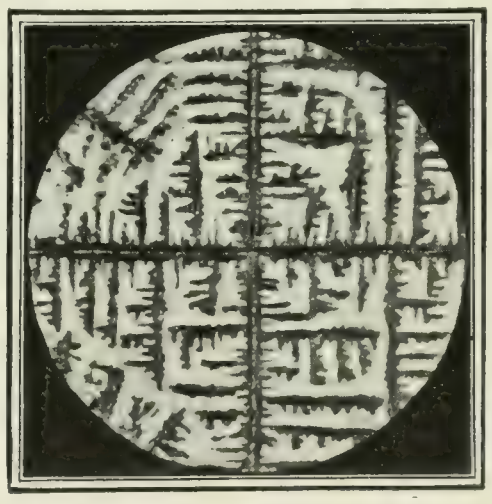


FIG. 4.—CRYSTALS OF SEA-SALT IN SMALL AMOUNT OF GUM.

FIG. 5.—SEA-SALT IN ACID.

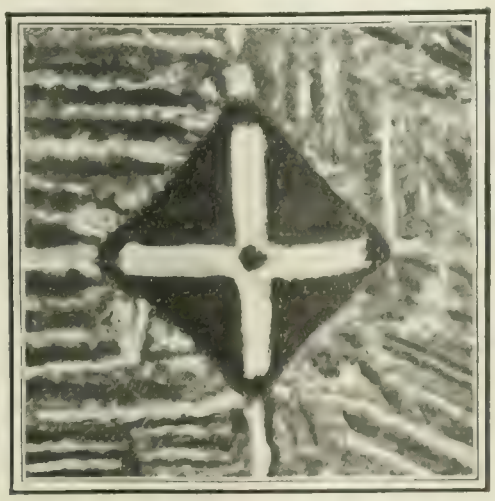


FIG. 6.—SALT CRYSTAL IN ITS FIELD.

FIG. 7.—FIELD WITH HOLLOW (HOPPER-SHAPED) NUCLEUS.

KILLING INSECTS BY ELECTRICITY.

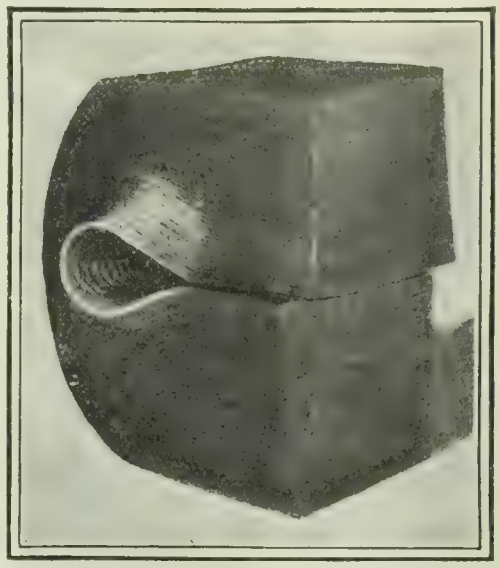
THE electric current is used by an engineer of Munich to clear fields of worms and noxious insects. This engineer, Hugo Helberger, was not the first to experiment in this direction. Several years ago an attempt was made in Freiburg, Switzerland, to destroy the phylloxera by means of electrically produced ozone, but it was not commercially successful. A little later, in 1901, an Italian, Palumbo Domenico, devised a method of killing insects by causing them to complete an electric circuit with their bodies. In spite of this previous work, we are told in an article in *The Scientific American Supplement*, Herr Helberger stumbled accidentally on his method, which he discovered while at work upon the experimental drying by electricity of an ingot mold built directly in the ground. Says the writer:

"After the current had been turned on for a few moments, Mr. Helberger incidentally remarked that, out of the ground adjacent to the mold, worms were coming hurry-skurry, as if pursued by some unseen antagonist, and doing their utmost to flee from the disturbed locality. He also observed that on passing from one clod to the next they were thrown back, rearing up and contracting convulsively.

"In his opinion, these actions on the part of the worms could only be attributed to the influence of the electric current. In fact, they ceased when the flow was shut off.

"Following up these observations, Mr. Helberger undertook several tests calculated to prove or disprove his hastily conceived theory. Among others, he buried in the ground a bar of brass about half a centimeter thick, and connected it with one pole of an electric conductor carrying a current of 110 volts. Upon turning on the current, the results of this arrangement far exceeded what he had only chanced to observe in connection with the ingot mold, for within a radius of two meters every worm or insect, till then snugly ensconced within the lap of friendly earth, came to light and hurriedly sought safety in flight to secure positions which were apparently only attainable beyond the electrified circle. Carrying the idea further, he now increased the electrified circle by planting other brass electrodes in the earth, and, in a shorter time than it takes to tell it, freed the surrounding terrain of all that it contained in the nature of crawling or creeping things. In itself the current is very small or weak, only the tension must be high.

"These experiments opened to the thoughtful mind a wide field. If the practical application of the electric fluid to the earth should work such wonders upon uncultivated ground, what might not be the benefit which would accrue to agriculture in general if applied upon a vast or at least a more extended scale? Surely, he thought, a plant, the roots of which are free from attack by worms, snails, beetles, and what not, must thrive and flourish far beyond one which was continually under tribute to these subterranean depredators."



BENT BAR OF SORBITIC STEEL.

A Tough Piece of Steel.—The bar that was bent as shown in the illustration is made of the so-called "sorbitic steel" manufactured in Sheffield, England, which is stated by *Engineering* (London) to possess "most remarkable and valuable physical properties." Says that paper further:

"The specimen shown was cut from a 5½-inch bar, and was originally 1½ inches square. It has, as our illustration shows, been bent double, and tho it has been flattened a little in the process, there is not the sign of a crack anywhere about it, even altho the edges of the specimen were left dead sharp, in place of being rounded off, as is commonly done, before making a bending test of steel. The makers inform us that in its original state the bar from which this specimen was cut had a breaking strength of 35 tons, an elastic limit of 18 tons, and an extension of 29 per cent. in 2 inches. It was then subjected to the firm's special heat treatment, which has conferred on it the remarkable toughness indicated in our illustration; and on making new tensile tests, it was found that its strength had been raised to 48 tons, and the elastic limit to 38 tons, while the extension on 2 inches was 23 per cent., and the reduction of area on fracture 47½ per cent. A steel of this kind should prove most valuable for very many purposes where lightness and strength are required in combination. It is not in any way a hard steel, and can be cut and filed easily."

THE "BLOWING" OF A FUSE ON AN ELECTRIC CAR.

FROM time to time an incident described as the "blowing of the fuse" occurs on an electric car. This is simply the operation of a safety-device to prevent injury to the motor from too heavy a current; but the subsequent newspaper accounts usually state that there was a panic among the passengers. It is noted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (October 31) that the only occasion for such a panic is that the passengers do not know what a "fuse" on an electric car is or what happens to it when it "blows." He might have added that popular apprehension is doubtless increased by an etymological blunder, the word in this connection, which is the verb "to fuse" (meet), used at first incorrectly as a noun, being confused with the ordinary noun "fuse," a slow match. When a fuse of the second variety goes off, we may expect an explosion; but when the electric "fuse" blows, it simply fuses or meets, and the slight accompanying detonation is merely incidental. This appears from the following description, which we quote from the article in *The Electrical Review*. Says the writer:

"If a steam-engine is overloaded, it will stop and refuse to work, altho the full pressure of steam may remain upon the piston and not cause any damage. On the other hand, a motor, when overloaded, tries its best to do the work thrown upon it. If it cannot run at full speed, it will run at whatever speed it can. As the speed decreases the current through the motor increases, and the motor adjusts itself to that speed at which the turning effort is sufficient to cause rotation and do the work. If the effort demanded of the motor is so great that the current which passes through it when standing still is not sufficient to cause rotation, the motor will, of course, not turn; but the current will continue to flow unless interrupted by a suitable mechanism.

"The current which will flow through a motor when it is standing still is in almost all cases far in excess of that which the motor is designed to carry; and, indeed, in a well-designed motor a current dangerous for the motor will be reached before the motor has been stalled. The effect of this heavy current on the motor, if allowed to continue, is to heat the windings to a dangerous degree and destroy the insulation, possibly setting it on fire; and it is to prevent this occurrence, whether due to careless handling of the car or to unexpected causes, that the fuses are used. A fuse is simply a short piece of wire of such size that it will be united by a current which, if allowed to flow through the motor for any time, will damage it. When a fuse blows, then, it simply means that one of the safety devices on the car has operated to prevent damage to the motor. The melting of the fuse opens the circuit and cuts off the current from the motor. To protect the car the fuse is enclosed in a fireproof box.

"There is another device for accomplishing this purpose, which is known as the circuit-breaker. This is a switch controlled by an electromagnet, which opens whenever the current reaches a certain dangerous value. This mechanism is now generally installed upon electric-cars in addition to the fuse. It is often placed on the roof of the platform over the motorman's head, where it is easily reached and it is set to operate at a higher current value than the fuse, because the cicruit-breaker acts almost instantaneously, while it takes a little time for the fuse to be melted. Now, a motor can stand for a second or two a current which would destroy it if applied for a longer period. The circuit-breaker, then, takes care of heavy overloads and the fuse protects the motor

against those smaller currents which are dangerous if applied for a considerable time.

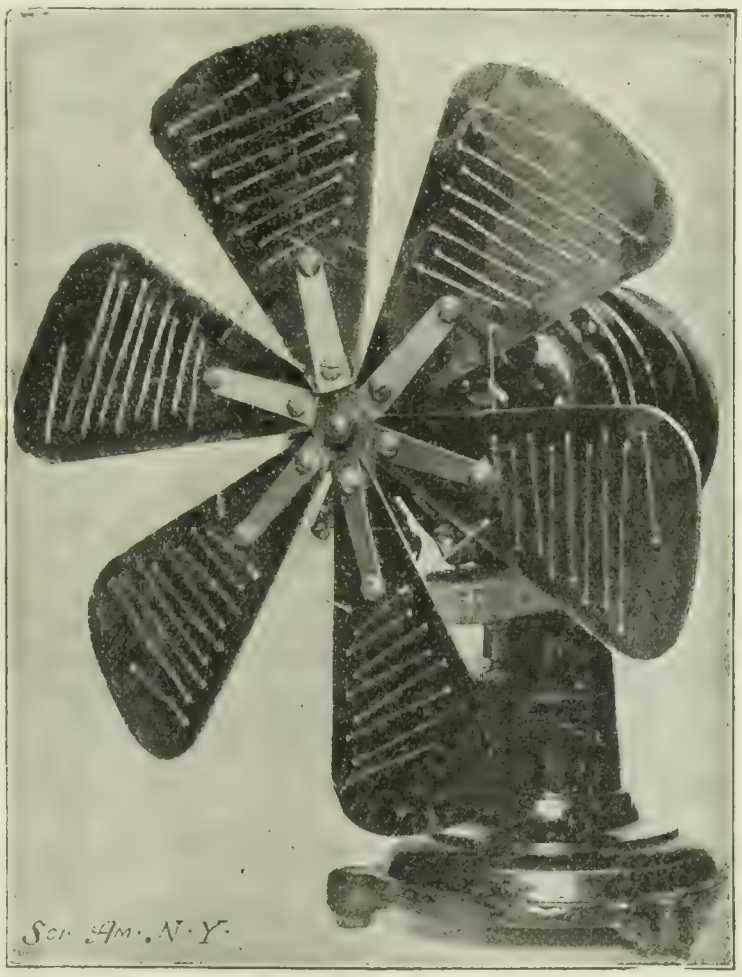
"When a fuse blows, there is generally a volatilization of the metal of the fuse and a slight explosion. These explosions usually cause a report and some smoke. When the circuit-breaker is opened, it draws an electric arc in breaking the circuit, and as in this arc a considerable amount of energy is dissipated in heating the air, there may be here also something of an explosion; but in neither case is there any danger to the passengers when the apparatus is properly installed. The fuse and the circuit-breaker are safety devices, the operation of which indicates, not that there is danger to those on the car, but that danger to the motors has been averted."

THE HIGH-SPEED EXPERIMENTS—WHAT NEXT?

APPARENTLY the German high-speed experimenters do not intend to stop short of 150 miles an hour. These speeds, of course, are "laboratory" records. They probably can not be maintained in practise, and yet they undoubtedly mean an enormous increase of commercial-railway speeds, conditioned only on the expenditure of money, chiefly for construction and maintenance of way. What is to be the immediate practical result? An editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (October 31) has this to say on the subject:

"It has been supposed or suggested that the main idea was to get a method of transporting troops swiftly; but we ventured to intimate quietly some weeks ago that a new commercial road from Berlin to Hamburg might be found awaiting creation for high-speed purposes, after some of these problems had been solved. Confirmation of such a forecast is found in a cable despatch this week from Germany stating that an electric road is to be equipped between Hamburg and Berlin, to operate at 100 miles an hour, and that the Emperor himself is deeply interested in the execution of the project. It is said also that this may be the first in a network of such roads covering the empire. We take the distance between Hamburg and Berlin to be somewhat over 150 miles, and this will be made in 1½ hours on the new schedule. The carrying out of such a plan will be watched with deep interest in America, for we, with our vast stretches separating big centers of population, trying to get into closer touch all the time, have a great stake in the success of enterprises of this character. As to the suggested 'network' of such roads, that is undoubtedly a very 'large order' for the present stage of development. Many questions have still to be studied, not the least of which are the signaling on the technical side, and the profitable schedule on the commercial side. But there is some consolation in knowing that the limit of speed in transportation has been advanced, and that humanity is not restricted forever to the jog-trot of the present steam régime with an average far below fifty miles an hour.

"It would seem that demonstrations of this kind must attract the interest of railroad managers all over the world, and their practical views and objections to higher speed will be worth noting. Not long since the Pennsylvania Railroad had to abandon its high-speed schedule between New York and Chicago because of congested traffic. But congested traffic may arise from an absence of cars and particularly from a lack of terminal facilities, and it does not follow that faster running must forever be sacrificed on such grounds as that. We had hardly supposed there was enough passenger traffic between Hamburg and Berlin to warrant this new road, but it is not fair to judge from present conditions, for if one thing has been well proven it is that the introduction of electricity increases travel and traction receipts beyond any precedent."



ELECTRO-THERMIC FAN.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American Supplement.*

AN ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER.

THE value of a fertilizer depends on the nitrogen that it contains. As nitrogen constitutes a large proportion of our atmosphere, it would seem that fertilizers should be cheap and plentiful; but unfortunately nitrogen is so inert chemically that it is very difficult to get it to combine directly with other elements so as to form a substance utilizable by plants. Most of our fertilizers contain nitrogen that has entered into such combination in connection with the life of some organism. Intense heat, however, may bring about a direct union. The electric spark does it, and it is proposed in this country to utilize huge sparking-machines in the manufacture of nitrates. In Germany, it appears, the electric furnace has been used successfully for this purpose. The director of the "agronomic" station at Darmstadt has just announced to farmers the results of a test that he has been making of a new artificial fertilizer, cyanamid of calcium, which is made in such a furnace by the action of atmospheric nitrogen, either on calcium carbid or on a fused mixture of lime and carbon. Says the writer of a note on the subject in *Cosmos* (October 17):

"When pure, the cyanamid appears as white crystals soluble in water. It then contains 35 per cent. of nitrogen. . . . A company, in which the house of Siemens and Halske is interested, has been formed at Berlin to manufacture the new product, which, as obtained by them, is in the form of a mixture with lime and carbon which may be crushed to a blackish powder containing 15 to 25 per cent. of nitrogen. In a note published in a recent German paper and afterward communicated to the chemical congress at Berlin, Messrs. Gerlach and Wagner state that numerous tests made for the past two years with cyanamid of calcium show its high fertilizing value. In trials with potted plants its nitrogen is not inferior to that of the nitrates, while applied in quantity in the ratio of 1 part by weight to 5,000 to 10,000 of earth, the new fertilizer in no way injures barley, oats, mustard, or carrots. It should be noted that the trials in the open field have not been as successful as the others. In the most favorable case 100 parts of nitrogen in the new fertilizer—which the authors propose to call 'azote-chaux' [nitrogen-lime]—produced only the same effect as 96 parts in nitric acid. But . . . it is probable that when we understand better the conditions of rational utilization of cyanamid of calcium, it will not be less successful in the open field than in pots.

"It may be, then, that we are on the point of commonly employing as a fertilizer atmospheric nitrogen fixed by a chemical process."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Fan That Gives Out Hot Air.—An electric fan that heats the air-current that it delivers has been devised by M. de Mare, a Belgian electrician. The device, which is termed by its

inventor the "electrothermic fan," is thus described by Emile Guarini in *The Scientific American Supplement:*

"The apparatus consists of an electric motor and a rotating fan, the blades of which are of mica. Upon these mica blades are fastened resistance-coils, which are heated by the passage through them of a current of electricity."

In order to heat the air to a high temperature by means of these coils, without melting the wire or even producing light, which would waste the energy, M. de Mare encloses his fan in a case, in which its action compresses the air. The compressed air rapidly absorbs the heat from the wire coils and prevents the wire from reaching the fusing-point. M. Guarini concludes:

"The pressure of the air upon the resistance-coils revolving in it is almost uniform at every point. When the fan turns and a current of electricity is passed through the coils, a very lively heat, an insupportable heat, issues from the mouth of the casing. In the experiments made before me Mr. De Mare allowed the revolving fan to attain a satisfactory speed before turning the electric current through the resistance-coils. The wire, which while the fan was in motion glowed but dimly, was, in fact, so thin that the current employed—20 amperes—would readily have caused it to melt at the ordinary air-pressure."

BRAIN-WEIGHT AND INTELLECT?

IS there any relation between the size of the brain and the intellect of its possessor? This question has long agitated the minds of physiologists, and it has prompted the weighing of thousands of brains, some of them belonging to men of note. The latest work on the subject is that of M. Manouvrier, a Frenchman, who writes in the *Revue de l'Echo d'Anthropologie* on a recent case of abnormally large brain, and supplements his article by numerous considerations on the relations between intellect, brain-weight, and the development of the body. The following is from a notice of this article in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"In the first place, the author notes that among the 25,000 brains whose weight has been given in published statistics up to the present time only a few have exceeded 1,800 grams [4 pounds]. Weights superior to this have been met, especially among epileptics. The giant Joachim had a brain, weighed by Broca, of 1,735 grams and a height of 2.2 meters [7 feet 2½ inches], without a trace of acromegaly. The heaviest brain ever weighed (1,900 grammes) appears to have been reported by James Morris. This belonged to a brickmaker, a native of Sussex, England. Four brains, exceeding 1,700 grams in weight, found by Peacock, also belonged to men of humble station.

"Of thousands of brains of all kinds of men only three or four exceeded 1,780 grams. Of sixty more or less illustrious men only seven are in this class—namely, Schiller, Abercrombie, Bismarck, Cuvier, Turgenef, Cromwell, and Byron.

"M. Manouvrier notes that we should seek a relationship between brain-weight and intelligence, not celebrity, which often comes from something else than intellectual superiority. This author explains the production of large brains as follows:

"The first factor is evidently intellectual superiority, since, for equal height, a series of intellectually distinguished men exceeds the general average in brain-weight by about 150 grams.

"A second factor of which we must take special account is the energy of working.

"Thus we may assert that, if m be the average weight of the brain for the mean height, the weight for the first degree of physiological superiority will be $m + 1$ (for instance, $m + 50$); but $m + 2$ will not be $m + 100$, but $m + 50 + 100$; and $m + 3$ will be $m + 50 + 100 + 150$. Thus a weight of 1,660 grams will only correspond to the third degree of superiority. In fact, this figure is still greatly inferior to the weight of the brains of illustrious men, and it is also inferior to the extreme cases of the average series.

"How shall we explain this more rapid progression of the brain-weight in proportion to the intelligence? By the other fact that the surface increases only as the square of the linear dimension, while the volume increases as its cube. Thus we may meet with brain-weights that are enormous relatively to the perfection of which they are the sign.

"Besides this, the bodily size must be taken into account, and M. Manouvrier thinks that it can be shown that an increase of bodily weight of 30 per cent. should produce an increase of brain-weight of about 12 per cent. Thus the third degree of cerebral superiority would be 1.660 *plus* 12 per cent., or 1,864 grams. Thus is explained the enormous brain-weight of Turgenef, who not only had a superior intellect, but was almost a giant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Professor Langley's Failure.—The unfavorable newspaper comment on the accident to Langley's aerodrome is thus disposed of by *The American Inventor:*

"Unfortunately for the inventor and his assistants, the public as a whole does not believe in flying-machines. As a general rule, newspapers, evidently believing that some return must be obtained for their expenditures in keeping reporters and photographers on the spot, have written columns of ridicule and abuse of the machine, its inventor, and the attempt to fly generally.

"Of course, the failure to fly on this occasion was nothing more than what all newspapers expected, and a majority of them have expressed their satisfaction in print. Professor Langley, who has spent so many years in studying the problem, who is a man whose scientific work has given him a high place on the roll of honor of scientific men, is, of course, not disheartened by the failure of this particular flight. In attempting to fly his model, he learned that there are a hundred and one things which may militate against flight and was doubtless not unprepared for this particular result. As he has demonstrated that mechanical flight without gas-bag support is a possibility by his experiments in 1896, and as one unsuccessful flight does not necessarily mean a failure, any more than one unsuccessful attempt to ride a bicycle demonstrates the impossibility of that feat, it is suggested that readers who are seriously considering the problem of aerial navigation do not pay too much attention to the newspapers and their ofttimes witty accounts of a serious subject."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN instructive instance of the use of electrical effects in a legitimate way for treating disease is described in a recent issue of *The Lancet.* The practitioner made use of high-frequency alternating currents to cause electric osmose by means of which drugs were introduced into the tissues of the diseased part. In twenty-two per cent. of the cases of cancer treated the treatment was successful. He has come to the conclusion that a radioactive salt of strontium induced into the tissues by cataphoresis by high-frequency currents would prove a panacea for all forms of malignant disease.

A NOVEL railway system described in the *Revue Technique* has cars without wheels, which are replaced with slippers or skates. "The cars are raised on a thin film of water, which is forced under the skates through a jet. . . . A third rail is laid between the two gliding rails, and a friction-wheel, driven by electric-motors, runs on this and furnishes the propelling force. The advantages claimed for this system of traction are a great reduction in the track resistance and in the power required by a car, a much smoother running of the cars, and hence a smaller depreciation both of track and car. There is no danger of derailment, and high speeds can be attained."

"ALTHO we have just begun to use these new motor-wagons," says *The Medical Sentinel* (Portland, Ore.), "there are already evidences that many diseases will be provoked and can be traced directly to this mode of locomotion. Doctors who have used these wagons extensively already realize that catarrh, bronchitis, with various ear troubles, are common results following the use of these wagons. Pleasure-seekers who use these wagons at high speed are obliged to wear goggles, veils, gloves, and rubber coats, and not only suffer from affections of the eye and ear, but have local neuralgia. The high speed and temptation to take risks on a good road, and break the record for skill and time, develop a nerve tension which is very exhausting."

Dr. Trusler, of Fall River, Kansas, writes us as follows, commenting on a recent article in this department:

"*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: That there should be such wide attention given the invention of the rifleman's 'hyposcope' of which you gave an illustration in the issue of October 31, seems peculiar when you consider that should the rifleman turn his back against the breastwork, place his ordinary pocket mirror behind the gunlock shown in your illustration above referred to, he will have a much simpler device than the 'hyposcope,' with all its benefits and none of its perplexities. He will be tucked in much closer out of the way of missiles from the flanks, his back fully protected, and his field of vision unobstructed front and rear A Yankee picket in our Civil War would lie on his back behind a small box filled with dirt, which, as occasion permitted, he shoved closer and closer to the enemy; and with his musket resting on top of the box, he, lying on his back, would train his gun by the reflection in the hand mirror as above mentioned with perfect precision."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SHALL WOMEN PREACH?

IT was a man who formulated the Biblical injunction: "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak." But the principle involved has had women as well as men for its champions. The latest of these is Margaret R. Seebach, A.M., who writes on the subject in the pages of *The Lutheran Quarterly* (October). She says:

"If we admit that the particular conditions of the church are altered, must we say that Paul would have given different counsel to-day? Are there reasons of practical expediency which justify the position of our church in not accepting women as preachers? Do the education of women and their altered social standing make it unjust to deny them this privilege? There has been much discussion of this question during the last few years, when the papers have been full of notices of pulpits 'supplied in the pastor's absence by his wife.' An able and spirited plea has come before our own church in the form of a story from the pen of one who would be herself richly qualified for such service. Meantime our Lutheran women are doing all but preaching, and often, in connection with their missionary work, addressing audiences larger than many a pastor has before him on Sunday. In these we glory, and even apply to them the words of the conservative Paul in saying, 'Help those women!' Why, then, do we withhold from them the crowning privilege? Why not educate and ordain them as pastors?"

The answer to these questions is manifold, we are told, but amounts to this: Because it would involve, on the part of women, the celibacy of the clergy. The writer says further:

"Without going into details, it is just as impossible for a woman to combine home duties with the work of a pastor and preacher as with any other business or profession. Were it possible for her to leave her household in the hands of others so as to give her time for a work which is supposed to occupy the whole time of a man who adopts it, she would lose in moral influence by such indifference to home and children. Even if she had no one but her husband to consider, his own profession would be an obstacle. Should she receive a call from another charge, would he be expected to leave his medical practise, his store, his factory, and follow her? Or if he were a preacher, would it frequently happen that they could get adjoining charges? Evidently marriage would mean for a woman retirement from the active ministry.

"Some one objects that there are many unmarried women who could do this work. It must be remembered, however, that in order to gain the best results, education for such a sphere should begin at an age considerably earlier than that at which most women can be considered confirmed spinsters. Would it not be necessary, especially in the case of beneficiaries, to exact from those who entered on such a course a promise not to marry for an almost prohibitive number of years? The deaconess is not a case in point. Her training is not so protracted, nor so costly nor is her specialty useless after marriage, as much of the technical theological training would be to a woman."

There is another and fundamental reason, continues the writer, why women should not be taught and ordained as preachers. It is based on the fact that "the quality of a woman's mind is different from that of a man." We quote in conclusion:

"This does not mean necessarily that a woman's mind is inferior. It simply means that things do not appeal to her from the same side, do not appear to her in the same light, as to man. We are not to be startled any more by the saying that reason is the province of the masculine mind, intuition of the feminine. Yet this means that a woman ordinarily can not convince a man of a thing by argument. In logical presentation of truth she is usually a failure. Thus arises a serious question: Can a woman's preaching win and hold men in the church? And when we consider that the great lack of the church in all ages has been such a virile and logical interpretation of truth as will appeal to *men*, and hold their allegiance, this question assumes large proportions. The church *has* the women—has always had them; she needs the men!

"Personally, it seems to us that even a limited participation in public speech is a dangerous intoxicant for a woman who has any taste at all for it. A woman can sell her mental and spiritual powers in just as meretricious a desire for admiration and influence as her bodily graces. The esthetic sense, ever the serpent tempter of woman, would too often gain the ascendency, and we should have lectures on philosophy, art, literature, but not sermons. The mere topics of most of the reported 'sermons by a woman' are significant examples of this. Woman in public life is too new to be trusted with this most subtle of temptations. Her intentions are good, but she does not realize what a powerful stimulant success of this kind would prove to spiritual dilettantism. Then the balance would swing to the opposite extreme, and we should have women preaching reactionary dogmas to an extent that would amount to intolerance. Logic would save a man from this, while feeling would drive a woman into it. The very sensationalism of doing a thing so new would be a positive spiritual injury to a sensitive mind. As long as we see in the newspapers such startling headlines as 'A Woman Preacher,' 'Filled Her Husband's Pulpit,' and the like, let us stand by St. Paul. The time is not ripe."

A GERMAN VIEW OF CHRIST'S MISSION.

WITH the single exception of Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," the most discussed theological book of the times in Germany is the volume of a *privat docent* of Bonn, Heinrich Weinel, entitled "Jesus im 19 Jahrhundert." It is the outgrowth of a series of popular lectures delivered in Solingen, the purpose of which was to furnish a picture of Christ that would appeal to the best liberal thought of the day. The conclusions reached in this volume are as follows:

The liberal theology of the past century looked upon Jesus in the light of a reformer of the culture and the morals of his day. Such he was not. He did not attack cult and law as such, or set up a program for their improvement. He himself considered the sanctuary holy, and declared that the teachings of the law should be observed. And yet he boldly developed deeper conceptions of harmony between God and man and opposed his wider type of morality to that of the ancients; for he was a prophet. He antagonized ecclesiasticism and dogma only when he saw in these hindrances to repentance, to purity of heart, to unselfishness and humility.

It is altogether out of place for any of the social or political parties of the day to claim Jesus as their representative. When the socialists call him "the true friend of labor," the "ideal man," "the leader who to-day would be a Social-Democrat," they misconceive his mission and his purpose. Jesus did not systematically discuss or handle the social problems of his day. His teaching and his example were not complex. He had but one end, and that was to bring man into a closer relationship with God. Jesus antagonized the rich only when their service of Mammon prevented the higher service of God and their fellow men. Such antagonism on his part was not communism. Jesus hoped that he would call into being a communion in which love was the predominating principle, of such a character that many of the problems that vex society would of themselves fall away. He proclaimed the glad tidings of a God who, as the Father, was filled with love for all mankind, and the aim of his gospel was to make all men the children of God.

It has been said that Christ was Buddhistic in his teaching. But Buddha called man's whole existence from his birth to his death a suffering, and proclaimed the ideal of man to be *nirvana* or absolute non-existence. Jesus took life in earnest, and himself trembled in view of approaching death. He taught the proper preparation for death, and the God to whom he points after death is a moral, loving Father. Jesus was an ascetic, but, unlike Buddha, Jesus taught that this asceticism is the freedom of the conscience from all that hinders the growth of a life according to God's will. He does not demand that all men shall adopt this asceticism, but that all shall live in accordance with their own conscience. The pity that Jesus preached is not weak sentimentality, but an aggressive and powerful altruism. Jesus saw not only the sufferings in the world, but also its beauty and its joy. The ideal of his religion was not an unproductive inactivity, but a service of love.

In order to understand Jesus we must place him in the center of the religious problem and put all other interests in the background. In Christ's teachings morality is essentially an inner return to God.

a becoming like God, who is full of mercy. He was an exponent of the paradoxical idea that God is both all-powerful and yet merciful. And so powerfully did this God-consciousness find expression in his life and words that already his contemporaries felt that they could see into God's heart through him. Such was the power which he and his teachings attained over men; and, altho he himself was only a man who, too, had struggled with temptations, yet he rejoiced that he had attained power over sicknesses and the souls of men. He thought as highly of himself as ever a man could think, and yet he said: "Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God."

Naturally Weinel's picture of Christ is formed in accord with his theological bias. Professor Pfleiderer, the noted liberal of the Berlin faculty, hails the young author in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 190) as a theological star of the first magnitude, and as one who has made it possible for the thinking classes of our times again to accept Jesus and his religious teachings. On the other hand, the conservative journals, such as the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung*, declare that the author entirely ignores the Christology of St. John and the atonement taught by St. Paul, and reduces the original message of Christianity to a model system of ethics. This Jesus of the nineteenth century, they say, is only a revival in somewhat other garb of the rationalistic Christ pictured by Strauss, Baur, and other neological critics.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW MYSTICISM.

OF late years there has grown up in several countries a mystical tendency which has done much to spiritualize art, literature, and music. By Mr. W. Burkitt Dalby, a writer in the *London Quarterly Review* (October), this tendency is regarded as a distinct reaction against the materialistic trend of the beginning and middle of the nineteenth century. This "New Mysticism," he says, is "to a large extent suggested by and developed out of science, having its notes of correspondence with neo-Platonic and Christian mysticisms of the past, and illustrating afresh the power of the human spirit to rise superior to influences tending to check its noble aspirations." Taking up, first of all, the work of the French mystics, and, in particular, of Edouard Schuré, whose volume of poetry, "La Vie Mystique," was published in Paris in 1894, Mr. Dalby says:

"In our study of a view of God and the world developed out of agnostic science, we must not expect to find the evangelical conception of a personal God and Father. What we do find . . . is a return to the religious pantheism of the mystical schools. Let us not forget the essential difference between the pantheism which identifies God with the universe and that which identifies the universe with God. The former has often been justly charged with being merely another form of atheism; the latter has inspired the contemplations of Plotinus and the lofty spirituality of Tauler. It is to these last that the new mystics are akin. Their pantheism is poetical and religious rather than scientific. Thus when Schuré speaks of 'the soul centered in the All which is the existing Cosmos,' and says that 'the rational mysticism of every age is the art of finding God in oneself'—'*l'art de trouver Dieu en soi, en développant les profondeurs occultes et latentes de la conscience*'—he is not speaking the language of Giordano Bruno and Spinoza, but making return to the very thought of Plotinus, who contemplates the divine perfections in himself, and does so, not under the influence of spiritual pride, but with the calm assurance that if one do but sound human nature to its depths there surely you will reach the being of God. And, after all, did not Christ say 'the kingdom of God is within you'? The God found by the mystics, it must be confessed, leaves something to be desired. The 'intuition' of Plotinus is in Eckart 'the Spark of the soul,' whereby we can transcend the sensible, the manifold, the temporal, and merge ourselves in the changeless One—a God who, to these and kindred thinkers, is a blank abstraction, above being and above attributes—in the words of Proclus, 'the calm, the silent, slumbering, and incomprehensible divine Darkness.' Here is the true origin of the '*abîmes*' and '*profondeurs*' of M. Schuré, which are the Eternities and Immensities of Carlyle in a French translation, and have had their vogue like their English prototypes. You will find them in Anatole France; and in Pierre Loti, that most graceful, most fantastic of living French writers, they frequently occur and with the same significance, always suggesting something mystical in human life, or something weird, awful, and incomprehensible in the universe about us. Anything more truly mystical in feeling, for instance, than his descriptions in 'Madame Chrysanthème' of the storm in Nagasaki harbor, and of the ancient Buddhist temple in that city, could hardly be imagined. And, indeed, the mysticism which is feeling—we would fain say feeling after God if haply it may find Him—has rarely found more pathetic utterance than in many of the books of recent French writers, which, with all their moral shortcomings, represent so distinct an effort after the ideal."

Maurice Maeterlinck is next cited as an eminent exponent of the New Mysticism:

"Maeterlinck deserves special notice as an avowed disciple of the two most powerful schools of mysticism Europe has ever known—neo-Platonism and the fourteenth-century German mystics. To him mysticism is much more than a formal creed; it is felt in everything he writes. The vague, sweet charm of his language, the unusualness of his attitude toward life, his dreamy sentiment, his tender melancholy, all conspire with his actual teaching to produce the effect of his influence upon many minds. He is, like all mystics, awed and hushed by the solemnity of the universe; but his favorite thought is that of the existence of a subconscious self in us all. It is in this 'crepuscular region of the soul' that he delights to dwell. In his dramas he makes the subconscious selves of his characters converse together with singular effect, and it is his theory that this is what Shakespeare often does, especially in 'King Lear,' in 'Hamlet,' and in 'The Tempest.' This is not merely the result of his preoccupation with fourteenth-century mysticism, but partly of scientific study of the phenomena of hypnotism and suggestion and telepathy. Indeed, there is evidence that his mysticism is not so much a refuge from the tyranny of scientific materialism as the deliberate choice of a man who finds in it confirmation of countless hopes and suspicions science herself has raised within him."

Turning to England, Mr. Dalby claims Tennyson as a New Mystic, "among the first in a new age to give expression to the revolt of soul against the tyranny of matter." Wordsworth, too, was forever sounding the note of a "sublime nature-mysticism." We quote further:

"Wordsworth's influence is stronger to-day than ever, because the symbolism in which he is so rich has become so much better understood. Of course, the way for this triumph was prepared by Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, and others, working amid the discouragements of the scientific era; but the day of the symbolic mystics is the day of Theodore Watts Dunton, of Fiona Macleod, and W. B. Yeats. These writers are Celtic by race and inspiration; and full as they are of the Wordsworthian spirit, they have not only revived the nature-mysticism of Wordsworth, they have taken us back to the dream-life of Celtic mythology, fairy-tale, and folklore, not in the spirit of idle curiosity, but as a protest against hard materialism. There is an essential religiousness about their protest. They have dared to set up these old tales as being truer to the facts of human life viewed largely than are the doctrines of a philosophy based on science. One and all they stand for the soul-life, for the sacredness of the higher faculties, and for the solemnity of the universe. The hunger of the modern mind for facts, for scientific truth, they proclaim to be merely the way to fresh delusions and a new servitude, and Mr. Yeats's plea for the poet's dream and words is valid against a scheme of life, which, in the idolatry of the actual, takes no note of the ideal."

Tolstoy and Ibsen, tho hardly to be classed as mystics, have done much to counteract the materialistic view of life; and their writings have been described as forming across the horizon of Europe a "spiritual Aurora Borealis to lift the blackness of gloomy skepticism." Music and art have also felt the influence of the new spirit, and we are reminded in this connection of the paintings of Watts, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, and the music of Wagner, Brahms, Grieg. Mr. Dalby says in conclusion:

"Supposing we have here disclosed a genuine tendency, a real

movement of the modern mind back again upon the mystical suggestions of former periods, is the movement of sufficient consequence to be worthy the consideration of men and women busy with the intensely practical problems of present-day religious and social progress? Or is it merely the swing of the philosophic pendulum back once more from Aristotle to Plato? Surely there is more in this resurgence of the mystical spirit; surely there is a strong appeal to our sympathies in this new uprising of soul not to be crushed by

> The heavy and the weary weight
> Of all this unintelligible world,

with its iron laws and rigid framework. And if there be no great commanding intelligence at the head of the movement, no great authentic prophet, but merely a voice or voices crying in the wilderness, with no well-defined, clear message to deliver, let us remember that these men are leaders—such leaders as we have now, and that what is said by them to-day may be said by multitudes to-morrow. Their presence gives us good reason to hope that we may soon find ourselves in the midst of a great spiritual revival. Our business through many a cloudy day has been to maintain the essential spirituality of the nature of man. The Time-Spirit has been our great enemy, and life amidst the triumphs of materialistic science has tended steadily downward toward vulgarity, ugliness, and grasping selfishness. The wind, even this wind, bloweth where it listeth, and before you realize that the rude blast has become a subdued murmur, the balmy breath of spring may be around you and the time of the singing birds may have arrived. The Time-Spirit is but a wind of earth; and after it has blown chill from God-forsaken wastes and barren steppes, it may come warm again from regions shone upon by the divine Sun."

THE "CHEERFULNESS" OF DEATH.

DR. W. W. KEEN, an eminent Philadelphia physician, states some old truths in a new way in a striking article on "The Cheerfulness of Death," which appears in the New York *Outlook* (October 24). Most people, even most Christian people, as he remarks, shrink from death. We are familiar with such expressions as "Death's Cold Stream" and the "Dark Valley of the Shadow of Death"; and the "terrors of death" are often vividly portrayed. Against the tendency to regard death in such a way the doctor vigorously protests. "For the Christian," he says, "death should be in reality his best friend; welcomed rather than feared." He continues:

"So far as the physical aspect of death is concerned, the universal teaching of physicians is that the process of dying is rarely painful or even unwelcome to the patient, tho full of sorrow to his family. A happy unconsciousness in nearly all cases shields the dying man from pain. The weakness, the fever, the parched lips, the labored breathing, are all unfelt. Most people die quietly and often almost imperceptibly.

> We thought her dying when she slept,
> And sleeping when she died.

is often true. Even when convulsive movements occur, they are entirely independent of consciousness; merely physical in origin and character, and absolutely unattended by any suffering."

If, then, death is not an unpleasant process physically, why, asks the doctor, should it be feared from the spiritual side?

"It frees him from accident, sickness, and suffering, to which his body has been liable all his life, and from which he has often suffered, sometimes intensely and for long periods of time.

"It frees him from all sorrow. No one who has reached even adolescence escapes sorrow. To many sorrows are multiplied manyfold and bear down even the stoutest heart. The 'weary' and the 'heavy laden' make up the mass of mankind.

"It opens the gates of heaven to him. While we know nothing accurately of the details of the heavenly life, we do know that there we shall live in eternal bliss; there we shall be in the presence of God Himself; there we shall see and know intimately our Lord Jesus Christ; there we shall feel the influence of the Holy Spirit; there we shall meet the saints of all ages; there we shall be reunited to the dear ones who have happily preceded us; there shall come in due time the dear ones we have left on earth; there our minds will expand beyond our present comprehension; there all the unsolved problems of earth will be clear as day; there we shall learn why perplexity, disappointment, and trouble were our lot on earth and were needful for the orderly and sufficient development of our own character, and of God's large plans not only for us, but for the race; there, in a word, all that is evil shall vanish away, and all that is good shall be ours forever.

"If death, then, is not a painful, unpleasant process, and if it does for us so much, it should be, not the last *enemy*, but our best *friend;* not dreaded as the messenger of evil, but welcomed as a companion who will lead us into paths of pleasantness and reveal to us the joys for which we have been longing all our lives. We should not speak of the terrors of death, but should feel in our very hearts the cheerfulness of death."

Dr. Buckley, the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), declares that he read this article with "great pleasure," but finds its conclusion "a little strained." He goes on to say:

"When we are about to die; when our work is done; when the victory is given to us through our Lord Jesus Christ; when we can say, 'I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith,'—or even tho we can say only this, 'I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day,' then, indeed, should we welcome death, the end of fears, the end of pain.

"But normal minds unwearied of life can not realize the 'cheerfulness of death.'

"The gospels and epistles are very human—as well as divine. Paul *in persecution* would rather 'depart, and be with Christ,' 'to die is gain,' yet he says, 'What I shall choose I wot not'; he knew that Christians would *sorrow* for their friends, and was concerned only that they 'sorrow *not even as others which have no hope.*'

"This passage will show us how the Christian may regard death:

"'Yet I supposed it necessary to send to you Epaphroditus, my brother, and companion in labor, and fellow soldier, but your messenger, and he that ministered to my wants. For he longed after you all, and was full of heaviness, because that ye had heard that he had been sick. For indeed he was sick nigh unto death: but God had mercy on him; and not on him only, but on me also, lest I should have sorrow upon sorrow. I sent him, therefore, the more carefully, that, when ye see him again, ye may rejoice, and that I may be the less sorrowful. Receive him, therefore, in the Lord with all gladness; and hold such in reputation: because for the work of Christ he was nigh unto death, not regarding his life, to supply your lack of service toward me' (Phil. ii. 25-30).

"Christ came to deliver those who were in bondage all their lifetime through *fear* of death. But the heart of universal man revolts at the idea that death is to be regarded with cheerfulness.

"It is quite compatible with the highest Christian faith, hope, and love to sorrow (tho not as those who have no hope) when our friends are removed. Therefore, for those who go, it is quite compatible with unwavering hope and trust under some circumstances to wish to stay, it being 'more needful'—as it seems to them—for those whom they leave behind.

"But when the silver cord is surely loosing, when the dying Christian sees 'a hand that those who love him can not see,' 'hears a voice they can not hear,' all those triumphal thoughts so gloriously marshaled by Dr. Keen array themselves as so many avant-couriers of the heavenly host. But this is the portion only of those who die in Christ. It was Christ who said to some, 'I go my way, and ye *shall seek me, and shall die in your sins:* whither I go, ye can not come.'

"Death, therefore, will ever remain the most awful theme on which mortal man can think. To each generation

> One question more than others all
> Of thoughtful minds implores reply,
> It is, as breathed from star and hall,
> What fate awaits us when we die?

"Christ only can answer that. Nor will his answer to the head alone suffice. To the heart must the response come, 'I go to prepare a place for you.' Then the pains, the groans, the dying strife no longer 'fright our approaching souls away.' This have we seen, and for this also we hope. '*Cheerfulness* of death?' Nay. But *hope* in death."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S GOOD WORD FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"CHRISTIAN Science has come to stay," says Mr. E. Wake Cook, a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (October), "and the more clearly we realize the great and timely benefits it brings, the more effectively we can deal with its grave spiritual and moral defects." The same writer goes on to specify what he considers "the principal merits of this most unscientific of religions":

"(*a*) The optimistic affirmation of the Allness of Good; the Omnipotence of Love, and the nothingness of evil, sin, sickness, and death.

"(*b*) The healthy and invigorating dismissal of all morbid fears and fancies, and the affirmation that perfect health is our birthright in virtue of our divine origin.

"(*c*) It reinforces Protestantism just where it is weakest, and clears away half the difficulties regarding 'miracles' *by doing them*, thus showing that Jesus meant exactly what he said: 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do.'

"(*d*) It helps to confirm the claims previously put forth by Spiritualists and Theosophists, and later, and to some extent, by the Society for Psychical Research, that we all possess latent faculties and powers of unknown extent, which raise us immeasurably in the scale of being as partakers in divine power.

"(*e*) It not only appeals to high moral and religious sentiments, it also appeals most cunningly to the weaker side of human nature by offering health, pecuniary gain, and a sense of indefinite power to 'demonstrate' (obtain, or bring about) whatever is desired."

But while Mr. Cook credits Christian Science with these merits, and with the further merits of "awakening new interest in the sayings of Jesus and revivifying all phases of religion based on the Bible," he admits that it has very obvious shortcomings and limitations. "As a friendly critic," he says, "I would urge Christian Scientists to follow the example of Judge Hanna and other authorized lecturers, and, while doing full justice to all the beautiful things Mrs. Eddy has done and said, quietly drop her hard sayings . . . and push forward the cheering and helpful truths scattered broadcast throughout her writings." He concludes:

"I would urge people of all creeds, or no creeds, to embrace the great healing truths that have got to be associated with Mrs. Eddy's picturesque personality. Rightly accepted they carry a blessing for all; and the real truth-seeker should accept the good of all systems and the narrowness of none. Christian Science offers an inestimable boon to the Protestant churches, if rightly taken, and rightly used; restoring as it does to its rightful place a vital part of Christ's teaching. To physicians it offers a much-needed admonition and a clue to the true medical science; it warns them to forsake their 'medical materialism,' to cease tinkering at effects and get down to true causes. I would say to the Theosophist, the Spiritualist, and the hard-headed materialist: 'Wrestle with these involved truths and do not let them go until they bless you.' . . . . . .

"The great truths to be realized and lived are these, and if they can not be deduced in their fulness from Mrs. Eddy's writings, they will gradually be read into them by the more progressive 'scientists.' The allness of good, the essential unity of all existence. That evil, however grievous from the mundane plane, is entirely educative, disciplinary, and transitory: that all sickness and suffering come from 'sin'—that is, from error and ignorance, not from theological, but physiological and sanitary ignorance, or moral transgressions. The full realization of our oneness with the Great Mind of the universe is not only the heart of all religion, but it is now seen to carry partakership in the potencies and powers, and in some dim way even the knowledge of God. This all-knowledge flows into the inspired, or duly receptive minds (or the organs of the One Mind), and the powers may be used for healing, and doing those Christ-like works rendered possible by a Christ-like life. The realization of these powers resident in or mediated by the subliminal self raises man immeasurably in the scale of being; lifts him somewhat above the petty cares and worries of life which cause or aggravate so many ills. It gives not only a sense of power, but of courage to conquer *fear*, which is the most active agent in causing and spreading disease. This sense of power helps man to bend circumstances to his will and be himself the divinity which shapes his ends. But these powers only hint at the wealth of boundless possibilities involved in our unrealized sonship, in our divine inheritance to the Kingdom within; whose ineffable glories woo us to raise our eyes from our dollar-scraping muckrakes to those El Dorados of soul-gold; to riches that grow by giving, are subject to no death duties and no depreciation by the bulls and bears of Capel Court."

THE "ENORMOUS LOSSES" OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

A SERIES of articles, signed "German American," have been appearing in the Berlin *Germania*, one of the most influential Roman Catholic journals in Europe, and have attracted considerable attention in view of the fact that they aim to show that the Roman Catholic Church in this country has not only not been able to hold her own, but has suffered enormous losses. We extract from these articles the following facts and opinions:

"The number of Roman Catholics in the United States in 1900 was 10,774,932, with 13 archbishops, 80 bishops, about 12,000 priests, 10,427 churches, 3,812 parochial schools, 183 higher educational schools for boys, 688 similar institutions for girls, 8 universities, 76 seminaries, and 247 orphans' homes. These figures ought to be double what they are. Within the last century fully 8,000,000 Roman Catholics have emigrated to America, and their descendants must number 24,000,000. The reasons for the enormous losses are many, among them chiefly the great expense entailed by the maintenance of church and school in America, as contrasted with the state-established church systems of Europe. It is also necessary to take into account the great confusion of nationalities and languages, the practical materialism that prevails, the influence of the several orders to which the church is uncompromisingly opposed, the godless public press, and the liberalized tendencies of 'Americanism' within the church itself. It is a notorious fact that in public life and work the Roman Catholic Church is systematically crowded into the background in America. Altho theoretically the Roman Catholic Church is on an equality before the law with the Protestant denominations and the lodges, practically this equality never did and never does exist. The Roman Catholic Church of America has even more reasons than the church in Germany to complain of a lack of parity. In America the Roman Catholic is excluded from all higher positions in the state, if not *de jure*, at any rate *de facto*. It is utterly impossible for a Roman Catholic ever to be elected to the Presidency of the United States. Of the governors of the various States there is not a single one who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Of the ninety members of the United States Senate, only two or three are members of our church, and of the three hundred and fifty-seven members of the Lower House the relative proportion of Roman Catholics is no greater. In the army and navy, altho fully one-half of the rank and file are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, there is only a very small proportion of Roman Catholic chaplains. Without a single exception the salaried chaplainships in both the houses in Washington and in the legislatures of the different States are in the hands of the Protestants. Into many of the penal and corrective institutions a Roman Catholic priest is not even permitted to enter, and the Roman Catholic inmates are not seldom compelled to take part in the Protestant services. The public schools, the high schools, and the state universities are officially non-religious, yet in reality they are preponderatingly under Protestant influence. The divorce laws are all modeled after the lax principles of Protestantism. In no other country is the number of divorces so great, there being in the United States between 1867 and 1886 no fewer than 328,716, while in the same period in Catholic Ireland there were only seven. Last, and not least, the Roman Catholic Church in America suffers through the phenomenal influence of the secret orders. The President of the United States is himself a Free Mason, as are also the majority of the governors, judges, and representatives. In the laying of corner-stones and similar public functions these orders are prominent participants, but never the Roman Catholic Church. America is the paradise of the lodge, but for this reason a hard field for the Roman Catholic propaganda."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

THE Government of St. Petersburg is credited with views of its own regarding the opinions which it is proper for a newspaper to express. This circumstance has prompted an inference in a few British papers that recent criticism of the United States in a few Russian papers is scarcely likely to be as natural and unaffected as it is rich and copious. While the criticism can not be the result of official suggestion or dictation, the passive toleration of it has significance to many European organs, which reproduce it widely. The *Novoye Vremya*, for instance, interrupting some glorious reflections on the work accomplished for humanity in Asia by the diplomatists of Russia, gives utterance to the ideas following:

"More cleverly, more energetically than ever, the United States goes ahead on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific. In China, which was waked up by European civilization, the United States sees a wide field for commercial conquest, and wishes to make good its rights to a share in the market of China. Here the Americans are carrying out an active policy. They are exchanging ideas with Japan regarding strong and successful pressure to be applied to China, and so forth. American interests are beginning not only to affect European interests, but even to antagonize them and to hinder their development. As yet there has been no single, sharp conflict between the United States of America and one of the European Powers. This, however, is merely accidental. The possibility of such conflict becomes more perceptible daily. American statesmen perceive the approaching danger of conflict with a transoceanic Power, and, in consequence, they are striving to build up the national fleet. At the present time this fleet is certainly adequate to the ends for which it has been built, but it is certainly too small for the attainment of ends which it may have to gain. The Powers of the Old World do not now have to reckon seriously with the United States. The actual strength of that country is slight at sea. Not until the Americans have a navy that can command the ocean between the Old World and the New will it be in their power not merely to assert rights, but to demand the recognition of those rights. This will not come to pass soon, and until it does, American demands and threats need not seriously perturb either Europe or Asia."

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF,
The Czar's Viceroy in the Far East, whose organ, the *Novi Kray* (Port Arthur), is warlike.

Returning to the local features of the Asiatic problem, the *Novoye Vremya*, in common with other Russian papers, denies that the Government of St. Petersburg expects or contemplates war with Japan. It is affirmed that the creation of the vice-royalty in the remote Asiatic districts did not imply any change of the Czar's pacific and conciliatory and moderate policy. "There is no war party in Russia," says the *Novoye Vremya*, referring to the talk of alleged designs and plans, "and there can be none." What, it asks, is Russia's policy? With regard to Korea it says:

"The fundamental purposes of our diplomacy are: The preservation of the independence and integrity of Korea and China, and the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East. We are far from attempting to hamper the industrial and commercial development of the Oriental countries by Western nations. On the contrary, our whole activity there is directed toward the opening, for the equal benefit of all, of inaccessible and closed territories to the trade and enterprise of the world. . . . . .

"Indeed, the expansion and prosperity of northern China and of Korea are essential to the normal progress of our own territory bordering on either country. We can not neglect our interests and opportunities either in Manchuria or in Korea, but our prosecution of these interests does not menace the welfare or security of any of our neighbors. We have built the railroad across Manchuria to aid, not to hinder, the development of the country, and all we desire is pacification and freedom to carry on our work without interference. . . . . .

"As formerly, so now, Russia has no intention of annexing Manchuria to her dominions. If the surrender of the whole territory to China is not yet an accomplished fact, the delay is but temporary and the result of obstacles not foreseen at first. Our rights in Manchuria date from 1896, when, in consideration of our agreement to guarantee the independence of China, we obtained the railroad concession and all that it carried in the way of special privileges. In 1900 our rights were increased, and in point of fact, in view of the attacks on our road and our troops, we should have been justified, either in claiming the right shore of the Amur river, or at least in establishing there a large neutral zone.

"But, foreign as the idea of territorial acquisition and seizure is to us, we decided to surrender all Manchuria to her owner, claiming absolutely no compensation for the blood shed by our soldiers. This, however, could not be done unconditionally, and we were compelled to exact certain guaranties. These have not been fulfilled by China, and any number of disturbances and difficulties have rendered complete evacuation impossible at this time.

"But we shall adhere to our unselfish determination with regard to China and so act as to aid in creating such conditions as shall enable us to transfer the control of Manchuria at the earliest time."

If that father of his people, Nicholas II., were less hostile to the fantastic and adventurous in world-policy, it might go hard with Japan, thinks the *Novy Krai* (Port Arthur), a newspaper which reflects the views of that Lord Clive among Russians, Admiral Alexeieff, the Czar's viceroy in the Far East. "Without support in the shape of great numbers of British or American troops, Japan could not attack the Russian giant in the Far East with any hope of success. . . . Japan's timidity and reluctance to come to extremes are easy to comprehend."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KONGO CANNIBALISM AND THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

CANNIBALISM and other abhorrent practises in the Kongo Free State have now been brought before the chancelleries of Europe in circumstances portending a serious difference between Great Britain and Belgium. Not that the existence of cannibals in the disputed region is denied by the defenders of King Leopold's domain. On the contrary, Captain M. D. Bell, writing in London *Public Opinion*, pleads that the cannibals do not wish "for an unvaried diet of human flesh"; but at times it is "absolutely necessary for them," and "the craving" is "intense." "No doubt," continues the captain, "this instinctive desire for human flesh can be eradicated by example and precept; but time, and a very long time, is necessary for the process." This explorer of the remote region to which the British Government is directing the attention of mankind further observes:

"It is easy, too, to see how the instinct arose. The tribes in that part of Africa are by no means nomadic—they have, in fact, a very strong aversion to leaving their homes—and game does not

remain in the same place for every part of the year. Speaking generally, in the dry weather all the animals seek the rivers, in the rains they are far away from them, so that every tribe must be for some months without the chance of getting animal food, and the corpses of their enemies killed in battle would naturally seem to them a good substitute. Personally, I never found cannibals in any way more unpleasant than other natives, and, so far as I could learn, they did not make war with a view to getting human flesh to eat; but, when war was necessary, used to eat the bodies of their conquered foes, which constituted, in their ideas, an economical form of burial."

Unmoved by the various pleas put forth in defense of the independent state of the Kongo, Lord Lansdowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs in London, has invited the whole European concert to consider the submission of the issues involved to The Hague tribunal. The allegations in Lord Lansdowne's official despatch are that in the Kongo Free State "the object of the administration was not so much the care and government of the natives as the collection of revenue; that this object was pursued by means of a system of forced labor differing only in name from slavery; that the demands upon each village were exacted with a strictness which constantly degenerated into great cruelty, and that the men composing the armed force of the state were in many cases recruited from the most warlike and savage tribes, who not infrequently terrorized over their own officers and maltreated the natives without regard to discipline or fear of punishment." Evidence in support of these allegations, asserts Lord Lansdowne, are to be found "in memorials from philanthropic societies, in communications from commercial bodies, in the public press, and in despatches from His Majesty's consuls." Therefore "it is incumbent upon the Powers parties to the Berlin act to confer together." "We hope that the response to the Lansdowne despatch will be favorable," says the London *News*, "and that this appalling offender against civilization will be brought to the bar of European opinion to answer for its crimes." The London *Standard* says:

"We know enough on the best evidence to justify a belief that the accusations of barbarity brought from many quarters against the Kongo State agents are not unfounded, even tho they may occasionally be exaggerated. If the Brussels administration think that their subordinates in Africa are to be protected from a searching inquiry into their actions by mere casuistry and by ignoring the strong points of the British case, they are much mistaken. Officers in our own territories adjoining the Kongo State have reported that its stations are shunned, the only natives seen being soldiers, prisoners, and men brought in to work. The quibbling of the Belgian administration as to the system of forced labor does not improve their position. Slavery does not alter its nature by being called conscription, and the world will not be persuaded by such devices that the Free State has kept even to the letter, and still less to the spirit, of the Berlin act, to which it owes its existence. Besides interpreting in a very curious way its obligation to bring the material and moral benefits of civilization to the natives of the Kongo, it has been no more careful to keep its promise to allow freedom of trade. No amount of dialectical cunning will dispose of the plain fact that commerce is hampered by its monopolies. The despatch [of Lord Lansdowne] concludes by the statement that His Majesty's Government consider that the time has come when the other signatories of the Berlin act should consider whether the system of trade of the Kongo State is in harmony with that instrument, and suggests a reference to The Hague tribunal. The Belgian administration objects to submitting questions of internal government to arbitration, but it would do well to remember that there is an alternative of a still more unpleasant character."

The state of affairs disclosed by the mass of evidence, declares the London *Times*, "is one which might with advantage form, either wholly or in part, the subject of a reference to The Hague tribunal. This is exactly the kind of case that has a strong claim to be heard at The Hague court, and if the latter could accomplish any notable result in such a question, it would be realizing the designs of its founders in a very appropriate way." *The Review of Reviews* (London) makes the following assertions:

"Unless an almost unbroken procession of credible witnesses have conspired to lie, King Leopold is in his imperial capacity one of the most sinister and terrible of all the figures to be met with even in connection with the blood-stained annals of the Dark Continent. . . . . .

"According to the statements of many officers and missionaries, the natives are regarded by the agents of the companies, and to a less degree by the representatives of the King, as taxable cattle and rubber collectors. The *modus operandi* by which they are induced to bring in the stipulated quantum of rubber is very simple. A village is ordered to produce so many baskets of rubber. If on delivery the baskets are not up to the requisite weight, or if only half the natives attend with rubber, a punitive force is sent out to burn down the village and teach the defaulters to be more punctual, by inflicting capital punishment upon all who can be found within range of the King's rifles. As the troops employed in thus enforcing discipline and collecting taxes are to a large extent recruited from the cannibal tribes, they usually better their instructions. . . . . .

"In place of disinterestedness we see dividends. In place of the old indigenous slavery there is a new slavery infinitely more detestable. The Arab slave-raiders have been suppressed, but the state has taken over their methods and carries on raids to acquire 'slaves of the state' throughout its whole enormous domain. Instead of suppressing cannibalism, the hateful practise has been carried by its soldiers into regions where human flesh was never eaten."

The Kongo Free State "ought to submit to an investigation of itself," thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the Paris *Temps* suspects that "eagerness to alter the map of Africa remains unabated in England." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which has stoutly defended the Kongo Free State Government from the first, remarks:

"A section of the English press continues the lying insinuations against the Independent State of the Kongo which are now so familiar. The campaign of calumny is renewed daily. We deem it inexpedient to accuse the Government in London of wishing to lay hands upon our territories, so admirably developed by us. Her recent South African adventure has given Great Britain much cause for reflection. She has a very difficult task to accomplish in those regions, and she will require many years to carry it out. To provoke a partition of the Kongo Free State may seem a fine thing, but agreement among the Powers interested would be a difficult matter to bring about. Great Britain would find it no easy labor to get the lion's share. There is France, and there is Germany. They would not readily lend themselves to the British game. There is, finally, Great Britain herself, who would not be willing to compromise her good name, who would not wish to be the Power to systematically crush the weak and helpless. . . . If ever there comes an inquiry into the Kongo administration—which we very much doubt—it will clearly appear to the civilized world that any decision unfavorable to that state has been based upon injustice and misrepresentation. The Independent State of the Kongo merits neither blame nor condemnation, but signal homage for the grand work of civilization and progress it has carried on in Africa."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW PHASE OF THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

A FRESH phase has been assumed by the five-months'-old crisis in the Hungarian capital, which has more than once brought the dual monarchy within measurable distance of revolution. Count Stephen Tisza, son of the illustrious statesmen Koleman Tisza, who for fifteen years was Hungary's Prime Minister, has undertaken to carry on a constitutional government in the Budapest sense of that expression. The count's scheme, which is one of conciliation, takes the form of editorial revision of all political platforms—they are many—interpreting the Austro-Hungarian pact of union, the Ausgleich adopted in 1867. Thus is to be assuaged a crisis which began last June in a dispute regarding the language of command in the Hungarian army and developed into a fundamental constitutional struggle for the control of the military by the civil power. The Magyars claim to be attempting simply to place the prerogatives of the throne relating to the dis-

cipline and organization of the Hungarian branch of the dual army under the control of their representatives in parliament. Francis Joseph has all along replied that his royal military prerogatives are not to be curtailed in such a way as to alter the structure of the common army in a spirit disintegrating to the dominions of the Hapsburgs. And Count Stephen Tisza appears upon the scene —he appeared five months ago only to have his services dispensed with—to reconcile opposing points of view. This task Count Albert Apponyi, leader of an important group in the Chamber, thinks impossible, altho he promises his support for the time being by way of experiment. The London *Times* congratulates the dual monarchy upon an escape from a serious peril, and observes:

"Count Tisza has the reputation of being both an able man and a strong man. He has a more enlightened grasp, and therefore a firmer grasp, of international politics than the great majority of Hungarian statesmen, and he realizes more accurately than they do the real position of Hungary in relation to the Powers of Europe. For that very reason he is a thorough and convinced adherent of the subsisting system of the dual monarchy. He perceives what many of his countrymen seem often disposed to forget, that each half of that monarchy, without the close support of the other, must inevitably sink into a condition of international insignificance, which would invite the intrigues and whet the appetites of its powerful neighbors. No degree of constitutional self-government—not even the sovereign independence of absolute separation —could compensate either for the political and the military feebleness which a severance of the bonds between them must inflict upon both."

But this London organ, like the other leading organs of Europe generally, is reluctant to set forth detailed views lest another sharp and sudden turn in the chronic crisis give the lie to its verdict. In this sense, comments the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the Hungarian press is itself equally non-committal regarding the future. At the same time the *Pester Lloyd* is sufficiently venturesome to suggest that "at any rate, more favorable prospects for the adjustment of this difficult problem are now opening. Justifiable national demands are satisfied, and allowance is made for the standpoint of the crown." Even the hitherto irreconcilable organ of the extremist group, the *Magyar Orszag* (Budapest), while reserving its final verdict until the new Prime Minister has shown how he proposes to "harmonize all interpretations," says: "We will not begin by opposing the views and plans of Count Tisza. We shall make acquaintance with his policy, and if he brings the desperate national struggle to a successful conclusion every one will rejoice at the coming of peace." The *Magyar Szo* (Budapest) exclaims: "Good! If Count Tisza is to herald the dawn of a brighter day, all Hungary will rally around him. If his government means genuine undiluted Liberalism, if his policy disproves the predictions which make him the black cloud upon the national horizon, all forces will disarm before him." The *Hazank* (Budapest), which is supposed to be the organ of a powerful nationalist Magyar group, says the demands of the Hungarians will have to be accepted if Count Tisza is to retain power. "We have never sympathized with Count Stephen Tisza," concludes the organ, "and we have often crossed swords with him. But we shall not let personal considerations interfere with our acceptance of reform and good government at his hands." The *Magyar Nemzet* (Budapest) says:

"It is impossible to assume that the policy of Count Stephen Tisza is incompatible with the principles and the traditions of the Liberal party of Hungary. The count's action in making the Liberal party acquainted with his ideas of military policy, and in announcing his purpose to reconcile his ideas with those of that party, must be accepted as evidence of foresight and prudence on his part. A man who reveals his mind and his resources in this candid fashion shows that he has seized the parliamentary spirit and that he knows how to employ constitutional weapons. We earnestly trust for the sake of Count Tisza's ministry that he will compactly unite liberal public opinion throughout the country with the liberal groups in the Chamber."

But there is some prospect of a renewal of the crisis in all its severity if care be not taken, according to the *Fuggetlen Magyarorszag*, which remarks that "with the Hungarian parliament only he who adopts the national standpoint can hope to carry on a government. The rights of the nation must be respected and enforced. It is to be feared that a Tisza ministry will in the end give rise to new opposition forces." The *Pesti Naplo* fears that, altho Count Apponyi may support Count Tisza for the present, the two can not work together for very long. The *Budapesti Naplo* fears that the Tisza cabinet "must die prematurely." "The untanglement of things can not be effected until the throne sees the light of day and frankly abandons the imaginary rights of the supreme war lord, besides emancipating itself from the poisonous influence of Austrian advisers. The King of Hungary should not be perpetually surrendering to the Emperor of Austria."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FUTURE OF ALFONSO XIII.

IT seems difficult for the anti-clerical press of Europe to credit the announcement that the youthful King of Spain may visit Rome in the course of his coming tour through Europe. Alfonso XIII. will go to Berlin, to Paris, to London, but to go to Rome would, it is argued, revive in a tortuous form the long and sullen feud between the Vatican and the Quirinal. However, positive statements are made that his Catholic Majesty will make the visit to Rome, where his former tutor is the Pope's Secretary of State. The appointment of Cardinal Merry del Val to that post gave great satisfaction to Alfonso XIII., according to the London *Standard*. "The cardinal's brother is one of the private secretaries to the King," and the cardinal himself will assist his Catholic Majesty "in dealing with the clergy and the religious orders." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which, in the atmosphere of robust clericalism permeating this young Bourbon monarch, has seen its fondest hopes decay, pronounces Alfonso XIII. a "disappointment." "His future will probably be stormy." Rumors have reached the anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) "creditable alike to the exalted taste, the sentimental fervor, the chivalrous enthusiasm of a king so young," with reference to a princess in Portugal. The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks this princess has never been in Portugal. The London *Times* supports the hypothesis of Portugal on the basis of the immense importance conferred upon that country by its alliance with Great Britain. The King goes to Lisbon soon.

The recent movement among Spanish republicans, thought to portend so much for Alfonso XIII., was over-estimated, thinks the Paris *Temps*. It proves to be a "scare." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that "the clericals have the young King and the royal house in the hollow of their hands." "The working-classes are driven to attempt a social revolution under the cloak of a general strike, now at Bilbao and again elsewhere." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* likewise denounces the clerical party in Spain. "Thanks," it declares, "to the weakness and yielding measures adopted toward clericalism since the restoration of the Bourbons, the Vatican party has gained control of popular education and of material interests to such an extent that the very existence of the Spanish nation is menaced." The Spanish press presents a more united front in the face of clerical demands than is usually the case in Madrid. The ministerial *Imparcial* says: "The clerical question is a question of the life and death of the nation, it is a question of the national honor. The clerical question calls for a settlement and not for academic discussion." The *Liberal* thinks "consequences will be serious if the clerical question is deferred," and the *Pais* asks: "Is Spain to be further humbled beneath the feet of an army of friars, the enemies of all human advancement? No! The friars can not drag Spain any lower, for they have dragged her to depths so low that nothing lower can be reached." The *Pais* continues to assert the advantages of a republican form of government. Brutus, we read, was

a republican. Washington was a republican. "Were not these men great? Was not Rome great? Is not the United States of North America great?" The deduction is that Spain must become a republic. Editions of the *Paīs* containing sentiments of this nature have been confiscated by the police. The strong measures adopted against the republicans are gratifying to the clerical *Universo*, which devotes much space to recent disturbances at the important city of Bilbao. The whole affair was nominally a general strike, but really, unless the clerical newspaper has been misled, a republican conspiracy against religion and law. Shops were looted, mobs charged into public buildings, and a friar was thrown into the river. Says the *Universo:*

"The unusual feature of the proceedings was the stand of the Catholics, who, wearied at last of the continual insults heaped upon them by professional murderers, resolved to prove that piety and bravery are not incompatible, and who could make good show of both in circumstances rendering unavoidable the combination of rosary and revolver."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

A GREAT test of the strength at the polls of the preferential-tariff crusade now stirring all England is to be made next month throughout Australia. Mr. Deakin, the new Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has begun the campaign with a flat-footed declaration in favor of every one of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's ideas. "Preferential trade for a white Australia" is Mr. Deakin's slogan. His high estimate of man's capacity for self-government in Australia gives him confidence. The Melbourne *Argus* reminds the Prime Minister that in the contest at the polls woman will vote as well as man, and the female electors out-number the male ones. The situation is complicated by the still unsettled question of the federal capital. The House of Representatives wants Tumut. The Senate insists upon Bombala. *The Argus* makes this suggestion:

"The jealousy between Sydney and Melbourne is the cause or the difficulty that occurs. Common sense tells us that expense would be minimized and every convenience consulted by either Sydney or Melbourne being adopted as the capital; but it is absolutely hopeless to convince Sydney that Melbourne should be the favored spot, and it is wildly improbable that any one could obtain the assent of Melbourne to Sydney being placed in the premier position. The jealousy is natural. It would be a great thing, a very great thing, indeed, for either city to be conceded the political and social lead which attaches to a metropolis, and, human nature being what it is, neither of the rivals can be expected to make a sacrifice on behalf of the other.

"The most feasible arrangement appears to be to allow the Parliament to sit for a term of years in Melbourne, and for the next term of years in Sydney, this arrangement to continue either for a stated period or for so long as it is approved of by the people of Australia. The term for each city to be the seat of government might be either the duration of a Parliament, which is three years, or the ordinary term of the appointment of a governor-general, which is understood to be five years. We have found no great difficulty in providing accommodation for the federal Parliament in Melbourne, and no great difficulty would be found in Sydney, especially as new Parliamentary Buildings of some kind are much needed there and are sure to be erected. Provision for the residence of the governor-general has already been made in both cities. Any governor-general would assuredly rather take the one or the other Government House in turn than be condemned to the isolation and discomfort of temporary accommodation in some far-off spot—for in any case years must elapse before the Commonwealth could build a palace."

It seems to be the idea of the Australian press that unless some collateral issue forces the preferential tariff it will receive little support. *The South Australian Register* (Adelaide) advises the voters to beware of the Chamberlain proposals. *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney) prefers local Australian issues, such as the exclusion of cheap Oriental labor and industrial conciliation, to preferential tariff on a large scale. The labor papers are inclined to take issue with the Australian Prime Minister because he has pronounced a scheme of old-age pensions out of the question for the present. The Melbourne *Herald* is convinced that a decisive victory for Mr. Deakin would immensely strengthen the hands of Mr. Chamberlain in England.

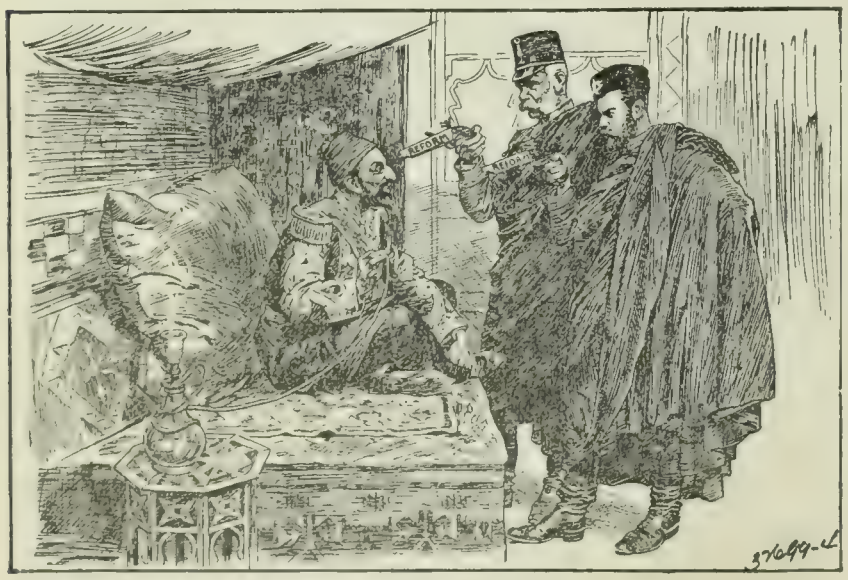
POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT A VICEROY OVERLOOKED.—"The tone of Admiral Alexeieff's organ," the *Novy Krai*, thinks the London *Times*, "suggests that he has forgotten to take his fire-extinguishers with him to Port Arthur."

WILLIAM II.'S RÔLE.—"He is, above all," says the London *News*, "the protector of the Turk in Europe."

GERMANY AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.—"It is affirmed that German capitalists were disposed to construct the canal in the event of the American offer being rejected," says *The South American Journal* (London, "but the German Government, it is stated, has had an intimation to the effect that any attempt by a foreign government to carry out this grand enterprise would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act, and that, under no circumstances, would a foreign government be allowed to exercise control over the canal or to fortify it."

MORAL AND MENTAL GREATNESS OF THE SULTAN.—The "greatest of the earthly rulers of men," we are assured by the *Servet* (Constantinople), organ of Takir Bey, a favorite at Yildiz Kiosk, is "Abdul Hamid, who excels in glory all former Ottoman rulers." "The more the years pass the greater becomes the affection of hosts of peoples for him who knows so well how to guide the Turkish Empire in the difficult path of prosperity and peace. In truth, at what epoch of glorious Ottoman history have we witnessed such febrile activity as we now behold? Everywhere we behold reconstruction and reform. . . . The best thing that could happen to our empire is to have Abdul Hamid for our ruler many years to come. When a reign is so beneficent, when the well-being of the population is so dear to the ruler's heart, the future seems full of promise."



EVER READY TO OBLIGE!

ABDUL HAMID—"Dear me! Onght I to be frightened?"
—*Punch* (London).

AN AGGRIEVED LADY.

MISS CANADA—"Don't talk of preferential tariff, Joe—I want preferential arbitration."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

PEACE THEORIES IN PRACTISE.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

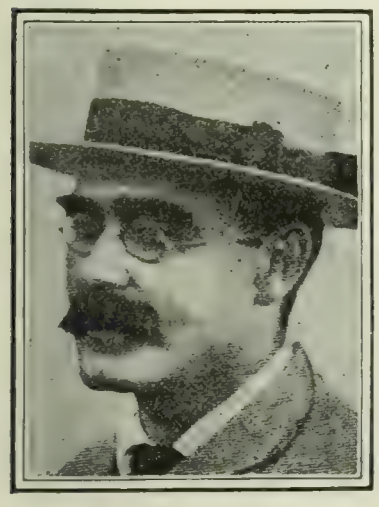
KIPLING'S LATEST.

THE FIVE NATIONS. By Rudyard Kipling. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 215 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

TO the stylist, to the one who regards literature as an end rather than a means, to the advocate of "art for art's sake," this new volume of Kipling's poetry will bring more exasperation than gratification. But to such Kipling's verse never did appeal, and his admirers need not be alarmed now over the chorus of disapproval that in America (not in England) has greeted this volume. They will find here the same Kipling as of old, not perhaps at his very best, but not far below it, with his powers undiminished, tho somewhat differently directed, taking the same liberties with the English language, raucous as ever, sing-songy as ever when he tries to be melodious, a sworn foe to preciosity, inapt at the weaving of beautiful art-forms or the saying of pretty things that cuddle close to your heart; but full of power and originality, smiting with Shakespearian force at times, bringing you face to face with naked truths, and isolating the essences of life with marvelous skill.

Those who are very fond of "The Recessional" will find here little else to like. The promise it was thought to contain of a new Kipling, more spiritual, more tender, more meditative, has not been realized. It stands alone among his poems, and to our mind, besides being one of the most tawdry products of his pen, it is the one thing in the volume in which the note of insincerity is manifest. Nothing else that he has written has so little of the real Kipling in it. The report that when it was finished he flung it into his waste-paper basket, whence it was fished out by his wife, is not incredible.

But the real Kipling, whether writing tales or poems of India, of the jungle, of the barrack-rooms, or of ships, bridges and locomotives, is always the passionate lover of the dynamic in Nature, of elemental and mechanical forces, of the primitive instincts of wild beasts and primeval men, and of the never-ending task given to man at the beginning—the subjugation of the earth. We like him; but we suspect that our liking is akin to that which we have for a fine pyrotechnic display—namely, because of its dazzling and unexpected effects, the control and release of mighty forces, the rioting splendors that yet are so ingeniously planned and directed to preconceived and more or less artistic results. It will not do to carry the simile too far. Kipling is not spectacular for the mere love of spectacle. He is terribly in earnest, and the moral that he rarely fails to press home is one that is always of value—namely, to face your task undaunted, not to deceive yourself, and to find your joy in the struggle itself, not in the hope of rewards to come.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

The only new development shown by this volume—and it is not altogether new—is that of Kipling as a political pamphleteer, a watch-dog of the empire. The five nations which give the book its name—the United Kingdom, South Africa, Canada, Australia, India—are all represented; but the South African war and its results fill nearly half the volume. His success as a pamphleteer has been as instant as his success in other lines, but we mean by that, success in the purpose he had in mind, which was political rather than artistic. Most of these political poems have been cabled, in part, to all the world as they appeared, and have excited newspaper discussion everywhere. Who can weigh the effect, for instance, of "The White Man's Burden" upon public sentiment in this country during the last few years, or of "The Islanders" upon sentiment in England? We may not approve of his political views; they certainly are not the sort we usually expect from our poets. But the force with which they are urged is incontestable, and we know of no other poet, living or dead, who ever succeeded in fashioning out of literature such mighty levers for political achievement.

A CHEERER OF CHEERFUL AMERICANS.

CHEERFUL AMERICANS. By Charles Battell Loomis. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 299 pp. Price, $1.25. Henry Holt & Co.

MR. LOOMIS has established himself thoroughly in the hearts of his countrymen as a writer of humorous tales. He has bunched together for this volume seventeen, all of which have been published before in the different periodicals. Despite the fact that this is a volume of short stories, and that none of them is new, this double handicapping has not prevented "Cheerful Americans" from reaching a fifth edition.

This is not to be wondered at—after you have read the stories. It is a credit to human nature that the most salable humorous productions are those which reveal the better qualities of men and women. There isn't a whiff of cynicism, irreverence, or coarseness in the amusing inventions of Mr. Loomis. He good-naturedly pictures harmless but mirth-provoking idiosyncracies and actions of his fellow countrymen. You laugh at them, but it is with that glow around the heart. Again, as the types are familiar to United States readers, they make an appeal of their own to the American market. Americans, in the main, are cheerful, and they like to have their fancy tickled by a good fellow of the same stripe.

CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

Mr. Loomis's humor is distinctly American. Fanciful combination of circumstances, with verisimilitude clinging to the exaggeration of types as well as to the diminution of probability; that trenchant stroke in character-drawing which makes the reader recall the real thing; that sympathetic exposure of "funny things" in people which makes them laughable tho not contemptible—these are the ear-marks of Mr. Loomis's jesting.

Three or four of the stories are about automobiles, and they naturally owe their humor to the fact that they lived up to their name by moving according to themselves rather than in obedience to their maiden *chauffeurs*. One story, "Veritable Quidors," is different from the others in being humorous on the side that is next to tears. It is full of feeling, and has nothing "funny" about it, except the character-drawing and remarks.

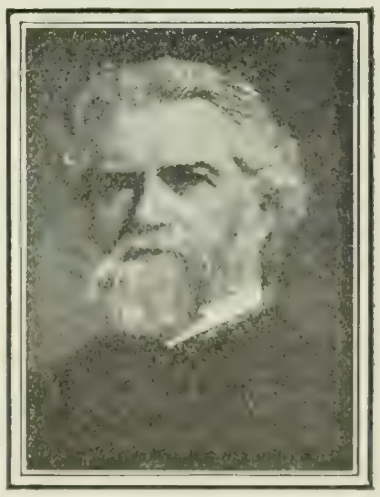
The "Preface" is the one thing to criticize in the whole volume. The reviewer, as the author there remarks, is the only person privileged to "get back" at him, and the "Preface" in question so utterly fails of all purpose that the reviewer can hardly let it go unrebuked. It is self-conscious and mournfully playful.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMY IN THE MAKING.

THE REMINISCENCES OF AN ASTRONOMER. By Simon Newcomb. Cloth, 6¼ x 7¾ in., 424 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AS a rule, mathematicians do not write books that are read on elevated trains. In the case of this volume from the pen of America's most distinguished astronomer, that man or boy who can not read with enjoyment at least the opening chapters must have something the matter with his mental make-up. This portion of the book, for which the author feels like apologizing, is autobiographical. Certainly the account of his none too happy boyhood is highly entertaining. The bulk of the book is less purely personal in quality, but intelligent readers, interested in the growth of astronomical science, and in the men identified with it on two continents, will find it all very readable. A charming frankness and modesty distinguish the author's mention of himself and his achievements. Such being the quality of the book, of plan it has only so much as might be expected in rambling reminiscences.

Than Professor Newcomb no man in America is better qualified to throw these valuable sidelights on the growth of American astronomy. Before he was twenty-five years old, Professor Newcomb gained notice by important mathematical studies. Before he was forty he was made a member of the Institute of France. He it was who negotiated the contract for the twenty-six inch telescope authorized by Congress for the Naval Observatory, and directed the work of construction and mounting. He examined the glass and the mounting of the Lick telescope before they were accepted by the trustees. He successfully observed the transit of Venus in 1882, altho the observations then made have never been officially published. He discovered in the Paris Observatory forgotten observations of the moon which carry the history of her motion back a century. But to particularize would be to rewrite the book. His path has been sown with achievements, the outcome of unusual natural endowments coupled with hard work. These reminiscences are in fact a revelation of what patience, persistence, and great toil are involved in the business of exact astronomy.



PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB

For the light it throws upon men and methods in the middle of the

nineteenth century, this book will prove valuable to the future historian. The old Nautical Almanac Office at Cambridge, Mass., with its mathematical geniuses in Winlock, Safford, Wright, and Oliver, is sympathetically depicted, for it was here in 1857 that the author dates his introduction into "the world of sweetness and light." The story of life and work at the Naval Observatory in the old days makes us wonder at the lax discipline that prevailed then, allowing the astronomers, for example, to "vote it cloudy" whenever they felt in need of refreshing themselves at a neighboring restaurant. It was largely due to Professor Newcomb, tho he does not say it, that work at the Observatory was placed on a more systematic and thorough basis. The evolution of Washington as a scientific center is intimately discussed.

The pen pictures and anecdotes of interesting men the author has known in his day are numerous. They range from Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, to the scientific crank imbued with a hatred of the theory of gravitation.

AN INDICTMENT, INTREPID AND IMPLACABLE.

IRELAND UNDER ENGLISH RULE. By Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., LL.D. Cloth, 2 vols. 6 x 9¼ in., pp. xxv+692. Price, $5. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ON September 20, 1803, in Thomas Street, Dublin, nearly opposite St. Catherine's Church, Robert Emmet, Irish patriot and honorable gentleman, was hanged by the neck until he was dead; and after the execution his head was severed from the body, and by the hand of the hangman was presented to the surrounding rabble of English sympathizers, to be contemplated and remembered as the head of a traitor. It is the nephew of Robert Emmet, standing guard over the memory of his breed and name, and the sanctity of the cause they championed, who now asks to be heard by all just and honorable men, whether American or English, in the service of Truth, and for the authority of History; for the motto of his book—his life-work—is "God save Ireland!" and that cry goes up, consecrated by sacrifice and suffering and irresistible by its poignant persistence, from every chapter.

When his manuscript, under the title of the "Indictment of 1898," had been prepared for the press early in that year, the author, "earnestly desiring to have it reach the American public, and possibly by the same means the English people," proceeded to submit it to several prominent American publishers. Courteously enough the manuscript was returned without other comment than that the subject was not a desirable one; with the single exception that the representative of one of the houses to which it was offered frankly gave expression to his conclusion, from a business point of view, that "were the statements contained in the work as authentic as those of the Bible, no publisher with any thought to his future would dare print such an array against England, when at that time the disposition of the people throughout the country was so friendly toward her."

But this delay in finding a publisher has not been without its compensations. The investigations have been extended, the material has been systematically arranged, the "Indictment of 1898" has outgrown its title, and in "Ireland Under English Rule" we have an essentially new treatment of the subject. But the indictment stands, frank and formidable; and the discussion it has already provoked is not without its inevitable acrimony, for the indictment is directed against "that unique political organization known as the British Government—a system well fitted for the oppression of the whole human race, with the exception of the English people themselves." And these are the words of a gentleman who has passed the greater part of a long life in close and pleasant social relations with English men and women. His attitude is that of one who regards the English Government as "almost perfect in its administration for the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of the English people," and who commends, without qualification, the promptness and the spirit with which England "affords protection abroad to the humblest of her own race." But no praise, as the author frankly puts it, can be found in these pages for England's course in Ireland. "The recital of her failures has been as cheerless as the lamentations of Jeremiah."

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.

The author holds it to be essential that the reader should understand the relations which have existed between Ireland and England, to the end that a knowledge of the facts may furnish vindication for the political course which multitudes of Irishmen have pursued in their struggle for nationality and freedom. He may rightly employ for his own vindication the words of Geoffrey Keating, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

"It grieves me to see a nation hunted down by ignorance and malice, and recorded as the scum and refuse of mankind, when on strict inquiry they have as good a figure and have signalised themselves in as commendable a manner to posterity as any people in Europe."

And Edmund Spenser, he of "The Faerie Queene," when he was secretary to Lord Grey, the Lord Deputy of Ireland (1596), wrote of that unhappy land:

"Whether it proceed from the very genius of the soyle, or the influence of the starres, or that Almighty God hath not yet appointed the time for her reformation, or that Hee reserveth her in this unquiet state still for some *secret scourge* which shall *by her come unto England*, it is hard to be known, but yet much to be feared."

As president and afterward visiting physician to the Emigrant Refuge Hospital on Ward's Island in New York harbor (1850–54), Dr. Emmet was brought face to face with the horrors of the enforced Irish immigration following upon the great famine. He had intimate knowledge of the sufferings of the women, many of whom had lived in comfortable circumstances before that scourge of desolation and terror came upon them. "The cruelties endured were greater than on any slave-ship, and the death-rate larger than it would have been from any pestilence on shore"; nor was there any mitigation until the United States Government interfered for the protection of the helpless.

So stands the solemn indictment, frank and intrepid, and implacable by its very hopelessness.

A TRUE STORY OF REGENERATION.

MY MAMIE ROSE. By Owen Kildare. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 303 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Baker & Taylor Co.

TWO New York newsboys belonging to the same gang thirty years ago have recently risen to prominence: Timothy D. Sullivan, Member of Congress, and Owen Kildare, author of the present book. The story of the former is one of natural selection, the logical evolution of a born leader of men; the history of the latter is one of divine selection, a miraculous regeneration of a life that contained scarcely an element fitted to survive. The transformation wrought by love in the soul of Owen Kildare is told by him in the true tale, "My Mamie Rose."

OWEN KILDARE.

The first two-thirds of the book give a simple, unaffected account of the author's purposeless drifting through that backwater of life, the Bowery. Forward and backward he was carried, amid human wrack and driftwood, with no thought, not to speak of hope, of ever escaping from its soul-soaking pollution. He was by turns a prizefighter, a "bouncer" for a notorious dive, a soldier of fortune, a common loafer. At the age of thirty he could not read or write. He had not earned an honest dollar since his newsboy days.

Here enters the agent of his regeneration—a brave little teacher in a neighboring public school who chanced to pass the corner where Kildare and his gang of hooligans "hung out," and was made the subject of their cowardly insults. The author thus describes the scene which was the turning-point of his life:

"They all stood about her in a circle, grinning and leering at her. I, too, meant to join in the general enjoyment. But before my facial muscles had time to shapen themselves into a brutish laugh the girl wheeled around, looked at McCarthy, at me, at all of us, and quite distinctly could I read then the sentence: 'And you are MEN!'

"Possibly there was a psychic or physical reason for it, but whatever it was I could almost feel, when her look fell on me, the bodily sensation of something snapping or becoming released within me. It was as if a spring, holding back a certain force, had been suddenly freed from its catch, and had, catapult-like, sent a new power into action."

Kildare becomes the little school-teacher's knight, and she repays his devotion by making a man of him. She teaches him, she scolds him out of his evil habits and encourages him in his struggles to live decently and honestly. At the end of his endeavors there is the goal of her love. That the culmination of this story of real life is not the conventional "happy ending" of romance does not impair the true optimism of the book. Mamie Rose's work had been too well done for Owen Kildare not to meet his sorrow like a man.

Like a man he has resolved to give his life to the service of the people from whom he has arisen. He ends his book with the resolution:

"I want to dedicate my pen, no matter how ungifted, to their service, that others may know, as I know, of the places and conditions where fellow-beings begin to rail against their God and men because they deem themselves forgotten. I want to show that often their hearts hunger most and not their stomachs, and want to ask you to believe that they, as well as others, can not only feel hunger and cold, but can also love and despair."

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PUBLIC confidence in speculative "securities" has recently received one of the greatest shocks in the history of finance. As bursts a reservoir, so, in almost a day, millions of dollars were swept away, carrying many investors to ruin. Wall street's woe is the wise man's warning.

The entire stock market has been demoralized during the last few months, and the public has shown a decided disinclination to invest in the class of stocks there offered. *On the other hand, heavy investments are daily being made by the most conservative interests in select real estate at constantly increasing prices.*

Never has the stability of Real Estate been more forcibly emphasized than by the sharp contrast of values which these market convulsions reveal. Over against the purely speculative, fluctuating and fictitious, stands Real Estate, solid, substantial,—a very Gibraltar of stability,—the most pronounced example of a commodity unaffected by the gusty winds of Wall Street or the unscrupulous manipulation of over-capitalized—corporation jugglers.

It is in these periods of panic that the "*reality* of realty" is especially conspicuous—when the "water" is squeezed from inflated stocks and fortunes from those whose reliance they were. To-day as never before, the country over, is money being transferred from this class of investment and placed in *real property*.

And to-day as never before New Yorkers themselves are recognizing the opportunities which is at their own door in this safest of all and most profitable of all *secure* investments.

Opportunities far greater than those grasped by the Astors, Goelets and Hoffmans now loom large on the vistas of progress opened up by the union of Manhattan and Brooklyn and the added impetus of new tunnels and bridges. Nothing physical nor human can stop the ever-accelerating pace, and the Metropolis of America will soon become the Metropolis of the world, out-stripping London. As land values inevitably increase hand in hand with population, the wise buyer of to-day will be the rich man of to-morrow. And the *wise* buyer is he who invests *right here*, in

The Fastest Growing Spot in the Whole World

A CONVINCING PARALLEL

IN 1890 the above Four Wards of Brooklyn coutained only 5,861 houses

TO-DAY there are 19,237 houses. The last three years averaged 1,135 new houses each year

IN 1890 the population of these same wards was only 29,292

TO-DAY their population is 87,120, and increasing at a greater rate each year

IN 1890 the properties we now own were served by only 181 cars daily

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WHAT WE OFFER YOU We own or control one-tenth of the entire area of these four wards—over 2,000 acres, which we are rapidly developing with the highest class of park-like improvements. We have already sold over seven million dollars' worth to thousands of satisfied customers. Our offer carries a Free Deed in case of Death, a Non-forfeiture agreement, a FREE ROUND TRIP TO NEW YORK (east of Chicago or like distance), your money back with six per cent. interest if not found as represented, and other features. Let us tell you the whole grand story in detail. Write us at once—to-day—for full particulars.

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334 Mechanic St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Everyman."—Edited, with an introduction by Montrose J. Moses. (J. T. Taylor & Co., $1.)

"Justice to the Woman."—Bernie Babcock. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

"Sunday Talks on Nature Topics."—D. A. Jordon. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75.)

"Wanted—A Wife."—A Bachelor. (Daniel V. Wien & Co., New York.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vols. XII., XIII, and XIV. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Canon of Reason and Virtue."—Translated from the Chinese by Paul Carus. (Open Court Publishing Company, $0.25 net.)

"St Anselm."—Translated from the Latin by Sidney Norton Deane. (Open Court Publishing Company, paper, $0.50 net.)

"The Mother of Washington and Her Times."—Mrs. Roger a Pryor. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

"The Nemesis of Froude."—Sir James C. Browne and Alexander Carlyle. (John Lane, $1 net.)

"Daniel Webster for Young Americans."—Edited by Charles F. Richardson. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"A Little Brother to the Bear."—William J. Long. (Ginn & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Rosine."—Catherine Von Scyler. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Ship of State."—By Those at the Helm. (Ginn & Co.)

"Princely Men in the Heavenly Kingdom."—Harlan P. Beach. United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.50.)

"Mountain Walks of a Recluse."—Rev. E. C. Burr. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Infection and Immunity."—George M. Sternberg. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Miladi."—Clara E. Laughlin. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.20 net.)

"The Mutual Way in Moral Training."—Patterson Du Boise. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"Poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti."—Edited by Elizabeth Luther Cary. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, in two volumes, $6.50.)

"History of Freemasonry."—W. H. Grimshaw. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Life and Love."—Anna Meixner. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Woman in Stone."—Harriet Wheeler. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Do Animals Think?"—H. Recordon. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Other Girl."—Samuel E. McDonald. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"A Romance and Tragedy of a Summer."—Mrs. D. H. Wall. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Sketches in Ebony and Gold."—Mary Cochran Thurman. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Soundings of Hell."—Rev. Sidney C. Kendall, Los Angeles, Cal.

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"Parliamentary England."—Edward Jenks. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Vol. IX. "Waterways of Westward Expansion."—By Archer Butler Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, $2.50.)

"An Ocean Mystery."—Mrs. Richard P. White. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

"Little Joan."—John Strange Winter. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

"She That Hesitates."—Harris Dickson. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"To-morrow's Tangle."—Geraldine Bonner. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

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"The Songs of the Trees."—Mary Y. Robinson. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

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"The New Wizard of Oz."—L. Frank Baum. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"A Hermit's Wild Friends."—Mason A. Walton. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Whip Hand."—Samuel Merwin. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Five Little Peppers at School."—Margaret Sidney. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.10 net.)

"The Mark."—Aguila Kempster. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Troubadour Tales."—Evaleen Stein. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Religion of an Educated Man."—Francis G. Peabody. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Around the Caribbean and Across Panama."—Francis C. Nicholas. (H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston, $2.)

"The Modern Age."—Philip Van Ness Meyers. (Ginn & Co., $1.25.)

"Socialism: The Nation of Fatherless Children."—David Goldstein. (The Union News League, Boston.)

"Work."—Hugh Black. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"To-day in Syria and Palestine."—William E. Curtis. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $2.)

"Essays and Criticisms."—R. L. Stevenson (Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, $1.25.)

"Why Love Grows Cold."—Ellen Burns Sherman. (A. Wessels Company.)

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The Questioners.

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Threshold, familiar Threshold, may I not pass?
Not till thou pay me the toll,
Not till thou tell me my name!
Stone of wonder; for spread for the feet were flowers
When I bore in to my hearth the silken-haired stranger—
Strange unto me was her heart, strange to her mine,
And soft and doubtful she trembled, like the blue eve. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

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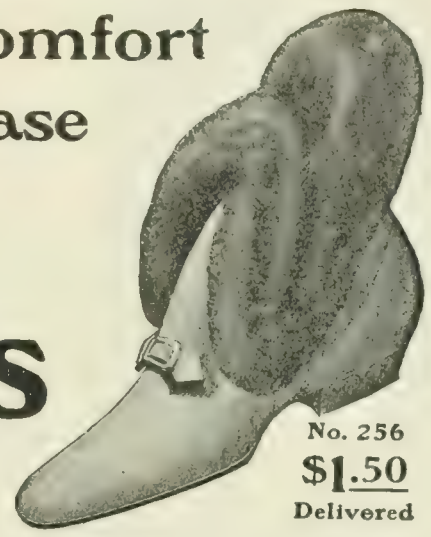

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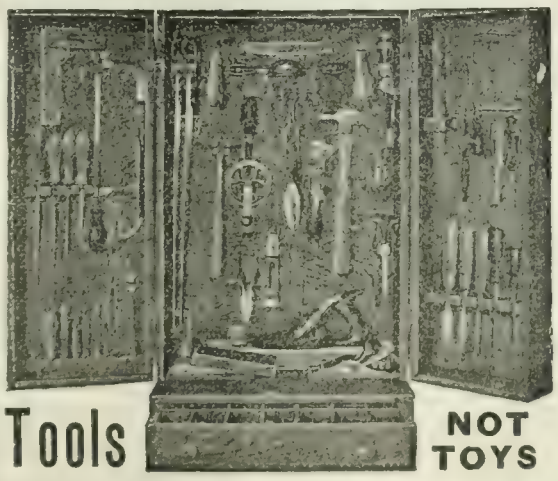

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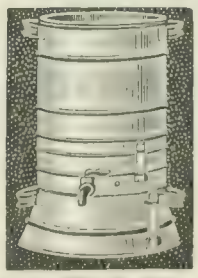

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Tell me my name.
Stair of meeting, where nightly I called the call
Of the exultant, the earth-engirdling, the nightingale,—
And one from the stairhead, infinite-eyed and slow,
Came down in her gliding brightness into my soul. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Window, O far-seen Window, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Window of parting,—for here would my proud one stand
Arrayed in dreams and roses,—here if by chance
Any that she loved much, in going looked not back.
Stooped she to mingle sighs and tears with the rose. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Chest, O thou oaken Chest, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Coffer of vision; with bloom upon far mountains,
With rays upon ocean isles when the mighty were still,
With these did she weave her dresses, simple and secret,
Fragrant and here compacted, sealed even from me. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Table, ah! merry Table, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Table of honor, for here in the vast evening
On the head of his pale companion and plighted friend,
A man I remember inflicted his lordly anger
In words that return, return, return to him now. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Cradle, O Cradle, wilt thou not let me pass?
Tell me my name.
Other children she bare, but this, the beloved one,
This was taken from her, this that she loved full well.
And the eyes of her turned from earth, and she rose and followed it
At dawn, when the birds and the young children sing. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Bed, thou snow-silent Bed, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Ask him not, terrible image, ask not, for she
The woman by whom he lay down to whisper, "Forgive!"
Sings here no more, nor save in the thoughts of friends
Sleeps here no more, but heavened in the souls of children. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

—*From the Fortnightly Review.*

Husband and Wife.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Reach out your arms, and hold me close and fast;
Tell me you had no memories of your past,
That mar this love of ours so great, so vast.

THANKSGIVING

is the time specially set apart for us to stop grumbling about our adversities for a moment and to consider our various blessings. The Old Bookkeeper —who speaks with authority for all those who use Inks and kindred products—says that some of the greatest blessings he has to be thankful for, year in and year out, are

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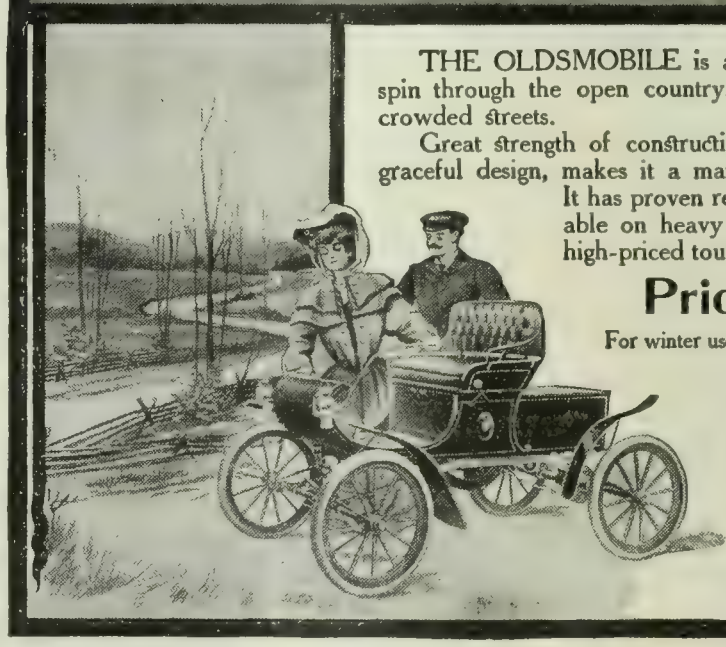

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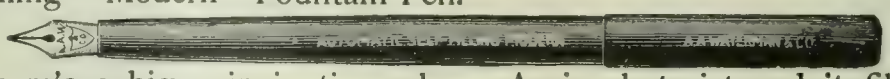

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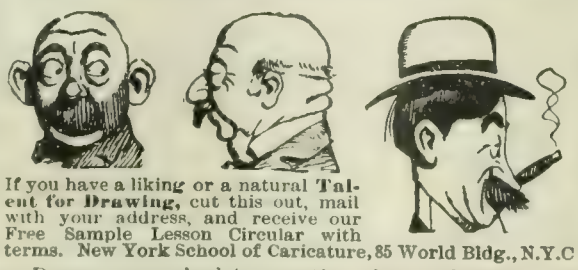

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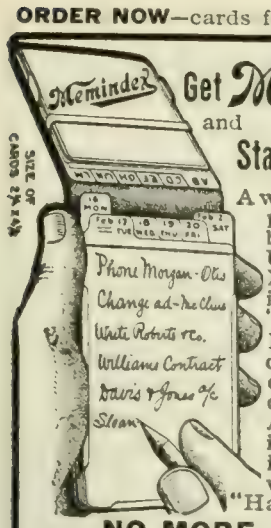

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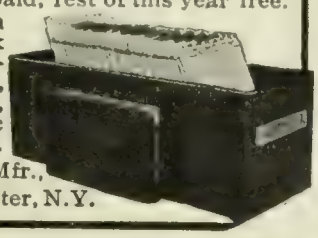

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Some truths are cheapened, when too oft averred.
Does not the deed speak louder than the word?
(*Dear Christ, that old dream woke again, and stirred!*)

As you love me, you never loved before?
Tho oft you say it, say it yet once more.
My heart is jealous of those days of yore.

Sweet wife, dear comrade, mother of my child,
My life is yours, by memory undefiled.
(*It stirs again, that passion brief and wild!*)

You never knew such happy hours as this—
We two alone, our hearts surcharged with bliss?
Nor other kisses, sweet as my own kiss?

I was a thirsty field, long parched with drought,
You were the warm rain blowing from the south.
(*But, oh, the crimson madness of her mouth!*)

You would not, if you could, go down life's track,
For just one little moment, and bring back
Some vanished rapture, that you miss or lack?

I am content; you are my life, my all.
(*One burning hour, but one could I recall—*
God! how men lie when driven to the wall!)

—*From Smart Set, November.*

PERSONALS.

Trowbridge Loaned the Money.—Here is an amusing anecdote which Mr. J. T. Trowbridge relates in his recent book of literary reminiscences, "My Own Story":

"After I had been so far prospered as to be able to place a small deposit in a savings-bank, the father of a family once besought me for a loan of sixty dollars. When I told him, to my sincere regret, that I had no such sum at command, he made answer that his quarter's rent was due, that he had been unable to collect some bills he had relied on to make up the needful sum, and he didn't know which way to turn, if I couldn't help him. 'I haven't it,' I repeated; 'but'—I thought of my poor little savings-bank deposit, and of a family man's natural distress of being unable to pay his rent—'I might possibly raise it for you.' Altho I knew there would be a loss of accumulated and prospective interest if I withdrew my money from the bank, and I could not think of taking interest from a friend, his expressions of gratitude paid me in advance for any such sacrifice. I went at once and drew the sixty dollars, which I handed him without saying how I had come by it. He paid me in a week or two, thanked me warmly, and added this naïve remark: 'If you hadn't lent me the money, I should have had to take it out of the savings-bank, and have lost the interest.' I smiled and held my peace."

Mr. Balfour's Gallantry.—Mr. Balfour has a gallant way, according to London *Answers*, of paying pretty compliments to ladies. It says that driving through Kingston one day, he passed a huge red motor-car that stood before an imposing mansion of gray stone.

A young girl in a white gown sat in the car, and as the premier glided by she bowed to him and smiled. But the premier did not appear to see her.

The young girl looked embarrassed, vexed. She bit her lip. She thought a moment. Then she took hold of the wheel of her machine, pressed with her small foot the bulb that made the horn toot grufly, and swiftly she shot after Mr. Balfour.

Soon the great car overtook the carriage and halted. The young girl, an old friend of Mr. Balfour's, extended her hand, and, as he took it, she said reproachfully:

"You passed me a while ago without looking at me."

With a gallant smile and inclination of the head, the premier answered:

"If I had looked at you I couldn't have passed you."

"Force-Thoughts"

By SUNNY JIM

I BELIEVE that the man of to-day has what might be called a light-running, in-door stomach.

¶ A few centuries ago we were all out-door dwellers — Robber Barons, Cannibal Kings, Doughty Knights and such historical novel characters. We ate great meals of half-cooked meats, washed them down with gallons of mead and ale, and got along splendidly. Because we lived out-doors and had out-door stomachs.

¶ There was little machinery in those days and we did more muscle work. Cities like London were next door to the country; to-day it's all different.

¶ It's time diet changed to suit the times.

¶ If machinery does most of the muscle work nowadays, it must also help us with our digestion. "FORCE" is the furthest advance towards an ideal food for the stomach of to-day. Just now we want as much nutrition as we did when we were Robber Barons, but only half as much work for these light-running, in-door stomachs of ours.

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Nor Worry!
They say to the rest of the world each morning,
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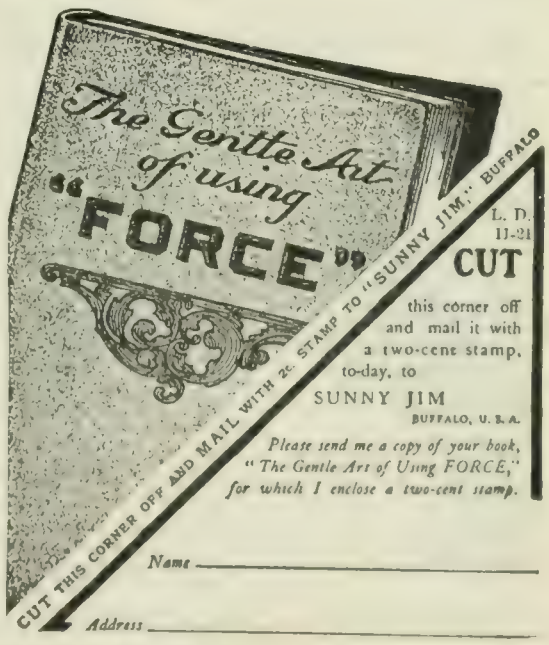
¶ Which reminds me that I've written a book—my first.

It treats of two subjects: how to serve "FORCE" in many ways, and how to be sunny—always. It's worth so much I can't charge for it—except a two-cent stamp, which, if you'll send with the coupon below, will entitle you to one copy.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(*To be continued.*



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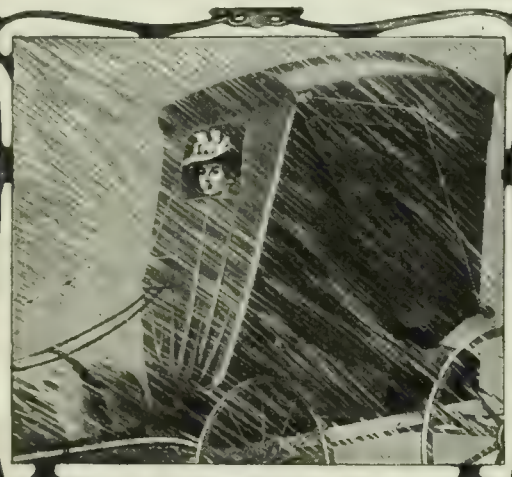

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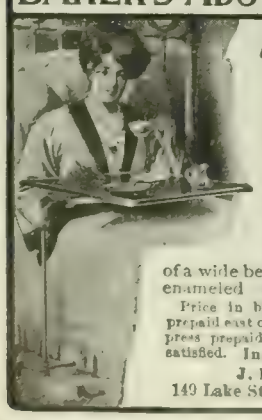

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No Hurry.—Joaquin Miller, "The Poet of the Sierras," recently visited a friend in Boston whose literary tastes run largely to Emerson, Browning, and Maeterlinck. This friend, says *Lippincott's Magazine*, found the venerable poet in the library one afternoon deeply absorbed in a book.

"What are you reading?" asked the Bostonian.

"A novel by Bret Harte," replied the poet.

The Hubbite sniffed. "I can not see," said he, "how an immortal being can waste his time with such stuff."

"Are you quite sure," asked Miller, "that I am an immortal being?"

"Why, of course you are," was the unwary reply.

"In that case," responded the Californian grimly, "I don't see why I should be so very economical of my time."

Obliging Highwayman. — Ex-Congressman John Bell tells a story of a time when he once got into a grave peril on account of his nose. The New York *Times* relates the story as follows:

He was going to Leadville in the early days on a stage-coach which was held up by highwaymen. The passengers were ranged in a row outside with their hands up, the familiar attitude being enforced by a gun in the hands of one of the gentlemen of the road, while the other went through the various pockets at his leisure.

In the midst of the ceremony Mr. Bell's nose began to itch with that maddening persistency calculated to drive to insanity or the grave if not relieved. Involuntarily his right hand began to lower itself to the seat of trouble.

"Hands up there!" called the man behind the gun, sternly.

Bell's hand shot back into place, but in a moment began to lower itself again.

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the bandit. "Are you anxious to become a lead-mine?"

"My nose itches so I can't stand it any longer," said Mr. Bell. "I've simply got to scratch it."

"No, you hain't," replied the road agent, "because I'll do it for you."

With which he proceeded to scratch the prospectively Congressional nose with the muzzle of his shotgun.

The Head of the Steel Trust.—William Ellis Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is only thirty-seven years old. His advancement has been even swifter than that of his predecessor, but the public interest has been less than that inspired by the remarkable career of Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Schwab began life as a grocer's clerk with wages of $2.50 a week, while Mr. Corey contends that he was sixteen years old when he went to work, and that his wages were less than one dollar a day. Ralph D. Paine, in *The World's Work*, gives a brief sketch of Mr. Corey from the time he entered the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Paine says:

Andrew Carnegie was keeping a keen lookout for young men who promised to be equal to their

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opportunities, and his heads of departments were instructed to report this sort of material as it showed itself. Thus young Corey was put to handling men before he was out of his teens. First promoted to the order department, he was soon after transferred to the plate-mill at Homestead, and at twenty-one years of age he was made superintendent of the plate-mills and the open-hearth department of the plant.

Here was Charles M. Schwab at the age of twenty-one superintendent of the Homestead works, lord over 4,000 men, and William E. Corey coming up so fast behind him that at the same age was he placed in charge of the armor-plant of the Carnegie Company, then a costly and complicated experiment.

When Mr. Corey was made superintendent of the Homestead works in 1895 he was fully equipped to handle the Congressional storm of nvestigation which broke in the following year. After proposing an arbitrary price of $300 per ton, which the manufacturers refused to accept, Congress authorized preparations for erecting a government armor-plant, but then backed down and accepted the terms of the Carnegie Company. There is little reference to Mr. Corey in the annals of the controversy, whether in the Congressional reports or in the large number of volumes and articles dealing with the Carnegie Company and the steel industry in general. But during his connection with the Homestead works he was the "man behind the guns" when Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Schwab wished knowledge that was thorough.

In 1901 Mr. Corey was made president of the Carnegie Steel Company. When that company came into the fold of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Corey's opinion still carried weight in the new organization. To quote further:

When the National Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company were absorbed by the Carnegie organization Mr. Corey was elected to the presidency of the two companies merged, and in their reorganization, consolidation, and economical adjustment he found an admirable training-ground for administrative and financial experience, and showed himself capable of being next in line of promotion to Mr. Schwab.

As Mr. Carnegie reserved the right to have a decisive voice in the election of the president of the corporation during its first five years, it was certain that in the case of Mr. Schwab's death or retirement a Carnegie Company man would succeed him. In Mr. Corey the succession is the climax of a career duplicating that of Mr. Schwab on every round of the ladder, through Homestead and the presidency of the Carnegie Company. Moreover, the new president is also a man most acceptable to Mr. Morgan and his interests in the corporation. His conservatism and freedom from "entangling alliances" and his working methods harmonize with the views both of the great iron master and of the great financier.

Not Observed.—"Love is blind, you know, papa," said the pretty girl.

"Guess you are right," replied the stern parent. "That is the reason people in love never see the clock."—Chicago *News*.

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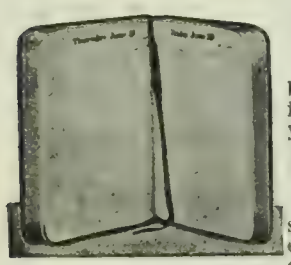

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—London *Tit-Bits*.

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"Teacher: Please excuse Rachel for being away those two days her grandmother died to oblige her mother. MRS. RENSKI."

"Miss: My boy tells me when I trink beer der overcoat from my stummack gets too thick. Please be so kind and intervere in my family affairs. MRS. C."

"Teacher: If Louis is bad please lick him until his eyes are blue. He is very stubborn. He has a good deal of the mule in him. He takes after his father. MRS. P."

"Miss Brown: You must stop teach my Lizzie fiscal torture she needs yet reading and figors mit sums more as that, if I want her to do jumpin I can make her jump. MRS. CANAVOWSKI."

"Teacher: What shall I do mit Charley? Me and my man can't nothing make of him. When we want to lick der little imp he gets the bed under where we can't reach for him and must put a hook on der bedroom door to hold him for his licking. Please soak him in school shust as often as you got time. MRS. SNIEDVELT."

—Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

Johnny's Essay on the Hog.—The hog is called a hog b'cuz he makes a hog of himself. It runs in the family. All hogs are hogs. The hog has two sides to his character, one of which is good to eat and the other we can't so cordjully admire. As an article of diet the hog is one of the warmest friends of the human race that I know of. Most him is good for food and the rest is useful in making sausages, bristle brushes, and other utensils. Nearly everything about him is palatable but his voice. The latter always seems to me to sound as if it had kind o' soured. It is said that you can't make a silk purse out of a—er—h'm!—lady-hog's ear. I have never heard of any fool big enough to try to. As a citizen the hog is not so warm. His manners and instiucts are gross in the extreme, and his sole ambition 'pears to be to eat from early morn till far into the night. When a man is dead he becomes the late Mr. So-and-so, and we say nice things about him. When a hog is dead he is pork, and pa often says, "Confound this pork!" When I eat too much pa calls me a pig. A pig is a hog's little boy. This is all I know about the hog.—London *Tit-Bits*.

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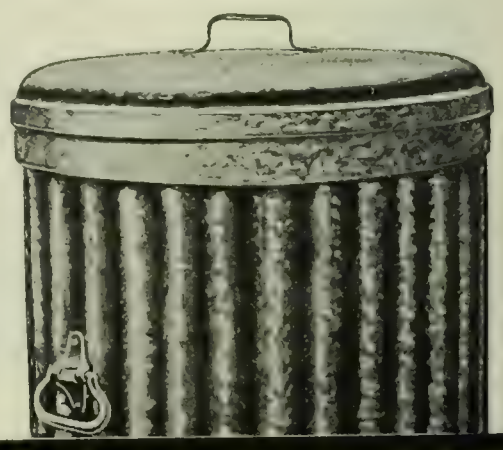

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Current Events.

Foreign.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

November 9.—Panama appoints a commission to go to Washington to negotiate a canal treaty. The United States is preparing to prevent Colombian troops from landing on the isthmus.

November 10.—Panama notifies General Reyes, who is on his way with peace proposals from Colombia, that his mission is useless. France recognizes the *de facto* Government of Panama.

November 11.—Serious rioting occurs in Bogota when the news of the Panama revolt was received.

November 12.—More violence occurs in Cartagena and Barranquilla at the news of the Panama revolt.

November 13.—Mr. Bunau-Varilla is formerly received by President Roosevelt as minister of the republic of Panama. The United States War Department denies reports that troops were to be sent to the isthmus.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 9.—Signor Rosano, Italian Minister of Finance, commits suicide. He was accused by the Socialists of corruption.

Armenians attempt to start a revolt in the Province of Erzeroum, Asia Minor; two bands are dispersed by the Turkish troops.

November 10.—It is reported that the revolutionists in Santo Domingo have won, and that General Jiminez has been proclaimed President.

An official statement is made by Germany that no protest had been received from Colombia, and that there was no question of interference in matters relating to Panama.

November 11.—United States Minister Powell refuses to recognize the insurgent government in Santo Domingo.

November 12.—Premier Combes announces that the French Government intended to bring in a bill to restrict still further the powers of the religious orders.

The Lebaudy dirigible balloon sails from Moisson to Paris, reaching an average speed of twenty-seven and one-quarter miles an hour.

November 13.—Russian and imperial Chinese troops figure in an encounter near Shan-Hai-Kwan.

November 14.—Dissatisfaction is expressed in Japan over the delay in carrying on the negotiations in regard to Manchuria.

November 5.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena leave Rome on their way to London.

The Dominican Government agrees to appoint arbitrators to settle the dispute with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

November 9.—The LVIII. Congress meets in special session under the President's call to enact legislation to make the Cuban reciprocity treaty effective.

House: Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, is elected speaker, and Representative Hitt, of Illinois, introduced and the House adopted a resolution calling on the President for information regarding the Panama revolution.

November 10.—President Roosevelt's message on Cuban reciprocity is read in both houses.

November 12.—*Senate:* The eligibility of Senator Smoot, of Utah, is discussed.

House: A bill to put the Cuban reciprocity

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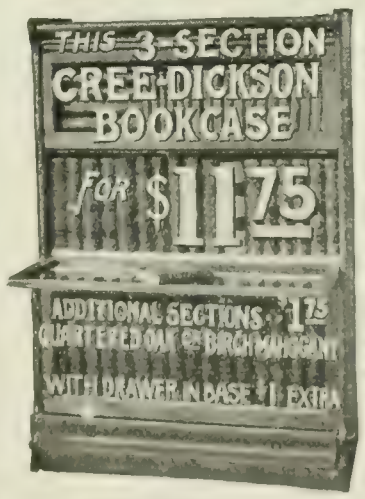

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treaty into effect is introduced by Senator Payne, of New York.

November 13.—*House:* The Cuban Reciprocity bill is favorably reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means. Final vote will be taken on the 19th.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 9.—President Roosevelt urges Senator Hanna to remain chairman of the Republican National Committee and conduct the campaign next year.

American Federation of Labor opens its convention in Boston; President Gompers says that the international labor-unions and his own union had gained 442,100 members within the past year.

November 10.—The Cabinet approves of the President's Panama policy.

Miss May Goelet is married to the Duke of Roxburghe in New York.

November 11.—Wages are reduced 10 per cent. in the cotton-mills of Fall River and Taunton, Mass.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, returns from his trip abroad; he remarked that the relations between this country and Russia were extremely friendly, and that the Kishineff incident had been buried.

November 12.—A bitter fight is being made against confirmation of the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood to be major general.

November 13.—Andrew H. Green, known as the "Father of Greater New York," is shot and killed by an insane negro.

November 14.—Cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island reduce wages of mill operators 10 per cent.; about 25,000 workers will be affected.

The Northern Colorado coal strike is settled; the miners receive an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

CHESS.

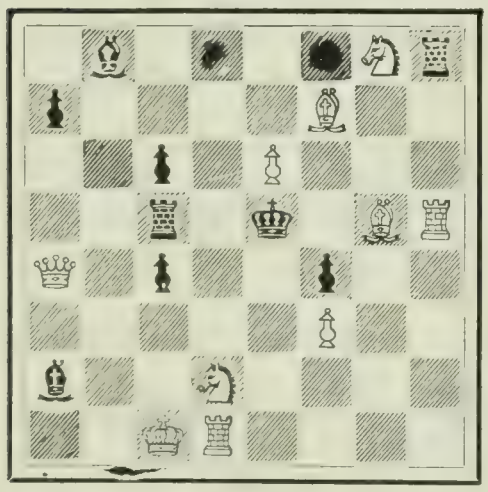
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 880.

By THE REV. J. JESPERSEN,

First Prize, *Noorse Schaakbond.*

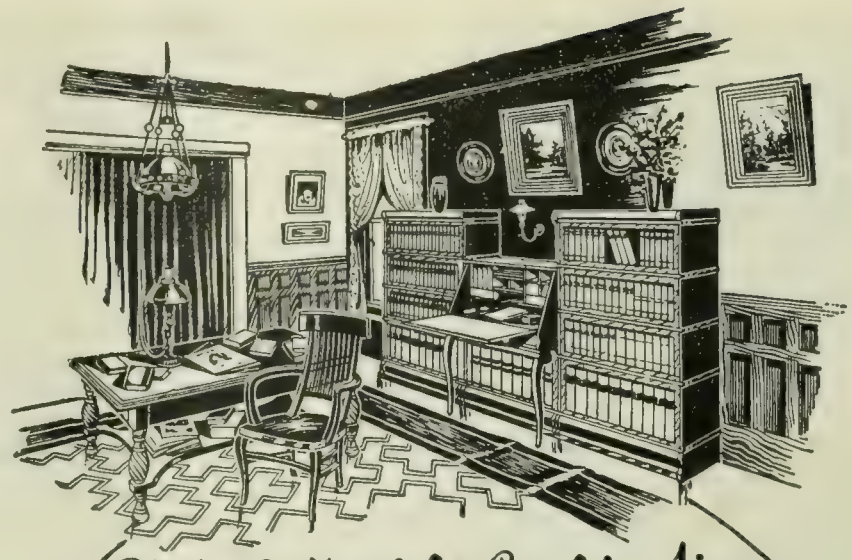
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1 b 4 S r; p 4 B 2; 2 p 1 P 3; 2 r 1 k 1 B R; Q 1 p 2 p 2; 5 P 2; b 2 S 4: 2 K R 4.

White mates in two moves.



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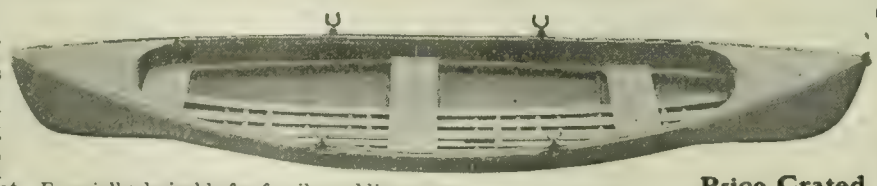

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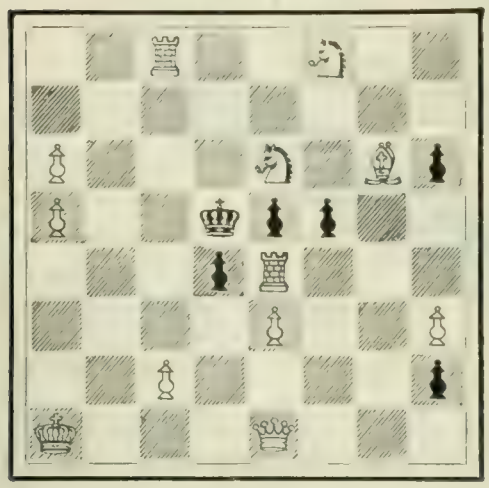
Problem 881.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by F. W. WYNNE, Dudley, England.

Black – Six Pieces.



White – Twelve Pieces.

2 R 2 S 2; 8; P 3 S 1 B p; P 2 k p p 2; 3 p R 3; 4 P 2 P; 2 P 4 p; K 3 Q 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 875. Key-move.

1. Kt—Kt 2 / K—K 5	2. Q—K B sq / K—Q 4	3. Q—Q B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Q—Q 3 mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 4	2. Kt—K 3 dbl. ch / K—K 3	3. Q—R 6 mate
	2 ..... / K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ..... / P—K 5	2. Q—R 8 ch / K—Q 4	3. Kt—B, 4 mate
1. ..... / Other	2. Q—Q sq ch / K—K 5	3. Q—Q 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. A. Seller, Denver; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. Hagman, Brooklyn; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. R. O'C. San Francisco; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.: C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.

875: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Polk City, Fla.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; M. Almy, Chicago; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; "Pyfe," Philadelphia; Dr. G. C. O., New York City; W. T. Kelly, Rome, Ga.

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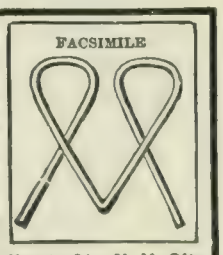

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excellent for ingenuity or beauty of mates, and this is one of them"—M. M.; "Lacks grace and beauty" G. D.; "A good staple 2-er with easy key"—F. S. F.; "Clever"—J. G. L.; "A bold, but obvious key. The right and left captives by K P are interesting"—J. H. S.; "Remarkably good" C. N. F.; "Easy" W. T. St. A.; "An unpretending but studious performance"—W. R. C.; 'Excellent"—A. H.

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In addition to those reported, T. E. N., Redlands, Cal., got 871; "Try again," Kendallville, Ind. C. Supe, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 873; T. H., 873 annd 874.

Mieses Visits New York.

The German master, Jacques Mieses, recently played a series of match-games with five strongest players of the Manhattan Chess-club—Ettlinger, Roething, Baird, Finn and Phillips—and won all the games. In the Brooklyn Chess-club, he lost his game with Fox. The following game is not a model by any means. It looks as if Mieses were "taking chances" and waiting for Phillips to make a "fluke," which he did.

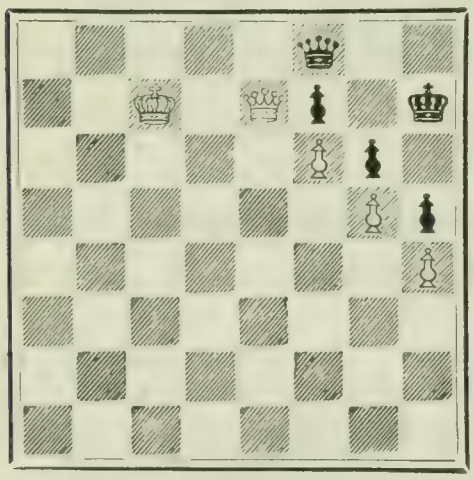
Sicilian Defense.

	PHILLIPS *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*		PHILLIPS. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	16	Q—B 3	Kt—K sq
2	Kt K B 3	P—K 3	17	Kt—Kt 5	Q—Q 2
3	P Q 4	P x P	18	B—K 3	P—B 4
4	Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	19	Q R-Q sq	Q—K 3
5	B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	20	B—B 5	R—B 2
6	P—Q B 3	P—K 4	21	Q—Q 5	Q x Q
7	Kt—B 5	P—Q 4	22	R x Q	P—Kt 3
8	P x P	Q x P	23	B—R 3	P—Q R 3
9	Kt—K 3	Q—Q sq	24	Kt Q 6	R—Q 2
10	Castles	Q—B 2	25	K R-Q sq	Q R Q sq
11	R—K sq	B—K 3	26	P Q B 4	Kt—K 2
12	B—B 5	B x B	27	Kt x P	Kt x R
13	Kt x B	P—K Kt 3	28	Kt x B	Kt—B 5
14	Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 2	29	Resigns.	
15	Kt—R 3	Castles			

A Real End-Game.

The following position was brought about in a game played recently in Mechanics Institute Chess and Checker Club, San Francisco.

Contributed by R. O'C.



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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SUPPRESSED PANAMA MESSAGE.

A RENEWED discussion of President Roosevelt's propensities is aroused by the news that, prior to the development of Panama's revolution, he had made up his mind to advise Congress that "we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands," and build an isthmian canal by any route that might seem good to us, without waiting for the consent of "those whom the accident of position has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass." Such was the message, already written, that he was intending to send to Congress, when the Panama revolution changed the whole aspect of affairs. The message is now made public as proof that the Administration had no hand in abetting the secession of Panama. But while it may prove that, it also proves something else equally important, declare the opposition papers. It proves, says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), that we have an unsafe President; it proves, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), that we have a President who considers himself above laws and treaties; it proves, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), that we have a President who, in international affairs, disregards the moral law.

After informing Congress that Colombia has refused to ratify the canal treaty, the President said in this suppressed message:

"In my judgment, it is time to declare that the beginning of the canal can not be much longer delayed. This nation does not desire to be unreasonable or impatient, but it can not and will not permit any body of men permanently to obstruct one of the great world highways of traffic: and refusal to permit the building of the canal amounts to such obstruction. Of course to insist upon unreasonable terms is equivalent to a refusal. . . . . .

"It seems evident that in a matter such as this we should finally decide which is the best route, and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently marked, we should then give notice that we can no longer submit to trifling or insincere dealing on the part of those whom the accident of position has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass; that if they will come to agreement with us in straightforward fashion we shall in return act not only with justice but with generosity; and that if they fail to come to such agreement with us, we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands."

These are "astounding words," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and "they will revive the acute fears that many had when President McKinley was assassinated, lest a firebrand type of man succeed to the Presidency." It continues: "This is obviously to throw law, treaties, and decency to the winds. Under such a robber contention, we should be entitled to seize any land on earth which we happened to want, and which we thought ourselves possessed of sufficient brute force to take. It is a declaration of stark and lawless absolutism, tempered only by land-hunger, which we have lived to see made by an American President." It is "unprecedented in international law," and "indefensible in morals," declares the New York *Times* (Ind.); and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) fears for the effect upon our national character. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) calls it "cowboy diplomacy." Says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.):

H. O. JEFFRIES,
Who commands the Panama navy. He is a New Yorker by birth and a graduate of West Point; and has been engaged in Central American revolutions for seventeen years.

"Throughout the whole of the isthmian entanglement, and, indeed, throughout the whole of his Administration, Mr. Roosevelt has exhibited jingoistic tendencies which might be more readily pardoned in one of his hasty temperament were it not for the position to which he has been elevated by a lamentable accident. He has been President for two years now, and in view of his record it is a most disquieting reflection to consider the probability of his election for four years more. His curious ideas of the Presidential prerogatives; his penchant for entangling foreign alliances; his failure to appreciate the sentiment of the people in regard to his color fallacies; the manner in which he lets impulse instead of reason guide him in state matters of the weightiest import—all these things which spring from his unfortunate temperament render him an unsafe pilot for the national vessel. He seems 'drunk with sight of power'; caught with the Old-World fallacy that might means right; and ready upon the merest pretext to plunge the country into war. He is dangerous."

Mr. Roosevelt evidently considers himself above law and treaty, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.). It says:

"A man who should defend himself against a charge of larceny by proving that he had intended burglary instead would be in much the same position as the President who is accused of conniving at the Panama revolt for the sake of negotiating a canal treaty, and who replies that he was prepared to cut the canal across the soil of another nation without any consent. If this be not enough to startle Americans, who have detested the casuistry of European diplomacy, and who have been proud of a country that scrupulously kept faith, let them reflect upon the farther fact that the

President is as superior to the laws of the United States as he is to the sovereignty of Colombia and the treaty obligation of the United States to respect the rights of that republic in the isthmus of Panama. The Spooner act provided that if the President should fail to obtain a canal treaty with Colombia he should negotiate one with Nicaragua. The President does nothing of the sort.

HEROIC!

COLOMBIA—"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I!" —Stewart in the Detroit *Free Press*.

Failing to get a canal treaty with Colombia, he proposes to cut a canal at Panama against the protest of the sovereign of the country, whose rights in the isthmus we are pledged to sustain, and have on former occasions sustained.

"Nothing but documentary evidence would convince the country of anything so extraordinary, but the reply to the charge that the Administration had procured the revolution which it manifested indecent haste in recognizing is the production of what the President had written regarding the canal as a part of his annual message. It may prove that he did not know of the impending revolution, but it also proves that he is an entirely different man from any previous President of the United States, and that he has no respect for either treaties or laws that stand in his way."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), however, says in reply that President Roosevelt is following the example of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams. To quote:

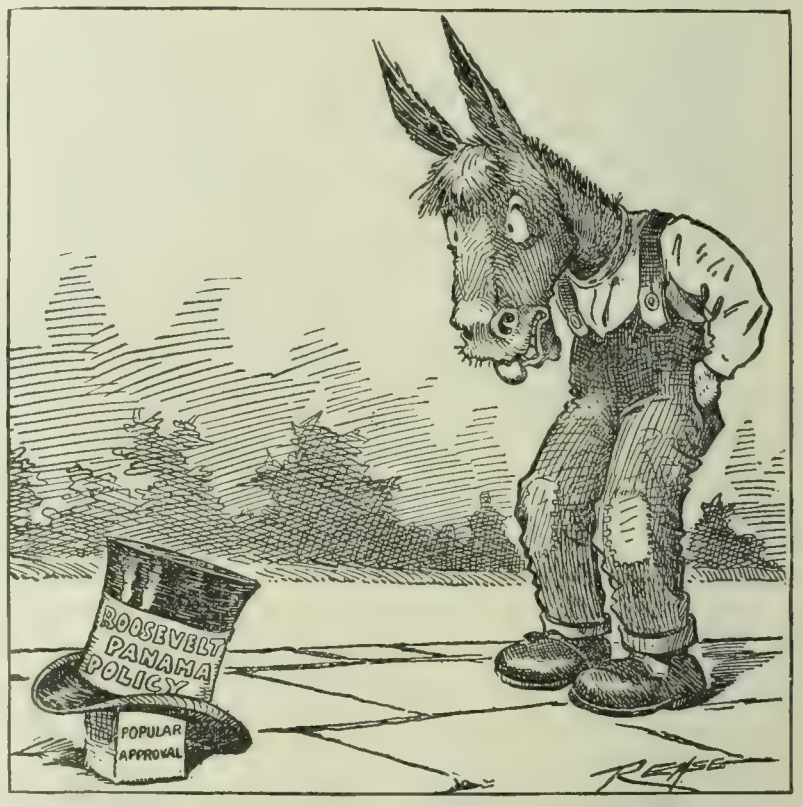
"For example, something more than a century ago the United States wanted to enjoy free navigation of the lower part of the Mississippi, just as it has wanted to cut a canal across the isthmus of Panama. That river ran through Spanish territory, and was as much Spanish property as the isthmus of Panama was ever the property of Colombia. Yet Jefferson, as Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet, insisted that we had a right to the free navigation of that river, regardless of Spain's wishes, and he added that if Spain did not concede us that right 'it would be impossible to answer for the forbearance of our western citizens'—that is to say, if Spain persisted in controlling her own territory, the United States would 'take matters into its own hands.' Again, Jefferson as President, when France had succeeded Spain in ownership of the lower Mississippi, declared that the free use of that stream was 'so indispensable that we can not hesitate to hazard our existence for its maintenance'—that is, if France would not yield to our dictates concerning her own property, it would be necessary for us to take 'matters into our own hands.' Of a truth, it is not the shade of Thomas Jefferson that will rebuke Theodore Roosevelt.

"Monroe has been still more cited against the present policy of the Government. We had thought that his policy toward Spain in Florida was sufficiently well remembered to restrain any one from summoning him up as an authority for pussy-footedness. In 1818, when he was President, a treaty between the United States and Spain was made for the cession of Florida to this country. It was signed by the Spanish Minister and by the American Secretary of State, and was ratified by the United States Senate. But the Spanish Government refused to ratify it. Thereupon Monroe, in a message to Congress, 'submitted . . . whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain.' In other words, he suggested that we should 'take matters into our own hands,' in circumstances remarkably like those that existed when President Roosevelt penned that first draft of his message. In each case a treaty of great importance to this country was made with a foreign Power. In each case the treaty was signed by the representatives of both Powers, was ratified by the United States, and was then rejected by the other Power on inadequate grounds. In the one case Monroe suggested that we should 'carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain.' In the other, President Roosevelt, more tersely, but precisely to the same effect, suggested that we should 'take the matter into our own hands.'

"Of course it may have been all wrong. Jefferson, and Washington, who countenanced and approved him, and Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, who was his chief adviser, may have been wicked filibusters compared with whom Walker and his followers were Christian statesmen. If so, similar condemnation may fall upon the present Government. But in the name of consistency and common sense, let us not quote those men against President Roosevelt for doing precisely the things which they did and for practising the very policy which they founded, and which has since been consistently maintained for more than a hundred years."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) considers it a case of "international eminent domain." It says:

"Had Turkey refused to permit the Suez Canal to be dug, the concert of Europe would by right have put the region under international control. The entire interference in Egypt twenty years ago was based upon the right of Europe—and England then and



AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FOOL OF HIMSELF.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

to-day only represented Europe, and had no claim in Egypt otherwise—to protect the canal and insist on the payment of the Egyptian debt. Belgium was protected against the clear title of Holland, a Canton against as good a title of Switzerland, and so on for sixty years past in the action of the European concert in a long series of such interference on the avowed ground that there was a general international right superior to the sovereignty of a state. Newspapers which, with a parade of Grotius, urge the impeccable sovereignty of a state know that they are lying, but they do not expect the public to find it out.

"Two-thirds of the population of the Western Hemisphere—and an overwelming share of the power, wealth, and intelligence of the West—are under the flag of a single state—the United States of America. By right, by law, by justice and by precedent, it plays the part in the Western Hemisphere of the concert of Europe in

ARTHUR M. BEAUPRÉ,
American Minister to Colombia.

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N. OBARRIC, M. ESPINOZA, C. C. AROSEMENA, TOMAS ARIAS, RICARDO ARIAS, J. J. ARANGO. M. AMADOR-GUERRERO, FREDRICO BOYD.

A GROUP OF PANAMA REVOLUTIONISTS.

RAOUL AMADOR,
Panama's Consul at New York.

European affairs. It freed Mexico. It has just freed Cuba. It protected Venezuela. It would be monstrous if, after excluding the rest of the world by our own act from this hemisphere, we did not provide some supreme authority which, like the European concert, should decide when the wider claims of humanity and the world must override the individual state and its sovereignty, partial and complete."

TARIFF FAVORS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

NO objections are yet heard to Senator Lodge's proposal that Cuban reciprocity be followed by tariff favors to the Philippines. The Senator has introduced a bill to reduce the duties on Philippine sugar and tobacco to 50 per cent. of the present rates, and to let in free all other Philippine products. The trade of the islands is increasing each year, the Philadelphia *Press* observes. In September of last year we sent $172,000 worth of exports to the Philippines; in September of this year we sent $448,000 worth. In the first nine months of last year our imports from the islands were valued at about $7,000,000; in the corresponding period of this year they were valued at about $9,000,000. The chief imports were Manila fiber and sugar. The papers that comment on this bill regard it as a move in the right direction, but think we ought to do better and abolish the duties entirely, as we did with Porto Rico. "Why not give wholly and at once that freedom of commercial intercourse which must come in time," asks the Chicago *Tribune*, "and thus give at an earlier day to the islands the greater prosperity which that intercourse will bestow on them as it has on Porto Rico?" And the New York *Sun* remarks:

"On what possible ground can a distinction be drawn between Porto Rico and the Philippines? Are not the latter as much entitled to justice as the former? Are we not committing a serious blunder in policy when we so treat the Filipinos as to enable them to say with truth that we discriminate against them as compared with other former subjects of Spain? Is it surprising that, under

TOASTING THE RECRUIT.

But Uncle Sam is doubtful about the company he is getting into.
—Taylor in the Denver *News*.

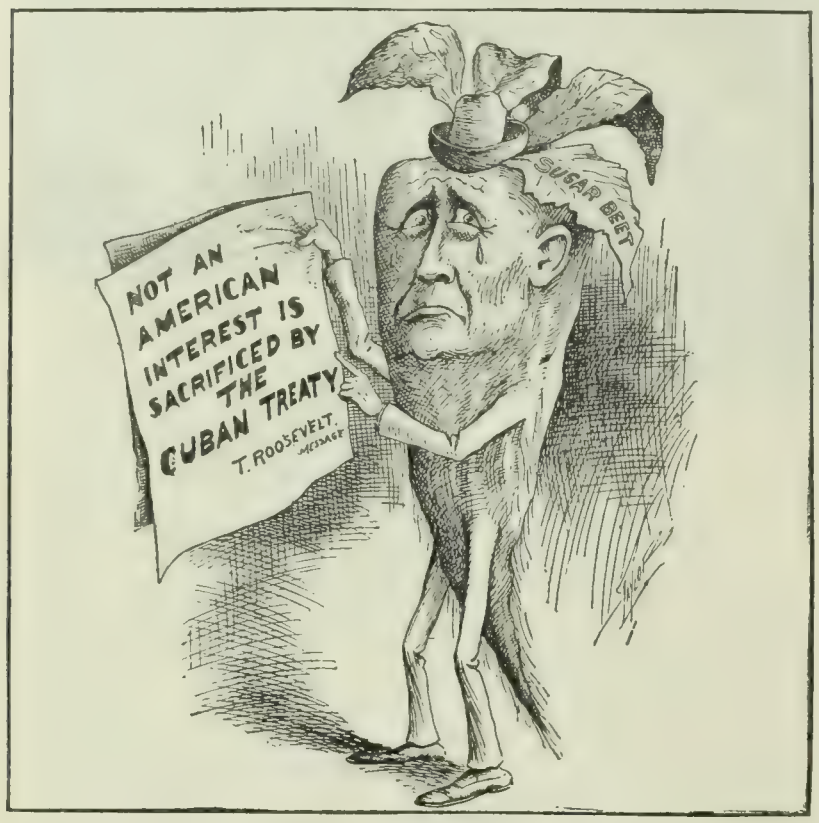
A POSSIBLE CUSTOMER.

PANAMA—"Those are mighty fine lookin' clothes he sells."
—Satterfield in the Omaha *News*.

PANAMA HESITATIONS ILLUSTRATED.

such circumstances, there should still be some disaffection in the Philippines?

"Is there no Republican Senator who will force his colleagues to acknowledge that it is not only impolitic, but iniquitous, to apply one fiscal principle in dealing with Porto Rico and another in dealing with the Philippine archipelago? Some years have passed since Porto Rico began to enjoy the absolute freedom of trade with the United States which is conceded to Hawaii. Why are two of the three principal export staples of the Philippines still compelled to pay 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates in order to gain entrance to our ports, and why does even Senator Lodge, while professing generous intentions, insist that the sugar and tobacco



WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

SUGAR BEET—"I'd like to know what I am if I'm not an American interest." —Taylor in the Denver *News*.

of the Philippines must continue to pay at least 50 per cent. of the Dingley rates before they are allowed to reach American consumers?

"How can we expect the Philippines to exhibit the tranquillity and loyalty which prevail in Porto Rico, when the former islands are subjected to unequal and invidious treatment by our fiscal legislation?"

The New York *Tribune* believes that the lower rates will enable the Filipinos to recover their lost prosperity. At the same time it thinks that nothing sent here from the islands could seriously compete with American products. To quote:

"The United States holds the Philippines in trust. It must make its connection with them beneficial. The change in their commercial connections worked by their separation from Spain, the loss caused by the insurrection and then by the disease which destroyed the cattle have created a serious industrial situation. The Philippine Commission is convinced that better access to American markets is essential to cure this and bring relief, and consequently contentment, to the Filipinos. It costs far more to maintain an army in a disaffected territory and supply the wants of a needy population than is realized to the Government in duties or to the commercial classes in profits which they might conceivably lose through the remission.

"There is no reason to fear, however, that the commercial classes as a whole would lose anything. Any opposition among them is more than anything else a fear of the mere idea of any liberality or progress in the matter of tariff schedules. The Philippines raise nothing which could be sent here so as seriously to compete with American products, nor is there any prospect of such competition for many years. The fear that the amount of sugar they now grow would injure anybody here, or that it can be so increased as to be a menace, is ridiculous in view of the vast quantities of sugar we are now compelled to import. No other product offers even a pretext for apprehension."

Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"It is one of the most inexplicable things to the ordinary American mind why there should be any tariff between countries belonging to us and our home continent with its great need for the trade of those islands. Nearly half the time allowed the Spaniards for equal trade advantages with us in the Philippines is past, and there are no signs that they could beat us off the archipelago on a free-trade basis. We think the Manila board of trade men are right, and that Congress ought to give them the relief they so cogently ask."

CORRUPTION IN MISSOURI.

MISSOURI, for the moment, becomes the center of interest in the "graft" revelations that seem to be succeeding each other with considerable regularity. The finding by the Grand Jury, sitting at the state capital, on 106 indictments for "boodling" in the state legislature is made notable by the fact that one of them is directed at William Ziegler, of New York, the baking-powder magnate who financed the Baldwin polar expedition. That expedition was not a success, much to Mr. Ziegler's disappointment, and he is said to have referred to Mr. Baldwin as "a cigarette-smoking dude." Mr. Baldwin is now credited with having a hand in the indictment of his erstwhile patron. Says the Jefferson City correspondent of the New York *Sun*:

"Mr. Ziegler is charged, with his agent, D. J. Kelley, with complicity in the bribery in 1901. It is charged that Kelley, now a fugitive in Canada, came to Missouri for Ziegler and bribed the Missouri legislators to allow no alum baking-powder to be sold in the State. For this ex-Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee says Kelley, representing the baking powder trust, paid $8,500, of which seven Senators on the committee that considered the bill got $1,000 each.

"It is charged that Ziegler was in St. Louis during the negotiations, and for this reason the indictment is returned. A sheriff brought W. A. Cochran, bookkeeper of the Planters' Hotel, before the Grand Jury this morning. It is supposed the books proved the presence of Ziegler in St. Louis. Evelyn B. Baldwin, the explorer, who says he knows about Ziegler's 'Missouri deal,' was before the Grand Jury yesterday. It is supposed he told the Grand Jury enough to form an indictment. It is charged that Ziegler was in St. Louis the day the boodle was divided."

The St. Louis *Republic* remarks that it is too bad for Ziegler that he hasn't discovered the pole, as "it would be a good place to hie to and tie to," and *The Globe-Democrat* observes in a similarly facetious spirit:

"In our pursuit of persons who are suspected of tampering with the sacredness of our legislative functions in Missouri we do not confine ourselves to making it warm for Missourians. We have also made it warm—or rather cold—for Mr. Kelley, having chased him into Canada, and now Mr. Ziegler has removed from New York to Connecticut, bound whither we know not. Mr. Ziegler has provided the means of going still farther north than Kelley—to the north pole; but this was for others. It grieves us not a little to cause distress to one who has done and is doing so much for science.

"If Mr. Ziegler's polar expedition reaches its goal, it will cover him with glory which no cloud of baking powder dispersed into the air in Missouri can bedust or bedim; but that polar expedition must work with despatch. There is no time to spare. It should make a dash for the pole in time to forestall the Grand Jury. It is undying fame staked against the slow but remorseless and relentless grinding of a Missouri court. There is an exciting, a feverish element of uncertainty, of hope, of intense anticipation in it. It ought to fire the sporting blood in every human frame. Will he win? Will the pole be reached before Mr. Ziegler is reached? This depends on the length of the reach.

"Under no circumstances is a belief in Millionaire Ziegler's connection with baking-powder legislation in Missouri justified until uncontrovertible facts are placed before the public. His desire to have no dealings with certain ordinary and vexing persons who seek to pester him with legal papers is to conserve his time and strength for the prosecution of his great work of Arctic exploration. Should such a work be interrupted? The whole biscuit-eating world has been buoyed up, tho weighted down at every

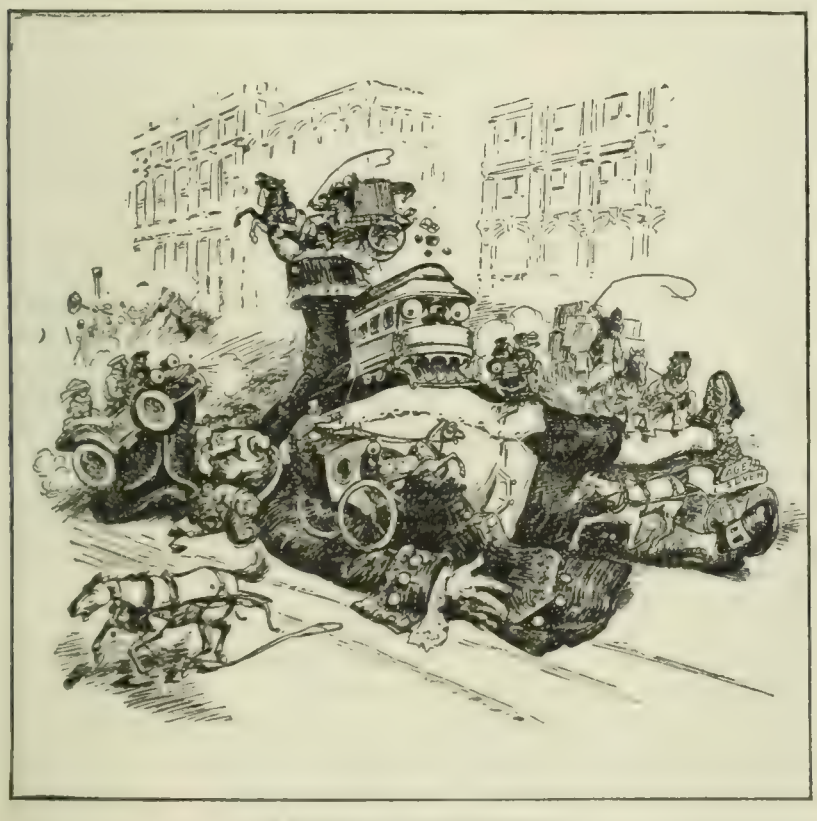
breakfast-table by the knowledge that its dyspeptic sufferings were contributing to the solution of the great polar mystery. While the baking-powder magnate supplied the 'dough' for this great enterprise, they swallowed it. Is the outcome of years of such effort, endurance, and discomfort to be made nothing by the ill-timed activity of a grand jury?"

But in Missouri, as elsewhere, it is one thing to indict, another to convict, and still another to land a criminal in the penitentiary. *The Globe-Democrat* says:

"The boodle trials in St. Louis began nineteen months ago. On March 27, 1902, a jury returned the first verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment, for bribery, at three years in the penitentiary. Since that date there have been nineteen convictions. None of the persons found guilty by juries has reached the penitentiary. All are at liberty under bond and waiting for the disposition of appeals. Butler was convicted of attempted bribery November 11 of last year and the jury placed the sentence at three years in the penitentiary. His appeal is still under consideration in the State Supreme Court."

PERILS OF THE NEW YORK STREETS.

THE revelation that 538 persons have been killed in street accidents in New York city within a year has aroused the newspapers and city officials to begin something like a crusade for better regulation of street traffic. It was *The Herald* that started the movement, with the publication of the startling fact noted above; then *The Evening Post* discovered and published the fact that in the two weeks ending November 9, 125 persons were killed or injured on New York's thoroughfares, and the other papers have been following with enumerations, interviews, editorials, and pictures showing what a perilous thing it is to live in New York. "The conditions in our streets are terrible," says President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan; and *The Tribune* believes that they "may without much exaggeration be described as appalling."



NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"It is certainly high time something were done," declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union*. Says *The Herald*:

"The figures published by *The Herald* yesterday showing by actual count that seventy-five thousand pedestrians passed three crowded Broadway crossings in an hour—Fulton, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth streets—while hundreds of cars, trucks, automobiles, and vehicles of all kinds were going in every direction, are well calculated to impress the popular mind with the peril of street travel, to which *The Herald* has for some time been calling public attention.

"When it is considered that these are but three of countless danger-points in the city, that in all the principal thoroughfares traffic is congested and practically unregulated, that cars are run at high speed, reckless driving is common and, as a rule, practised with impunity, that the streets are eternally torn up or barricaded in scores of places, the wonder is that more people are not killed and maimed than the number reported.

"Yet this number is simply appalling. Last year the death list exceeded five hundred, and for this year it is rapidly nearing a thousand. The number of maimed and injured is, of course, far greater than the number killed. During the two weeks ended November 9 there were reported by the police one hundred and twenty-five accidents due to street traffic, many of which were fatal.

"These figures reveal in daily street travel a peril to pedestrians that may well arouse the public and can not be ignored by the city authorities. It is a continuing slaughter and maiming that must be checked."

The Evening Post says, in its news columns:

"In the two weeks ending November 9 one hundred and twenty-five accidents were reported at police headquarters that are peculiarly casualties of the street, and in this list all accidents due to 'slipping on sidewalks' and 'falling into subway excavation,' of which there is a large number, have been carefully excluded. The one hundred and twenty-five are due to traffic causes alone. A large number of them were fatal, but it is difficult to classify them more accurately, as the hospital and police records are kept so differently. One-third of the one hundred and twenty-five are fractures, many of which not infrequently result in permanent disability.

"A study of the police reports shows that, while the street-car is the worst offender, the greatest menace to life and limb, the wagon is not far behind. The automobile also claims its full share of victims. But the most interesting discovery is that the most accidents do not happen at the most congested points of traffic. This is explained by the fact that where the traffic is the densest its movement is the slowest, and, consequently, least dangerous. It is on the more open thoroughfares, where the drivers 'let out' their cars or automobiles or wagons to make up time, where the most danger appears to be. Careless driving has a great deal to do with the trouble, which is, of course, not lessened by the nervous temperament of the people of this city."

Police Commissioner Greene is trying to bring about a better regulation of street traffic, and the Board of Aldermen is considering a number of measures of similar purpose.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

IT may cost more to live than it did fifteen years ago, remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, but it is worth more. As a matter of statistics, we are told by the new Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington that the cost of food for the average family in 1902 was 16.1 per cent. higher than in 1896. Wages have gone up, too, so we are told in another statement; in some trades outstripping the rise in the cost of living, in some cases rising more slowly, and in other cases remaining stationary, or showing an actual decrease. The "general advance," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, has kept pace with the increased cost of existence. These statements were prepared before the present downward tendency began in the wages of the cotton and steel mill workers. We should also take into account, suggests the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the fact that more people are earning wages now than there were in 1896. It says:

"The bureau claims that the average rate of wages has increased in proportion, and in many cases has exceeded the extra cost. This is only a partial statement of the case. In 1896, when the low prices prevailed, there were men out of work to the estimated number of a million. In the last five years there has been work for all, and in the cities the increased demand for women and young men workers has been such that in perhaps a majority of cases there is more than one wage-earner. On this basis the wages

have increased far beyond the cost of living. It is quite true that there are many families who spend much more than they did seven or twelve years ago, but this is largely because they wish to live on a different scale. It is natural for every parent to desire to make his home as comfortable and delightful as possible and to do for his children all that his income will allow. The point to be kept in mind, however, is that the cost of necessities of life of all kinds is no greater in proportion to the income than it ever was, while there are innumerable more incomes to be expended."

"The meat trust and the coal monopoly are responsible for the greater portion of the increased cost of living," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the Philadelphia *Record* says similarly:

"It is an important consideration that in defending the trusts the Republicans argued that the effect of the combination of capital to control an industry must be to increase wages and reduce the cost of production, and, therefore, of prices. When account shall be taken of the closing of many establishments, thus throwing out of work a large percentage of men, the effect of the trusts on the workingmen must appear to be serious. It is probable that in spite of increased production the total sum paid in wages by the trusts in any industry will fall below the amount formerly paid by the individual establishments.

"The full effect of the trust system on the welfare of the workingmen can not be learned from a comparison of the cost of certain food articles in different years. The number of men employed, the regularity of their employment, the amount paid in wages, the relative cost of the higher quality of foods used formerly, and of the interior articles to which circumstances reduced them, must all be considered. It is beyond all doubt, however, that in spite of the increase of wages in certain industries here and there, the condition of the workingman is not as comfortable now as it was formerly."

The following interesting summary of the bureau's report, with comment, is given by the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

"The report, in brief, shows, comparing 1896, the year of lowest food prices, with 1902, the year of highest food prices, that the cost of living has increased 16.1 per cent. Compared with the average food prices for the decade 1890–1899, the prices for 1902 show an increase of 10.9 per cent. A comparison of these figures with those contained in a recent bulletin by the census office on 'average wages in the manufacturing industries during the last decade' shows that the general advance in wages in most of the industries has kept pace with, and in some instances—especially in the machine trades—has exceeded, the increased cost of food.

"The figures of income and expenditure on which the deductions of the Bureau of Labor are based were furnished in detail by 2,567 families in thirty-seven States, including all the principal industrial centers—places at which the complaint has been the loudest concerning the enhanced cost of living. All the families whose expenditures were investigated were of those whereof the head received not more than $1,200 in salary or wages. It is also to be remarked that the inquiry related wholly to food prices, and as other investigations have shown that the increase of food prices has been relatively larger than the increase in the prices of other necessaries, it is a fair inference, including all the items of the average family budget, that income has increased faster than expenditure. This conclusion is, of course, strongly reinforced by the great growth of savings-bank deposits, by the greater real-estate holdings of wage-earners, as well as by the many other things which visibly establish the pleasant propositions that, to the mass of our wage-earners, the margin above subsistence is larger than ever before in our industrial history.

"Another interesting fact disclosed by the bulletin—a fact which agrees with local preconceptions—is that the cost of food in the North Atlantic States is greater than in any other section of the country. The North Central States are a close second, while the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States have an average considerably below that for the United States as a whole. The cost of food in the Western States is now actually lower than it was in the same States in 1890, having decreased from $332.61 to $322.43 per family during the twelve years.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from the Bureau of Labor, that average wages have increased at a more rapid rate than average food prices, is in accord with the conclusion reached by the statistician of the National Association of Manufacturers, who found that wages had gone up 18 per cent., while the average cost of living had increased but 12 per cent. It is also in accord with the finding of the Anthracite Strike Commission, which, while submitting no percentage figures, held that the evidence did not show that the increase of wages asked by the miners was warranted by the increased cost of living. In individual cases and in particular cases certainly the cost of living has increased faster than wage or salary income, but looking at the subject in the large, and considering the country as a whole, it is hardly possible to challenge the statement that wages have gone up more rapidly than prices. Thus is refuted another pet theory of the old-fashioned economists that, during a time of enhancing prices, labor is the last commodity to feel the uplift impetus."

INDICTMENT OF SENATOR DIETRICH.

UNITED STATES Senators have been accused of a good many improper things, but Charles H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, is said to be the first that has been indicted while in office on charges of political simony. "There isn't any essential moral difference between what Senator Dietrich appears to have done," says the Springfield *Republican*, "and what other Senators of the controlling party are doing all the time. There exists, however, a legal difference, and this is the Nebraska Senator's misfortune." The indictment was brought against the Senator by the Federal Grand Jury, sitting in Omaha, and it charges him with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of Jacob Fisher to the postmastership of Hastings, Nebr., the city in which the Senator resides. The charges are based on the evidence of the man who confesses to have arranged the deal between the two parties, and to have been the medium through which Senator Dietrich received $1,300 in compensation for this use of official patronage. The Grand Jury is investigating other cases in which it is charged that the Senator forced postmasters to pay for their appointments.

The explanation offered by Senator Dietrich is that the indictment was procured by political enemies. He says:

"The charge that I had accepted, directly or indirectly, money or anything of value for my influence in securing the appointment of Jacob Fisher as postmaster at Hastings, Nebr., is absolutely and infamously false. I shall waive the protection afforded a Senator by the Constitution while Congress is in session, and shall go to Nebraska and insist on an immediate trial, with perfect confidence that my innocence will be established.

"At no time in my life has there been any desire to shield those who have been guilty of wrongdoing. For twenty-five years I have been a resident of Nebraska. As private citizen, as governor, and Senator, my aim has been to devote my best energies to the promotion of the welfare of the people and the maintenance of the good name of our State. Above all things, I have abhorred dishonesty in public office and the betrayal of public trust. During a residence of a quarter of a century in Adams County I have repeatedly been instrumental in keeping out of office and bringing to justice public officials who were shown to be dishonest and corrupt. The present attempt to attach a stigma to my name is because of my firm adherence to this course.

"Bitter factional fights have existed in my home county for many years, and as a result of these differences I have naturally incurred many enmities not only in politics, but in business. My refusal while governor to pardon Joseph Bartley, a defaulter to the State for $600,000, incurred the displeasure of powerful interests, and I have since been antagonized by them. I incurred the inveterate enmity of the former postmaster of Hastings by the appointment of Mr. Fisher, my intimate friend for twenty years, and who has been a stockholder and director of the bank of which I am president for seventeen years.

"I have also incurred the active hostility of W. S. Summers, the United States District Attorney for Nebraska, by my efforts to bring about his removal from office not because I favored another, but because I believed for many reasons he should have been removed long ago, and the machinery of the federal court has been set in motion and cleverly directed to injure me and continue himself in office.

"In the privacy of a Grand Jury room it is easy to concoct and

promote a scheme that will not stand the test of an investigation where both sides have a hearing."

As personal animus on the part of the prosecution is thus suggested, Attorney-General Knox, it is thought, will relieve Mr. Summers from conduct of the case and detail some one else to manage the prosecution. But in the correspondence between Attorney-General Knox and Mr. Summers, which was made public last week, there appears to be little evidence of this personal animus. Indeed, the letters are thought to show that the District Attorney endeavored to shield the Senator. It seems that the District Attorney, last June, held up the investigation when he found it was reflecting upon the Senator, and wrote to the Attorney-General for instruction. Mr. Summers was told to probe the matter to the bottom, and was rebuked for hesitating to do his duty.

Details of the transaction for which Senator Dietrich has been indicted are published in the press despatches as follows:

"According to Mr. Fisher's friends the bribery and conspiracy charges grew out of the removal of the post-office in Hastings to Mr. Dietrich's new building after a fight between opposite ends of the town to get the post-office. The office had been in the Grand Army of the Republic Building, and the use of the fixtures, which cost $500, was included in the government lease. Senator Dietrich indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Fisher for the postmastership, it is alleged, on condition that Mr. Fisher purchase the Grand Army of the Republic's fixtures and reimburse Mr. Dietrich for the reduction in rental required to have the post-office in the Dietrich building. This reduction was $200, which was to be borne by Mr. Fisher and his deputy. It is alleged that the $200 was paid, and that when Senator Dietrich realized that the proceeding was irregular the money was returned to Mr. Fisher and the deputy."

Most of the papers express hope that the charges will be pressed, and that Senator Dietrich will be able to clear himself. "In justice to himself and to the postal service, the charges should be promptly pressed," says the New York *World*, which goes on: "Unless this charge, which has been found a true bill for trial by a Grand Jury of his townsmen, shall be disproved, Mr. Dietrich will have the unique fame of adding a new smirch to the civil service, which honorable men have for years been trying to lift out of the mire of 'favor' and of 'influence.'" The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"Every decent person hopes that Senator Dietrich will be able to clear himself of the charges brought against him, as he claims he can. But if he does so in the manner he specifies, some one else, or rather a number of others, are going to come out of the situation in a worse condition than he is now. The obvious fact is that we are going to have a lot of dirty political linen washed in public, and while it may be interesting it will scarcely be edifying or conducive to American pride. Dietrich succeeded the long-distance talker Allen, and has not yet had an opportunity to show his calibre as a statesman. He was governor of his State, and claims it was because of his failure to pardon an ex-State treasurer who stole $600,000 that the fight is made on him now. He is a banker, a man of means, and it would seem on the surface unlikely that he would sell an office for cash, a matter almost certain to become known sooner or later. It may be that his distribution of the patronage has roused up opposition to the extent of persecution, all of which the courts must determine."

The indictment returned against Senator Dietrich is, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, "an overwhelming argument against the system of senatorial patronage, because of which in many instances no man save the one who is the special candidate of a Senator can get an office." The Boston *Herald* says similarly:

"This seems to be an illustration of a sordid species of corruption, and yet when one comes to analyze the matter one can find no great difference between this class of misuse of a public trust for personal benefit and that which considers official patronage a legitimate means of procuring political advancement. It is not improbable that Mr. Dietrich, in carrying on the campaign which ended in securing his seat in the Senate, found it necessary to spend a considerable sum of money. Possibly his personal means were limited, and in order to recoup himself he took this means of using the patronage that a kindly Administration placed under his control—that is, those whom he nominated to salaried positions under the national Government were expected to pay him a part of their future salary as commission, thus enabling him to pay his election expenses.

"In what way, ethically considered, does this action differ from the employment by a Senator of his official patronage for the purpose of securing his own reelection or the election to Congress of one of his friends or immediate relatives? The United States Senator who has the patronage of the State under his control insists that the President shall only appoint to offices within the State those who have been suggested by the Senator or who have senatorial approval, and these nominations or this approval may be given to those only who are willing to work for the reelection of the Senator or do their best to see that those in whom he is warmly interested are nominated or renominated, or elected, if they desire Congressional honors.

"Does any one suppose that Senator Lodge would permit a man to be appointed to a third-class post-office in Massachusetts who, besides doing his public duty, was not also willing to do the political work that Senator Lodge wished to have done? Our junior Senator does not, like Senator Dietrich, need money, hence the commission which he demands takes a more subtle form."

THE FIGHT OVER THE WOOD PROMOTION.

ACCORDING to the critics of Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, who are trying to prevent the Senate from confirming his nomination to be a major-general, he is an army doctor with very little military experience, who came to the front during the Spanish war through his acquaintance with President McKinley; who led his regiment of "Rough Riders" into an ambush at Santiago, from which they were rescued by the colored troops; who did what any other sanitary expert might have done in cleaning up Santiago; who inspired a magazine criticism of his superior, General Brooke, and then supplanted him as governor of Cuba; who administered the affairs of the island so extravagantly as to leave the treasury well-nigh bankrupt; who fastened the gambling game of *jai alai* upon Havana by a ten-years' franchise, and received valuable gifts of silver and jewels from the gambling concern; who sent Major Rathbone to jail after an unfair trial, and who is now using his personal "pull" with the President to reach the highest rank in the army over the heads of a hundred or more of his seniors in service. Senators Hanna and Teller are leading the opposition in the Senate, and the New York *Sun*, *Evening Post*, and *American*, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, and a number of other papers are leading the opposition in the forum of the press. Says *The Times-Democrat:*

"The power of the executive office may, and probably will, result in the confirmation of this unjust appointment; but the sentiment of the public will always be that the promotion of this soldier, who knows less of the art of war and has seen less service than hundreds of subalterns in the service, was an act of favoritism altogether, and a paying of personal debts by public assets, to the deprivation of those to whom the assets really belonged."

The New York *Evening Post* sums the case up thus:

"Leonard Wood is not a trained soldier. He was a doctor until 1898. For two months he commanded a regiment of volunteers, and later a brigade. By December of that year he had assumed purely civilian duties—the administration of Santiago, and later of the island of Cuba—and he continued in these administrative positions until he sailed for the Philippines. Barring his brief experience with the Rough Riders, he has never drilled a company, a battalion, or a regiment. Nobody knows whether he could handle a brigade or a division. Yet it is now proposed to award him, at the age of forty-three, a rank which would give him the command of an army in the event of war, and which brings him within six numbers of the lieutenant-generalcy. If all the other officers in the service were similarly unskilled, there might be some excuse for this advancement. As it is, there are dozens who are more capable and who are trained. In no other army in the world would

this promotion of General Wood be proposed save in a joking spirit. Can any one imagine the advancement of a Prussian brigadier until he had given conclusive proof of his ability to handle troops in large numbers? And how the press of this country would protest if a naval surgeon should suddenly be given command of a fleet!"

But, inquires the Washington *Times*, would not he do better than the "grotesque" and "panic-stricken" Shafter, who was a "trained soldier" and was placed in command, or "that pompous theorist, General Otis, who spent his days and nights scribbling misleading despatches, bullyragging newspaper correspondents, and never once stirring from his desk in the walled city of Manila to take the field!" General Wood "wears to-day a medal of honor conferred upon him by act of Congress, upon recommendation of the late General Lawton," for personal bravery in Lawton's expedition against Geronimo in 1886, the Buffalo *Express* recalls, and adds that "it was that military record, made twelve years before in the Arizona deserts, which led to the selection of Leonard Wood to be colonel of the Rough Riders."

Richard Harding Davis, who was with Wood at Santiago, says in an interview in the Boston *Transcript*: "I have seen a number of different generals—Kitchener, Methuen, Buller, De Wet, Weyler in Cuba, and the Greek generals—and I consider Wood the superior of any of them, unless it be De Wet." Instead of falling into an ambush at Santiago, says Mr. Davis, everything came off just as it had been planned the day before, and Wood, instead of being at the rear, as Senator Proctor charges, was at the front, under fire, and exhibiting courage, skill, and command over his men that Mr. Davis describes with enthusiastic admiration. In regard to the general's dealings with the Havana gambling syndicate, Mr. Davis says:

"Now pelota is the national game of Cuba. You could no more stop it than you could stop baseball in this country. There is gambling on it. So there is gambling on the horse-racing game in this country. It is said that as much as $18,000 changed hands in a day on pelota. But if the people who attend the race-tracks bet only an average of $5 each, anywhere from $45,000 to $1,000,000 a day change hands in New York city alone, and yet Governor Odell is not criticized for allowing horse-racing to go on in New York. Wood is an old football player and fond of all athletics. He played pelota himself every afternoon, and he knew the men connected with it just as he would have known the English polo-playing set had he been stationed in India. They offered this plate to him in such a way that he could not well refuse without seeming churlish. When you remember that Wood refused an offer of $50,000 a year to become the head of the Havana Railway Company, when his pay as a brigadier-general was only $7,500, you can not intelligently believe that for a plate of silver he would do a thing to jeopardize his career in his chosen profession."

Senator Hanna is regarded as the leading spirit of the opposition, and a number of papers believe that the Senator is trying to repay Wood for the prosecution of Rathbone in the Cuban postal-fraud affair. Rathbone was sent to jail for postal irregularities, and but for the act of amnesty passed by the Cuban Government would still be serving his fourteen-year sentence. Rathbone alleges that his conviction was due to Wood's interference and undue influence over the courts. Now Rathbone is considered a political lieutenant of Senator Hanna. The Atlanta *Constitution* calls him "the fiscal agent of the Hanna senatorial purchase in 1898," and the Detroit *Tribune* reprints part of the report of the Ohio State Senate's committee, which was appointed to investigate charges of bribery in connection with Mr. Hanna's election to the Senate. The committee found that an effort was made to bribe at least one member of the legislature to vote for Mr. Hanna, and found further "that Maj. E. G. Rathbone and Maj. Charles F. Dick were agents of Marcus A. Hanna, and procured, aided, and abetted Henry H. Boyce to commit that crime." Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"How far Senator Hanna can persuade the American people to hear and credit his convict-witness remains to be seen. So far, they have seen and heard but faithful deeds and good reports concerning Leonard Wood. Since Rathbone became the fiscal agent of the Hanna senatorial purchase in Ohio in 1898 the country has heard little else of him but a record of evil works. We are not yet prepared to believe that a long-serving, courageous, daring soldier, and a military governor more adept in the civic reconstruction of a war-blasted country than any nation of earth has produced to date, can be scandalized, thrust down from his merited honors, and made a melancholy spectacle of injustice by the rummage rumors and revengeful evidence of a scalawag adventurer, who was caught by General Wood in rascalities and leniently sentenced for his crimes."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE only ditch that Colombia has now is the one it dug for itself and fell into.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IF money really talked, it might make some interesting remarks about some of the people who have it.—*Puck.*

SERVIA wants to borrow $20,000,000. Here's a chance for a little bunch of idle capital to get a life job.—*The Indianapolis News.*

NEW YORK, according to Dr. Parkhurst, is only seven weeks away from hades. The people can hardly wait.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. SCHWAB is issuing about as eloquent a line of silence just now as the country has heard for a long time.—*The Chicago News.*

THAT sound like a hired man stacking cord-wood is Senator Hanna putting away ambition.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

IF Roosevelt has done anything in the Panama business that the Democrats are sorry for, he is glad of it.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

OVER in the Philippines the Moros have gone on the war-path once more. It takes those fellows a long time to learn to love us.—*The Chicago News.*

"GOD help Rhode Island," shouts Congressman Grosvenor. Is the gentleman from Ohio going there to live?—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. BRYAN declares that his trip to Europe is not in the nature of a vacation. Possibly not for him, but how about the rest of us?—*The Washington Post.*

ONE has to own beet-sugar stock in order to understand that it is better to pay high prices for sugar than to keep our promises to Cuba.—*The Detroit News.*

THE new republic of Panama can not amount to much, as it has been in existence several days without starting a graft investigation.—*The Denver Republican.*

ONE year's service as a ship trust promoter ought to be sufficient recommendation to get a man a good job in the Post-Office Department.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A RUSSIAN writer says that the ordinary reading of the average Russian is the trashy dime novel. Ours, too, only we have to pay $1.50 for them.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

IF Panama is annexed it will certainly be Republican. The natives down there spend most of their time shouting for protection and sound money.—*The Washington Post.*

LIEUTENANT PEARY says the United States should extend from Panama to the pole. Evidently Peary has a grudge of some kind against South America.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

OF course, so far as looks go, it might have been better to wait until Panama had had a few revolutions before recognizing its government as established.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

KAISER WILHELM will display a fine sense of retaliatory humor if he should slyly suggest that the Colombia-Panama-United States imbroglio be referred to The Hague.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

The Congressional Record has resumed operations and is deserving of commendation for the manner in which it avoids false statements about its circulation and advertising.—*The Washington Star.*

WYOMING cowboys have presented the President with two fine cinches. The decision to receive no more presents is easily overruled when cinches, political or otherwise, are offered.—*The Washington Post.*

A COLORADO editor who doesn't seem to be carried off his feet by our strenuous President declares that if every armed crank that haunts the White House were locked up, there would be a vacancy in the presidential chair.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

OF course, the Republican party should not be charged up with the failures, and strikes, and shut-downs, and general financial and industrial calamity we are reading about. But if the Administration were Democratic—!—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE London *Saturday Review* finds that the result of the recent elections in this country bodes no good for the republic. When *The Saturday Review* discovers anything that does bode good for this country, it will be a sign that the editor has gone away and left the paper in charge of the office boy.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

LETTERS AND ART.

FUTURE OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT.

IF it be true that "the most important discovery of the last half-century in the field of culture has been that of the cultural value of labor—the discovery that true education is not merely passive, but also constructive; that true art is not merely fine, but also practical," then it is obvious that the significance of the so-called arts and crafts movement is much greater than is ordinarily supposed. Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs, of Chicago University, who uses the words just quoted, in an article in the New York *Independent* (October 15), goes on to say:

"For centuries education has been purely intellectual. The theory that education was a matter of mental culture and that this culture was acquired by a study of transcendental subjects was formed, of course, in the pre-industrial period of the world's history and was current only among the leisure class. It was inevitable that, with the growth of industrialism, the theory of education should change to correspond to the dominant tendency in civilization. An industrial civilization means that the central fact of that civilization is work and not leisure. The school could not continue to give an education which sprang from a basis of leisure when the social order took its rise from the ground of labor. Hence, in the order of time schools of 'technology' were established, and these, when built by universities, took their place by the side of the professional schools of law and divinity. The public schools were then so modified as to admit a system of manual training, on the ground, first, that manual training is really mental training, but latterly for the reason that, whatever its by-products, so to speak, may be, it is fully justified in itself. The idea of education is broadened at length so as to include in its scope the many and varied activities of the whole personality. Industrial education signifies education with reference to action, the discipline and guidance of the creative activities.

"It is at this point that education touches art, not because the industrial movements in education and art are parallel and nearly identical, but because in the search for work that is really creative the educator has found that the craftsman, the industrial type of the artist, is able to furnish exactly the materials and methods needed."

Industrial education, we are reminded, is "only just beginning"; but "so certain is the development of civilization in the industrial direction that the industrial schools at present established contain the promise and potency of the future." We quote further:

"Among the very best schools in the world to-day are certain schools devoted to the industrial training of negroes and Indians. These institutions give training only in the elementary employments, but it is discovered that even trades and employments yield cultural as well as professional results. With a change for the better in the conditions of work in factory and workshop it will doubtless become possible for a boy to get an education without leaving his employment. In fact, his employment will be his education.

"A school of a new type has recently been established by Mr. N. O. Nelson, at Leclaire, in connection with his factory. The school is an organic part of the village and factory, the pupils being employed and taught according to the employment. Such a situation is educationally an ideal one. A community desiring education already exists. Teachers, pupils, buildings, materials, and opportunities are ready at hand. All that is necessary under such conditions is a change in the industrial motive of the employer—a little less commercialism, a little more humanism. As social ideals increase, as ownership itself becomes more social, the spiritual regeneration of the employer is only a question of time. When every worskhop is a potential school, the problem of industrial education is solved. And in every such workshop there will appear as its very flower some art craft, some kind of work in which a workman may express himself as maker, as teacher, and as artist."

There are perhaps a score of workshops throughout the country which embody, in a notable way, the arts and crafts principle. But the movement, says Professor Triggs, can not be judged by the number of arts and crafts societies, by the number of clubs which make it an issue in their programs, or even by the number of actual workers who strive to realize its principles.

"These, of course, are all significant signs of the vitality with which the movement maintains itself objectively. These objective signs will doubtless multiply and new features will constantly appear. The movement itself, however, is to be regarded as an impulse, an ideal gradually drawing the world to its standards. . . . I believe that the true solution of the labor problem is found, not in higher wages or shorter hours, or in anything which can be measured materially, but in the spiritualization of labor itself. This spiritualization is effected by combining with labor as ordinarily understood that element known as art. The term arts and crafts implies just this association of art and labor. The advocates of this principle claim that it furnishes a true basis for future growths and tendencies and point to the changes already taking place in educational and social theory and practise as proof of the vitality of the movement."

A LITERARY PROGENITRESS OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE existence of a literary affinity between Felicia Hemans and Rudyard Kipling has been discovered by a staff-writer on *The Academy and Literature* (London, October 24). "Our latter-day prophets of imperialism," he observes, "come upon us with a so imperative sounding of bugles that little chance is left for the hearing of echoes from earlier and more slender strains." And yet, he thinks, "a whimsical critic might be tempted to try to catch one of these distant songs and place the image of the singer—the drooping and ringleted shade of a female of exquisite sensibility—beside the virile personality of the Laureate of Empire." We quote further:

"It is not likely that either of the two writers would acknowledge the kinship here suggested. Mr. Kipling would not impossibly resent it with big guns, while it staggers the imagination of man to conceive of Felicia Hemans composedly perusing 'Barrack-Room Ballads' and accepting the author as her own spiritual great-grandson. Yet the delicate lady who wrote much of flowers and bowers, festive scenes and soaring thoughts, did nevertheless sound—on her quivering harp-strings, as she herself might have said—the very note which has been caught up by the singer of the 'Seven Seas' and the 'Five Nations,' and on which he has insisted with allthe emphasis of all his instruments, from the big drum to the banjo. In her song of 'England's Dead' Mrs. Hemans questions the plains of Egypt, the banks of the Ganges, and the ice-fields of the North for the 'sons of the Ocean Isle' who slumber there, as Kipling flings his challenging demands to the 'Winds of the World,' and to much the same effect:

> Go, stranger, track the deep;
> Free, free the white sail spread,
> Wave may not foam nor wild wind sweep,
> Where sleep not England's dead.

The measure is limited enough to contain so authentic an emotion; see how Kipling flings it forth on the surge of his cadences:

> We have fed our sea for a thousand years, and she calls us still unfed,
> Tho never a wave of all her waves but marks our English dead.
> We have given our best to the sea's unrest, to the shark and the shearing gull;
> If blood be the price of Admiralty
> If blood be the price of Admiralty
> Lord God, we ha' paid in full!

Not in a stray lyric alone can the fantastic yet persistent likeness be traced. Even in her rhythms Mrs. Hemans anticipated, tho in a tentative fashion, some of Kipling's resounding verses, as in her ringing Spanish songs, not so far removed in spirit and form from the lament of Diego Valdez. If that same whimsical critic should put aside the characteristic garlands and aerial draperies of the pre-Victorian era, he would find a singular revelation of an almost religious fervor of patriotism—quite the sentiment which is the special province (one had almost written patent) of the author of the 'Recessional'—and a surprising martial passion. It is difficult to conceive of Kipling softening his tremendous tones to the pitch of any of Mrs. Hemans's poems, tho there are individual cadences in which she 'strikes fire along the bannered line' which he might

not altogether disdain. But it is not impossible to imagine that the singer of—

The lion-like awakening of the roused indignant land,

might in an unusually forceful mood have achieved the noble 'Hymn before Action,' the beat of which is identical with one of her war songs, and the close of which with its tenderly irrelevant invocation to Mary strikes, or would strike were the writer a woman, a curiously feminine note.

"The point is one that could be proved only by unlimited quotation, so it must be left to those few readers who have not dismissed Felicia Hemans to oblivion and who know that she sang of the waves and of the English flag—as he sings to-day whose note is reverberated from all his Seven Seas. Mrs. Hemans had her limitations, possibly her compensations; she could not have written Kipling's 'Flag of England' or 'Ford o' Kabul River'; she would have swooned at the suggestion of writing the 'Absent-Minded Beggar.' Nevertheless, in that graceful lady may be found an unrecognized literary ancestress of our imperialist prophet; and would ancestress or descendant be quicker to disclaim the kinship?"

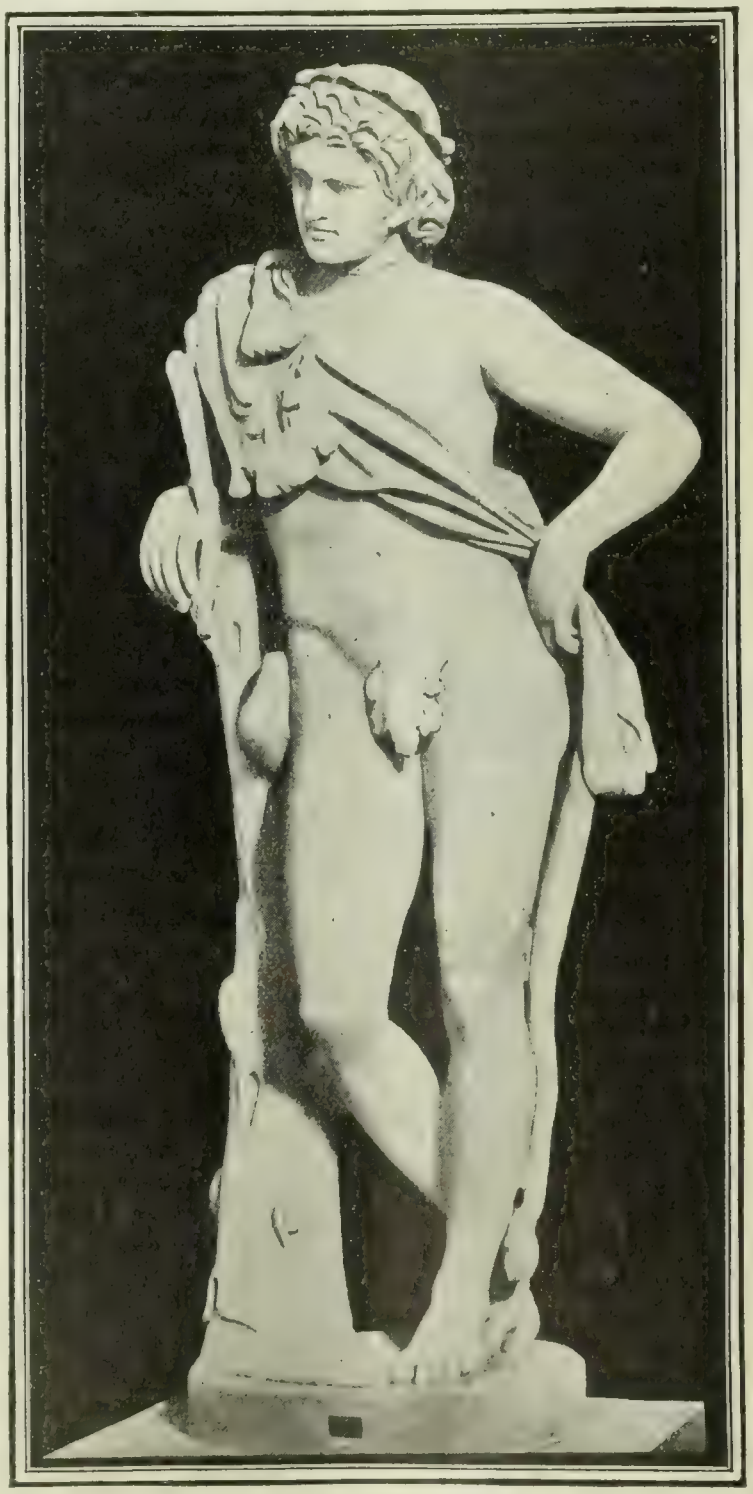
HAWTHORNE AS AN ART CRITIC.

IN a new book on "Hawthorne and His Circle," Mr. Julian Hawthorne gives an entertaining account of a visit that he made to Rome, as a twelve-year-old boy, in company with his father. It appears that in those days Nathaniel Hawthorne was quite a "Philistine" in matters of art criticism. According to the son, one of the "unregenerate opinions" held by the father was as follows: "It seems to me time to leave off sculpturing men and women naked; such statues mean nothing, and might as well bear one name as another; they belong to the same category as the ideal portraits in books of beauty or in the windows of print-shops. The art does not naturally belong to this age, and the exercise of it, I think, had better be confined to the manufacture of marble fire-places." This opinion was expressed before Hawthorne visited Italy, and the son apologetically comments that he modified this radical view before he ended his sojourn in that country.

When we come to the point where his first impressions of Rome are dealt with, we find Hawthorne, tho, it is true, somewhat depressed in spirits by illness and the cold weather, in a decidedly peevish and fault-finding mood. To quote:

"We stumbled upon the fountain of Trevi in one of our early rambles, not knowing what it was. 'One of these fountains,' writes my father, referring to it, 'occupies the whole side of a great edifice, and represents Neptune and his steeds, who seem to be sliding down with a cataract that tumbles over a ledge of rocks into a marble-bordered lake, the whole—except the fall of water itself—making up an exceedingly cumbrous and ridiculous affair.' He goes to St. Peter's, and 'it disappoints me terribly by its want of effect, and the little justice it does to its real magnitude externally; as to the interior I am not sure that it would not be even more grand and majestic if it were less magnificent, tho I should be sorry to see the experiment tried. I had expected something dim and vast like the great English cathedrals, only more vast and dim and gray; but there is as much difference as between noonday and twilight.' The pictures, too, were apt on those first days to go against the grain with him. Contemplating a fresco representing scenes in purgatory, he broke forth: 'I can not speak as to the truth of the representation, but at all events it was purgatory to look at this poor, faded rubbish. Thank heaven, there is such a thing as whitewash; and I shall always be glad to hear of its application to old frescoes even at the sacrifice of remnants of real excellence.' Such growlings torture the soul of the connoisseur; but the unregenerate man, hearing them, leaps up and shouts for joy. He found the old masters, in their sacred subjects, lacking in originality and initiative; and when they would represent mythology, they engendered the apotheosis of nakedness. His conclusion was that 'there is something forced, if not feigned, in our taste for pictures of the old Italian school.' Of the profane subjects he instances the Fornarina 'with a deep, bright glow on her face, naked below the waist, and well pleased to be so, for the sake of your admiration—ready for any extent of nudity, for love or money—the brazen trollop that she is! Raffaele must have been capable of great sensuality to have painted this picture of his own accord and lovingly.'"

The extent to which Hawthorne's opinions of art changed may be discerned in his preliminary notes to the romance ("The Marble Faun") which he built around the sculptor's art. We quote further:



THE MARBLE FAUN.

"The Faun of Praxiteles, as the world knows, attracted my father, tho he could not have visited it often; for both in his notes and in his romance he makes the same mistake as to the pose of the figure: 'He has a pipe,' he says in the former, 'or some such instrument of music in the hand which rests upon the tree, and the other, I think, hangs carelessly by his side.' Of course the left arm, the one referred to, is held akimbo on his left hip. That my father's eyes were, however, already awake to the literary and moral possibilities of the Faun is shown by his further observations, which are much the same as those which appear in the book. 'The whole person,' he says, 'conveys the idea of an amiable and sensual nature—easy, mirthful, apt for jollity, yet not incapable of being touched by pathos. The Faun has no principle, nor could comprehend it, yet is true and honest by virtue of his simplicity; very capable, too, of affection. He might be refined through his feelings, so that the coarser, animal part of his nature would be thrown into the background, tho liable to assert itself at any time. Praxiteles has only expressed the animal part of the nature by one (or rather two) definite signs—the two ears, which go up in a little peak, not likely to be discovered on slight inspection, and I suppose they are covered with downy fur. A tail is probably hidden under the garment. Only a sculptor of the finest imagination, most delicate taste, and sweetest feeling would have dreamed of representing a faun under this guise; and if you brood over it long enough, all the pleasantness of sylvan life, and

all the genial and happy characteristics of the brute creation, seem to be mixed in him with humanity—trees, grass, flowers, cattle, deer, and unsophisticated man.' This passage shows how much my father was wont to trust to first impressions, and even more on the moral than on the material side. He recognized a truth in the first touch—the first thought—which he was wary of meddling with afterward, contenting himself with slightly developing it now and then, and smoothing a little the form and manner of its presentation. The finest art is nearest to the most veritable nature—to such as have the eyes to see the latter aright."

THE "STANDARD-BEARER" OF THE CELTIC REVIVAL.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, the Irish poet who arrived in this country a few days ago, has been described as the "chief standard-bearer" of the intellectual awakening in Ireland. An interesting article on his life and work appears in the Boston *Transcript* (November 11), from the pen of Prof. Katherine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College. She writes:

"The eldest son of a well-known Irish artist, J. B. Yeats, R.H.A., he was born to the love of beauty. Tho educated in Dublin, he was often at the home of his grandparents in Sligo County, where he looked upon what he has termed a 'most wild and beautiful scenery, under a sky ever loaded and fantastic with flying clouds.' It was the right locality for the making of a poet. Those western counties of Ireland abound in ghost seers and 'fairy doctors.' A little to the north of the town of Sligo, high on the mountainside, is a small white square in the limestone, the door of fairyland, which swings open at dead of night for the riding forth of the vaporous host. Some few miles to the south is another of their enchanted portals, the Heart Lake. Many of the mortals who live near these fairy doors have been stolen away. Mr. Yeats, who must in boyhood have 'got the touch' himself, tells of an old woman dwelling beside the Heart Lake who in her youth was spirited through that mysterious 'gateway of Eternity.' After seven years she was restored, but with no toes on her feet, for in the incessant fairy revels she had danced them off.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS,

The Irish dramatist and poet who comes to this country to lecture under the auspices of the Irish Literary Society of New York

"Below Sligo stretch away the Galway plains to the haunted hills that bulwark ancient Cruachan, home of the passionate Maeve,

> That great queen
> Who has been buried some two thousand years,

but this, to the poet's regret, was not told him in his childhood. In his preface to Lady Gregory's 'Cuchulain,' he says, with reference to the heroic figures of Irish mythology: 'To us Irish these personages should be more important than all others, for they lived in the places where we ride and go marketing, and sometimes they have met one another on the hills that cast their shadows upon our doors at evening. If we will but tell these stories to our children, the land will begin again to be a holy land, as it was before men gave their hearts to Greece and Rome and Judea. When I was a child, I had only to climb the hill behind the house to see long, blue, ragged hills flowing along the southern horizon. What beauty was lost to me, what depth of emotion is still, perhaps, lacking in me, because nobody told me, not even the merchant captains who knew everything, that Cruachan of the Enchantments lay behind those long, blue, ragged hills.'"

In Mr. Yeats's latest volume of essays, "Ideas of Good and Evil," we get a glimpse of his Dublin life and education. He belonged to a Young Ireland Society and discussed Irish history. He early fell under the influence of Spencer, Blake, Shelley, Keats, and Morris. His first poems were published in the Dublin *University Review* in 1885. How ascetic his devotion to his art was may be judged by his own report of the way in which he strove to rid his Irish verses of the Italian coloring derived from Shelley—"not as I should now by making my rhythms faint and nervous and filling my images with a certain coldness, a certain wintry wildness, but by eating little and sleeping upon a board." In 1889 appeared the first of the long list of books credited to his name. It was entitled "Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry." A second folk-volume, "The Celtic Twilight," followed four years later. "Dhoya," a prose romance of the mythical Fomorean age—a tale of "that wrath-maddened giant, who, having lost his fairy bride, leapt on a wild black horse and thundered over the mountains of Donegal on to a headlong plunge into the western sea"—appeared in 1891. Two poetic plays, "of a rare and wistful beauty," "The Countess Cathleen" (1891) and "The Land of Heart's Desire" (1394) are rooted in the simpler folk-lore, but in "The Shadowy Waters" (1900) and "On Baile's Strand" (1903) the dramatist draws again from the deep wells of Celtic mythology. We quote further from *The Transcript:*

"Is there verily a new whisper of the secret of life in these old Irish myths, a new inspiration for art, or has Mr. Yeats, like his own Forgael, , but 'thrown a druid dream upon the air'? He himself holds that 'a new fountain of legends, and, as I think, a more abundant fountain than any in Europe, is being opened, the great fountain of Gaelic legends. . . . "The Celtic movement," as I understand it, is principally the opening of this fountain, and no one can measure of how great importance it may be to coming times, for every new fountain of legends is a new intoxication for the imagination of the world. It comes at a time when the imagination of the world is as ready as it was at the coming of the tales of Arthur and of the Grail for a new intoxication.'

"Against that saying we should set this other: 'I believe that all men will more and more reject the opinion that poetry is "a criticism of life," and be more and more convinced that it is a revelation of a hidden life. . . . I believe, too, that the difference between good and bad poetry is not in its preference for legendary or for unlegendary subjects, or for a modern, or for an archaic treatment, but in the volume and intensity of its passion for beauty and in the perfection of its workmanship.' In the introduction to his interpretative edition of Blake (with E. J. Ellis, 1893), Mr. Yeats has two sentences of deep significance: 'Art and poetry, by constantly using symbolism, continually remind us that nature itself is a symbol. To remember this is to be redeemed from nature's death and destruction.'

"The poetry of Mr. Yeats has other aspects. That haunting volume of lyrics, 'The Wind Among the Reeds,' which was

crowned by the London *Academy* in 1899, is full of the voices of the Shee, but its main burden is the varying passion of Hanrahan and Aedh and Michael Robartes, personifications of love and imagination and sacrifice.

> Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths,
> Enwrought with golden and silver light,
> The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
> Of night and light and the half light,
> I would spread the cloths under your feet:
> But I, being poor, have only my dreams;
> I have spread my dreams under your feet;
> Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.

"From the complexity of a symbolism which has felt the subtle influences of Blake and Maeterlinck and employs, moreover, a mythical nomenclature that most of us have yet to learn, Mr. Yeats can turn back to his Irish peasants and reflect their joys and sorrows in the most limpid ballads. The prose play in one act, 'Cathleen ni Hoolihan' (1901), while it is, indeed, a parable of the history of Ireland, reads as frankly as any cabin idyl."

The "school" to which Mr. Yeats belongs is indicated in the following passage:

"Mr. Yeats stands in a group of shining figures, a noble kinship of choice spirits who have grieved with the same grief and been quickened by the same rejoicing hope. Lady Gregory, of Galway, and Dr. Douglas Hyde are conspicuous in that company, Lionel Johnson, Edwin Martyn, Moira O'Neill, Nora Chesson, and, nearest to Yeats in pure poetic genius, George W. Russell, better known as 'A. E.' The Welsh wing of the Celtic movement is represented by Ernest Rhys, while from the mist of the Scotch Highlands thrills the exquisite voice of Fiona MacLeod. The movement, as a movement, may fail. It is still on trial. But each poet of this young Celtic school has nevertheless borne witness before a materialized and Philistine generation.

> There is a Land of Dream,
> I have trodden its golden ways,
> I have seen its amber light."

LITERARY MERIT IN THE MODERN DRAMA.

A DECIDEDLY optimistic view of the literary merit of our latter-day drama is taken by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University. There is a tendency on the part of critics, he remarks, to depreciate contemporary drama. We are also apt to think that a play which is broadly popular has no literary merit. But this method of reasoning, says Professor Matthews, is entirely misleading. He writes (in *Scribner's Magazine*, November):

"Shakespeare to-day is the prey of the commentators and of the criticasters, but in his own time Shakespeare was the most popular of the Elizabethan playwrights—so popular that his name was tagged to plays he had not written, in order that the public might be tempted to take them into favor; but it was years before the discovery was made that this popular playwright was also the greatest poet and the profoundest psychologist of all time. Cervantes lived long enough to be pleased by the widespread enjoyment of his careless masterpiece; but it was a century at least before the first suspicion arose that Don Quixote was more than a 'funny book.' Molière was very lucky in filling his theater when his own pieces were performed; but contemporary opinion held that his plays owed their attraction not so much to their literary merit as to the humorous force of his own acting. Molière was acknowledged to be the foremost of comic actors, but only Boileau was sure of his genius as a dramatist; and Boileau's colleagues in the French Academy never recognized Molière's superiority over all his immediate rivals."

The very fact that Shakespeare and Molière pleased the plain people and were able to attract the main body of the unlearned populace, continues the writer, seems to have prevented their contemporaries from perceiving the literary merit of their plays. To most critics of the drama "literary merit" is something external, "something added to the play, something adjusted to the structure." We quote further:

"It seems absurd that at this late day it should be needful to repeat once more that literature is not a matter of rhetoric; that it is not external and detachable, but internal and essential. It has to do with motive and character, with form and philosophy; it is a criticism of life itself, or else it is mere vanity and vexation. If literature is no more than a stringing of flowers of speech, then is 'Lucile' a greater book than 'Robinson Crusoe,' or then is the 'Forest Lovers' a finer book than 'Huckleberry Finn'; then is Pater a better writer than Benjamin Franklin or Abraham Lincoln. Books are not made by style alone. Even lyric poetry is estimated by its fervor and by its sincerity rather than by the dulcet phrases in which the lyrist has voiced his emotion of the moment. If verbal felicity alone is all that the poet needs, if he is to be judged only by the compelling melody of the words he has chosen to set in array, then is Poe the foremost of lyrists. Even the essay, the most narrowly literary of all prose-forms, is valued for its wisdom rather than for its phrasing. The essays of Stevenson, for example, will survive not because of their style alone, polished as that is and unexpectedly happy in their turns of phrase, but because the man who wrote them, artist as he was in words, had something to say—something which was his own, the result of his own observation of life from his own angle of vision. Style is the great antiseptic, no doubt; but style can not bestow life on the still-born."

The modern critic "is looking for a literary drama which shall be different in kind from the popular play; and as he fails to find this to-day—as he would have failed to find it in every period of the theater's most splendid achievement—he asserts that the literary drama is nowadays non-existent." Professor Matthews continues:

"He is quick to perceive the attempt to be literary in the plays of Mr. Stephen Phillips, because this promising dramatic poet has so far tended rather to construct his decoration than to decorate his construction; and, therefore, the literary merit in Mr. Phillips's acted pieces seems sometimes to be somewhat external, so to speak, or at least more ostentatiously paraded. He is forced to credit 'Quality Street' with a certain literary merit, because Mr. Barrie has published novels which have an undeniable literary flavor.

"Considering literary merit as something applied on the outside, too obvious to be mistaken, the critic of this type disdains to give to certain of the plays of Mr. Pinero the discussion they deserve. In the 'Benefit of the Doubt,' in the 'Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' in 'Iris,' Mr. Pinero has used all his mastery of stagecraft, not for its own sake, but as the instrument of his searching analysis of life as he sees it. All three plays bring out the eternal truth of George Eliot's saying that 'Consequences are unpitying.' In all three plays the inevitable and inexorable catastrophe is brought about, not by 'the long arm of coincidence,' but rather by the finger of fate itself. In 'Iris' more particularly we have put before us the figure of a gentle and kindly creature of compelling personal charm, but weak of will and moving through life along the line of least resistance—a feminine counter of the Tito Melema etched with such appalling veracity in 'Romola.' And Mr. Pinero has the same sincerity in his portrayal of the gradual disintegration of character under the stress of recurring temptation, until the woman is driven forth at last stripped of all things that she held desirable and bare of the last shred of self-respect. The play may be unpleasant, but it is profoundly moral. It is not spoon-meat for babes, but it is poignant and vital. The picture of human character betrayed by its own weakness is so true, so transparently sincere, that the spectator, however quick he may be to discuss the theme, remains unconscious of the art by which the wonder has been wrought; he gives scarcely a thought to the logic of the construction, and of the honesty with which character is presented—literary merits both of them, if literature is in fact a criticism of life."

It can not be repeated too often, says Professor Matthews, in conclusion, that in the drama "literary merit" is a by-product, as it is in oratory also. "The drama is not intended primarily to be read in the study. It is devised to be performed on the stage by actors before spectators. It has a right, therefore, to avail itself of the aid of all other arts and of enlisting them in its service. This is one of the reasons why those who have studied the secrets of this art are inclined to esteem it as the noblest and most powerful of them all."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO CHEW ONE'S FOOD.

THAT it is important to chew one's food thoroughly is no new idea. It is embalmed in nursery adage and parental injunction, yet thorough mastication is certainly the exception rather than the rule. Owing to a recent crusade in its favor by Horace Fletcher, an English merchant resident in Italy, it is now proposed to speak of the "Fletcherizing" of food that is thoroughly chewed. By a thorough mastication of the food Mr. Fletcher means the prolongation of the process far beyond the usual degree, so that the food is reduced to a smooth paste and is swallowed without the least effort. It is certainly due to Mr. Fletcher's efforts that attention has been directed to the subject of late. Says Dr. J. H. Kellogg in an article on the subject in *Good Health* (November):

"Mr. Fletcher made the interesting discovery that everybody eats too much—at least everybody who can get a chance, or whose stomach is still tolerant. According to the results of experiments which Mr. Fletcher has made upon himself and others, the so-called daily ration which has been established by scientific authorities is at least fifty per cent. larger than it ought to be, and even this is exceeded by multitudes of hearty eaters. According to Mr. Fletcher's observations, a pound of water-free food is ample for anybody, and if care is taken to masticate the food thoroughly, the amount actually required is considerably less.

"Mr. Fletcher's experiments, made under the most careful scientific supervision, have shown that if care is taken to chew the food four or five times as long as usual, the food is utilized to so much better advantage that its sustaining power is wonderfully increased, and hence the amount required is considerably diminished. . . . This is a most important consideration, not only as regards economy in food, but as regards the greater economy in vital energy. The energy consumed in the digestion of food can not be utilized in any other way, hence the large waste of energy which occurs through the neglect to masticate the food properly must detract to a very considerable degree from the vital energy available for useful purposes. Mr. Fletcher has proved this to the satisfaction of the most eminent scientific critics, both in England and in this country. . . . The military department of the United States Government, recognizing the importance of this question in relation to army regimen, has detailed twenty men to give their entire time for several months to an exhaustive series of researches, the aim of which will be to subject Mr. Fletcher's claims to the crucial test of exhaustive experimentation. . . . . .

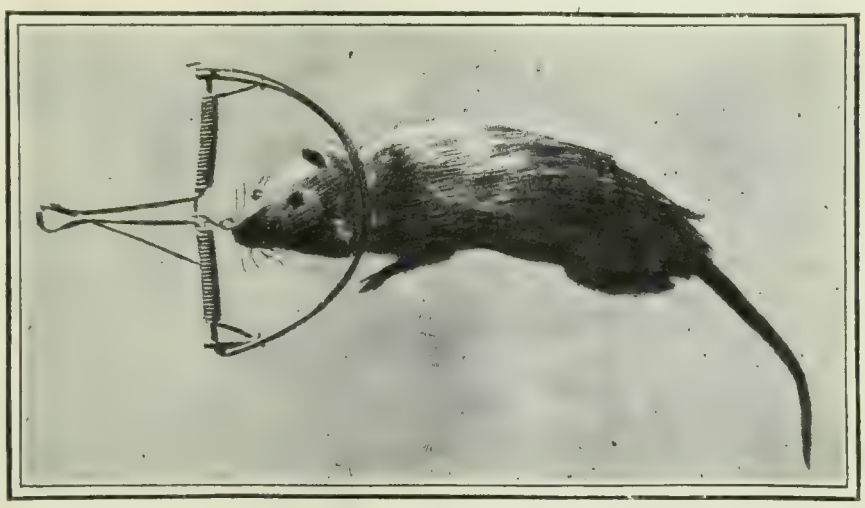
"If Mr. Fletcher's theories are confirmed, and if the public can be educated to their adoption, the result will be an enormous saving. The amount of food material may be reduced at least one-third, and the cost may be, to say the least, enormously reduced. Suppose, for example, the actual saving in quantity may be estimated at not less than one-half pound per day for each individual, which will amount to a saving for the seventy million people in the United States of more than seventeen thousand tons daily. A ton of flour, one of the cheapest of foods, is worth at the present time about sixty dollars. Seventeen thousand tons of flour would have a value of about $1,020,000. The saving of this enormous sum daily would in a few years pay off the national debt and be sufficient to provide the comforts of life for every needy person in the country. This is proof that the dietetic reform may be made the foundation for a great and thoroughgoing social reform; may be made to solve economic questions of the most tremendous importance. Mr. Fletcher argues that in this question of the proper mastication of food is to be found a key to the most serious problems relating to human welfare."

Another interesting observation of Mr. Fletcher's is that in properly chewed food there is marked absence of those fermentations and putrefactions which are so often present in the stomach and small intestine, forming poisonous substances which permeate the tissues, interfering with the vital functions and causing a variety of diseases. The writer goes on to say:

"The small residue which results when the food is thoroughly masticated is remarkably aseptic. Putrescent processes are almost altogether absent. Fecal matters are comparatively inoffensive, and greatly diminished in amount, and one of the greatest burdens under which the body struggles, through the necessity for eliminating from the skin, the lungs, and other excretory organs the enormous quantities of poisons produced by the decomposition of foodstuffs in the alimentary canal, is lifted, and, as the result, the individual experiences a lightness and clearness of intellect, increased vigor, endurance, and resistance of disease which is almost past belief until one has actually experienced this delightful transformation. . . . Any one can easily demonstrate the truth of Mr. Fletcher's contention by experiments upon himself. The habit of chewing thoroughly is very easily and quickly acquired, and when once the habit is formed, the increased satisfaction experienced in eating, the marked increase of energy, and the sense of well being which results from this manner of eating, become sufficient incentives to lead to the continuance of the practise."

THE METHODICAL DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

THAT rats play an important part in the propagation of disease is now recognized, but the task of exterminating them is so huge that it has never been seriously undertaken until recently. Now, however, an international society for the purpose has been formed, and the results of a recent campaign in Denmark are quite encouraging. The matter is treated at some length by M. Léon Lefèvre in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, November 7), in an article from which we translate the following:



WIRE RAT-TRAP; ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN.

"Civilization brings with it, and even gives rise to, scourges that it is accordingly obliged to fight to the bitter end. We may say that the increase of rats is a result of the progress of humanity. Two centuries or so ago, in Europe, the domestic or black rat was the only one known. Then another rodent made its appearance from Asia—larger, stronger, hungrier—the migratory or brown rat. By virtue of the survival of the strongest, the newcomer attacked, conquered, and exterminated its rival and took possession of all regions of value, for the migratory rat does not care for wildernesses, either of sand or of ice. Naturally the migratory rat is more astute than the black rat; the prospect of famine or sickness terrifies him, and he goes off to seek a more favorable region. Hence the invasion of Europe by the brown rat about 1717, when there was a terrible famine in the Indies and divers calamities in the neighboring countries. Water is no obstacle to the march of the rat hordes; the migratory rat is an excellent swimmer and easily crosses rivers or even arms of the sea.

"This being so, we can see how easily the rat has found it possible to increase in numbers with the advance of civilization. Cultivated ground, where he finds grain and roots in abundance; habitations and farms with their dependencies; stables, barns, etc., and their animals; cities with their shop-warehouses, markets, slaughter-houses—all offer to the rat sure shelter and food much superior to those furnished by nature. Again, the enemies of the rats—birds of prey, beasts, reptiles—are also the enemies of man, or at least of the animals friendly to man; so wherever he is dominant he exterminates them. Who profits by this to his own welfare but to our discomfiture? The rat.

"If the new rat had preserved the sedentary habits of his predecessor, perhaps we could have stood his depredations, as we do so many ills inherent in life, and, while cursing the rodent, we would

DELIVERY OF DEAD RATS AT A FIRE STATION IN COPENHAGEN.

COLLECTION OF DEAD RATS AT FREDERIKSBERG, DENMARK.

have left him in relative peace, as we do other noxious animals. But his vagabond humor, his love for travel, is the cause of his undoing; for in recent years it has been shown that this rodent is a dangerous agent in the transmission of contagious disease. In the first place, the bubonic plague which exists in the endemic state in the Indies, China, and Persia, has been carried to various parts of the world by rats in ships. Example and experiment leave no doubt on this subject."

Other maladies of domestic animals, as well as of man, among them influenza and thrush, have been carried by rats. The case against the migratory rat having been thus made out, there is only one thing to do—destroy him; but how? The fecundity of the rat is extraordinary, and has nullified almost every attempt to exterminate him, his destruction at one point being counterbalanced by immigration from the surrounding regions. On this point M. Lefêvre says:

"Attention to this difficult problem of the methodical destruction of rats has been given particularly in Denmark. Thanks to the zeal, perseverance, and devotion of a citizen of Copenhagen, M. Émile Zuschlag, an engineer, experiments have been made for several years to find the best means of destroying the creatures.

"On the advice of M. Zuschlag, a committee for the rational destruction of rats was formed, and by subscription about 14,000 francs [$2,800] was raised, the city of Copenhagen giving in addition 2,800 francs [$540], and Frederiksberg 1,400 [$280]. It was decided to offer a reward of 14 centimes [about three cents] for every rat killed in these two cities, the dead bodies to be delivered at the fire-engine stations. These were to be inspected and paid for daily by an officer, after which the dead rats were to be disinfected and buried. The campaign lasted from August 3 to December 9. It cost about 18,500, francs and brought about the destruction of 103,786 rats. . . . . .

"Attempts at destruction have also been organized in other parts of Denmark, and it has been found everywhere that the bounty-system is the best. It is useless to indicate any particular means of destruction, for the desire for gain is sufficient to develop the ingenuity of those interested."

The failure of an act making the destruction of rats a charge on the national treasury has caused M. Zuschlag to turn his committee into an "International Association for Disseminating Information about Injuries Caused by Rats," which is to encourage systematic efforts to destroy the noxious rodents everywhere. The success of such efforts will doubtless do much to decrease the propagation of contagious diseases.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FACTS FOR THOSE WHO WOULD FLY.

SOME facts regarding aerial navigation that the writer believes are not generally appreciated are stated by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (October 31). He thinks, in the first place, that the power necessary to raise and propel a flying-machine is usually greatly over-estimated. He says:

"Flying, from the figures available, may be considered the easiest of all methods of progression, calling for less horse-power than any other. . . . The figures commonly accepted for the horse-power needed for mechanical flight, per pound of weight supported, are absurd when applied to birds. Taking the most liberal of them, we find that a 13-pound goose must exert a small fraction over one horse-power when on the wing. . . . The facts show pretty conclusively that the power necessary for animal flight is extremely small rather than very great. It also seems to be proved that to fly successfully the speed must be high.

"In looking over the history of the art of flying one is struck at once by the great number of persons who have accomplished flights of anywhere from one-quarter of a mile to a mile by means of apparatus not connected with a balloon. In a word, if we take the history as we find it, we learn of a great number of methods by which flight can be accomplished. What we need to know in this art is not so much how to fly as how to alight with ease and safety. Experimenter after experimenter has found that after he had succeeded in flying the cost of the repairs due to the accidents of alighting have put an end to his experiments. In other words, what we want to know is not so much how to go up as how to steer and how to come down safely.

"Inventors are troubling themselves greatly in regard to balance and power. Lilienthal came to his death because he placed the weight too near the wing surface. Had his machines been arranged so as to bring his body six or eight feet lower, his wings would never have been upset in the air. The bird finds it easy to balance itself with its body, which is but a few inches below the line of the wing, but in the most complex air-currents it is often in a condition which would wreck any structure not animate in every part.

"It is strange how mistaken ideas of strength relative to weight, among engineers as well as laymen, prevatl. Pine is stronger than

steel, weight for weight, both in tensile and transverse strength. The bamboo probably exceeds in stiffness anything of the same weight that could be made in metal. . . . The weak points of wood structures are in the joints. With proper attention paid to this feature, the structure of wood and wire becomes lighter per foot of surface than can be produced with metal."

AN ARGUMENT FOR EARLY MARRIAGES.

THAT the children of youthful parents are stronger and of better health than those of persons who marry late in life is asserted by a leading editorial writer in the London *Polyclinic*, of which Jonathan Hutchinson, the eminent English surgeon, is editor; and the writer particularly brings forward the hypothesis that late marriages may have an important influence upon the causation of cancer. Says a reviewer in *The Medical Record* (New York, November 7):

"The article commences with the perfectly fair assumption that the offspring of middle-aged or elderly parents are not born with precisely the same proclivities and endowments as those of the young. After discussing the question of the transmission of physical and mental traits from parents to children, and through several generations, the writer proceeds to consider the subject in debate. He asks, if the later-born children of a gouty parent inherit any greater liability to gout than the first-born? And answers thus: 'It is scarcely likely that a child born after his father has lived fifty or sixty years and passed through many attacks of gout will be in precisely the same condition as one born in his parent's youth. It is surely reasonable to believe—*pace* Weismann—that he will in some way inherit the tissue proclivities which his parents had acquired.' Taking it as more or less proved that the child of an elderly, gouty man will inherit a predisposition to the same disease, the theme is continued as follows: 'If we now pass from gout to cancer, it may be suggested as a primary proposition that the nearer to the cancer-period in the parent the child is begot, the greater is the risk that he may inherit a tissue proclivity to the cancerous process. Now the cancer-period is that of middle-age and commencing senility, emphatically it is not that of youth. The children born to young parents are begotten with very rare exceptions at periods long prior to the development of cancer, or of any special tendency to it." The assertion is made that the hypothesis is in accordance with facts. It is pointed out that cancer is far less common in the lower animals than in man, and they as a rule wed early, while in man the disease is far less frequent in lowly civilized communities than it is amongst the superior nations of the world. The increase, in fact, has occurred almost solely among the people of the highest civilization, and with whom the marriage age has been steadily increasing for centuries. Of course many seemingly destructive arguments can be brought against the supposition as to the cause of cancer advanced in *The Polyclinic*, but, on the other hand, it has several points in its favor, and it is at least as plausible as several of the theories which have been thrust in our faces during the last two or three years."

Photography and Thumb-Prints.—The use of finger prints as a means of identification is now well known, and it would appear that even where the print is too dim to be studied with the eye, a photograph may bring out its characteristics and enable them to be utilized in detective work. In *La Photographie Française* for March last is an account of a murder committed for purpose of robbery, the story of which was unraveled by the police from a single clue—the imprint of a thumb found on the rail of a broken sash in the room where the deed was committed. Says *The National Druggist*, summarizing this story:

"The imprint was slight, so slight as to be scarcely visible, but Bertillon succeeded in making a photograph of it. This was enlarged by the usual method, and the enlarged print was carefully studied. It was compared side by side with over a million similar prints in the cabinet of the chief of police. The tedious labor was rewarded by finding at last the duplicate of the print; the culprit was arrested, and the rest was easy. The crime was fixed on the man, and he confessed the deed. The report of this case and some others caused the chief of police of Berlin to send one of his most trusted subordinates to Paris to study the French system."

Speaking of this same subject, *Pharmaceutische Centralblatt* says:

"It may not generally be known, but the Chinese have made use for a great length of time of impressions in wax of the thumb or finger tips for the identification of criminals. Dresden, it appears, has gone ahead of Berlin in this direction, and has for some time made use of the art, which is now called 'dactyloscopy.' It rests upon the assertion (or fact) that on the palmar side of the finger-tips (including that of the thumb) are systems of curved lines that remain unchanged through life, and which are different in every individual. It is claimed, moreover, that in cases where these lines have been destroyed by cutting off the skin or otherwise, these systems reproduce themselves, with unvarying accuracy. Whether the statement that no two individuals have the same systems of lines on the finger-tips be absolutely true or not, it seems to be certain that no duplicates have as yet been found, altho, as we have seen, Paris alone has over a million imprints."

THE FUNCTION OF "BITTERS."

WHAT is the logic of the bitter appetizers that are commonly taken just before the heavy meals of the day both in this country and abroad? The object is apparently to stimulate the secretion of gastric juice, but it has been suggested, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet*, that it would be more physiological to make use of a small quantity of alkali instead, as that is known to exercise a favorable influence upon peptic secretion. He goes on to say:

"The chief objections to the use of bitters have been based on researches by Tchelzov, who found that the administration of large doses of quassia hindered rather than helped the digestive process. Reichmann, moreover, showed that in the fasting stomach, the secretory activity of which is normal or diminished, a bitter drink produced less secretion of gastric juice than a draft of distilled water. These experiments take account solely of the specific action of the bitters and do not regard their reflex effects. These have been particularly studied by Borissov, whose results are analyzed in a recent number of *La Semaine Médicale*. . . . Borissov found that if a little wad of wool soaked in tincture of gentian was put into the mouth [of a dog] immediately before food was administered a marked stimulant effect upon gastric secretion resulted; but if the bitter was used fifteen to thirty minutes before the meal it was quite inefficacious. It is concluded, therefore, that these substances have the power of rendering gustatory sensations more acute and of exercising a temporarily stimulant effect upon gastric secretion; for this purpose they should be given immediately before the meal in small doses and in the form of tincture (10 to 20 drops) rather than cachets or pills. We may remark upon this that the habit is obviously susceptible of abuse, particularly when, as is usually the case, some strong alcoholic liquor is used as the vehicle of the bitter. As a matter of fact, such a stimulant action is the real function which is intended to be subserved by the soup which is taken at the beginning of a meal. There is a tendency . . . to consume this in somewhat large quantity; in such cases it tends to be harmful rather than conducive to digestion; but there can be no doubt, on the other hand, that the use of a tablespoonful or two of a hot and sapid fluid at the beginning of a meal is an excellent means of giving the stomach a fair start in the performance of its functions."

Magnetic Water.—The following account of springs in Indiana, said to possess magnetic properties, comes from this country by the way of France, where *Cosmos* (October 24) has this to say about them:

"Chemists are almost always skeptical when they are told of water that magnetizes steel objects dipped in it, and many reject these tales altogether. *Le Génie Civil*, which makes this remark, cites an article from *Engineering News* apropos of 'magnetic water,' which tends to prove that this skepticism of the chemists is scarcely justified. At present, according to Mr. Leighton, a Chicago hydrographer, there are in the State of Indiana three springs that magnetize needles, knife-blades, etc. The first is at Carters-

burg Springs, the second is a driven-well at Lebanon, the third a driven-well at Fort Wayne.

"These waters contain a large proportion of carbonic acid, which is disengaged on exposure to the open air. As this gas escapes, a heavy precipitate of magnetic oxid of iron forms, and when all the gas has disappeared, no more magnetism manifests itself. It is probable that the iron in solution is in the form of carbonate.

"Experiments have been made at Cartersburg Springs. Knives and needles tested before their journey and on their arrival near the spring showed no trace of magnetization. After an immersion of five minutes a knife blade held up needles by the end. Two needles dipped into the water for two minutes remained attached to each other, end to end, in a considerable wind. The knife-blade preserved its magnetic properties for about thirty hours.

"It would appear beyond question that these waters magnetize steel and deviate the compass-needle clearly. The water at Lebanon comes from a well belonging to the Big Four Railroad. Its water is corrosive, and ruins boilers very quickly. An examination of it by Mr. Hurty, the company's chemist, did not show the presence of any substance capable of producing this corrosion and established the magnetic properties of the water. It was then allowed to remain in a reservoir for some time before using, and since then there has been no trouble with corrosion. At present the precipitation of the oxid is brought about by the injection of a jet of steam. It would appear that the Fort Wayne water has magnetic properties still more decided than those of the springs mentioned above."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Carbon Evaporates.—It is well known that the carbon film of an incandescent electric lamp gives off its substance slowly and deposits it on the interior of the bulb, so that before the "life" of the lamp is over, during its six hundred to eight hundred hours of burning, the light is often dimmed by this brown smoky deposit. M. Berthelot, the French chemist, who has been studying this phenomenon, says that it is a real vaporization of the carbon with a recondensation of the vapor on the glass bulb. The deposit is amorphous, like lampblack, and has no trace of graphite or diamond. This is owing to the comparatively low temperature of the film. In an arc light the higher heat changes the carbon to the graphitic form. Says M. Berthelot, as reported in substance in *Cosmos* (October 31):

"Carbon has an appreciable vapor tension at a temperature not above reddish-white, which may be estimated at 1,200° C. to 1,500 C. This tension is so feeble that several hundred hours are necessary to produce a few milligrams of condensed carbon, even in the almost absolute vacuum of an electric bulb."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is reported in the German press," says Richard Guenther, United States consul-general at Frankfort, in *Consular Reports*, September 10, "that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much more easily and quickly than in the old way; no sawdust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process."

"IN the city of New York alone there are 150,000 people living to-day who would be dead if the mortality of fifty years ago still prevailed," says a writer in *The Booklover's Magazine*. "Popular opinion has scarcely yet come to realize what medical science has been doing in late years. People sicken and die, think the laity, and the efforts of the physician are just as futile as before the recent discoveries about which so much is said. This idea is, however, erroneous. I will venture to say there is scarcely an adult living to-day who has not experienced or will not experience an actual prolongation of life due to discoveries of the last fifty years."

THAT the sense of smell is greatly impaired in old age appears from observations by a French physiologist, M. Vaschide, who communicates his results to the Academy of Science, Paris. To quote a report in *Cosmos* (October 31): "Old people seem to have an atrophied sense of smell, and it is a remarkable fact that they do not seem to be conscious of this infirmity. Even when they can scarcely distinguish one familiar odor in ten, and when they take strong-smelling liquids for pure water, they assert that they enjoy the perfume of flowers. Their visual images make up for the absence of olfactive images, for they recognize the perfumes of the flowers when they are able to see them. The olfactive image thus has an independent intellectual existence, since it is capable of functional revival."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"PARSIFAL" AND THE CHURCHES.

WAGNER'S famous opera, "Parsifal," which has been for several months the center of an animated legal controversy (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 19), is now being attacked by clergymen who claim that its production in New York would be blasphemous and sacrilegious. The Rev. George L. Shearer, secretary of the American Tract Society, is leading the opposition movement, and explains the grounds of his objection in a public statement which runs in part asfollows:

"The play in its three acts centers mainly about the Holy Communion of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is particularly represented in the first and third acts, the temptation of Parsifal being portrayed in the second. Parsifal, a lad of unknown origin, mysteriously appears at the opening, and is the leading figure to the close. The 'guileless one' at the beginning, he is at length baptized, and then anointed as the God-elected King. Over his head a dove is made to descend and to hover lovingly.

"Kundry, a Mary Magdalene, often appearing in the acts, anoints his feet with perfumed oil, and dries them with her flowing, unbound hair. He performs a miracle of healing by touching the suffering King Amfortas with the sacred spear, and to him says: 'Thou art forgiven. Body and soul are cleansed by God's free grace.' And then this spear-point seemed to glow with holy fire, and sparkled, turning red, like flowing blood.

"In this closing scene it seems that we are promised, in this hall, flooded with wondrous glory, the glory of the presence of the Infinite God—a view of Deity created by artificial light by the manager of the play.

"Between the two acts, in each of which the Lord's Supper is represented, 'The Temptation of Parsifal' is portrayed. Here in a garden fair maidens 'in airy garments' assiduously ply their seductive arts; and they failing, Kundry, a more advanced member of the 'red-light' legion, is introduced.

"The music in which this text is clothed is doubtless surpassingly excellent, and the material scenic arrangements and skill of the performers may be of the highest artistic standard attainable, but no external dress or mimicry can conceal the hideous underlying forms, and no modulation of voice or gesture can erase the acknowledged fact that this is a play given in a playhouse, and is not sincere worship of the one living and true God.

"The Lord's Supper can not be rightly prostituted to such ends. If Christianity is the law of the land and is protected by that law, because its morality is the foundation of the Government, would not this proposed travesty of the most sacred things of our worship be indictable under the statute which authorizes the suppression of whatever is an offense to public decency?"

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, takes a similar position. "There is a general repugnance among Christians," he says, "to the personal representation of Jesus on the stage or anywhere else, and specially is there a repugnance to the spectacular representation of the very blood of Christ." Dr. Thomas A. Conant, editor of the New York *Examiner* (Baptist), takes sides with Dr. Shearer; and the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, while admitting that there is much to admire in "Parsifal," thinks that "it is nevertheless in some respects virtually a travesty of things held to be especially sacred by all Christian people."

The musical critics scoff at clerical objections, and intimate that the attacks are based upon an entire misapprehension of the real facts in the case. "What the reverend clergymen have thus far said," remarks Mr. W. J. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, "disclosed an ignorance of Wagner's work, its scope, its content and its purpose much wider than any church door and deeper than a well." Heinrich Conried, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, has made the following statement (as reported by the New York *Times*):

"I am of the firm conviction that there is nothing religious, far less sacrilegious, in the music drama of 'Parsifal.' Wagner expressly avoided calling it a religious drama, and Wagner surely

ought to know what his own intention was. 'Parsifal' deals with episodes which possibly are solemn, but certainly not religious.

"It must be remembered that in this play he is not dealing with people who really lived; all are fictitious characters, and had no existence off the stage, except in ancient myths. The characters in this myth were knights who guarded a mysterious cup known as the Holy Grail. The dove and spear introduced in 'Parsifal' are, of course, also merely part and parcel of the old myth. I fail to see how any reasonable and candid mind can take exception to so dignified and beautiful a work.

"The reverend gentleman who has issued this statement seems greatly exercised because Parsifal is anointed as the God-elected King. If he had read Wagner's book, he would have known that, tho he is anointed in the third act, it is not as a God-elected King, but as a messenger who comes with help and healing to the King Amfortas. It might surprise this reverend gentleman to be informed that kings in general have for many ages been anointed as God-elected; hence the expression have by divine right been crowned.'

"I do not even admit that the spirit of Parsifal is exclusively Christian. Buddhism was largely in the mind of Wagner when he wrote this masterpiece. This is proved by the fact that he makes of his character Kundry a reincarnation of Herodias.

"As to the temptation of Parsifal, since there has been a drama in the world, temptation has been a favorite and even necessary theme of dramatists. It should be borne in mind, too, that Parsifal triumphs over his temptation and converts the temptress.

"I may say that in Europe the arguments contained in this statement have been advanced repeatedly, and as repeatedly laughed out of court. From all the leading universities, including Columbia and Harvard, I have received messages of encouragement and congratulation on my determination to present 'Parsifal.'"

The Brooklyn *Eagle* characterizes the attack upon "Parsifal" as a futile sputter of protest, and adds:

"Nothing in the ceremonials of 'Parsifal' is more likely to offend the chaste soul of an alderman than the imitations of religious service that have been given in dozens of other plays."

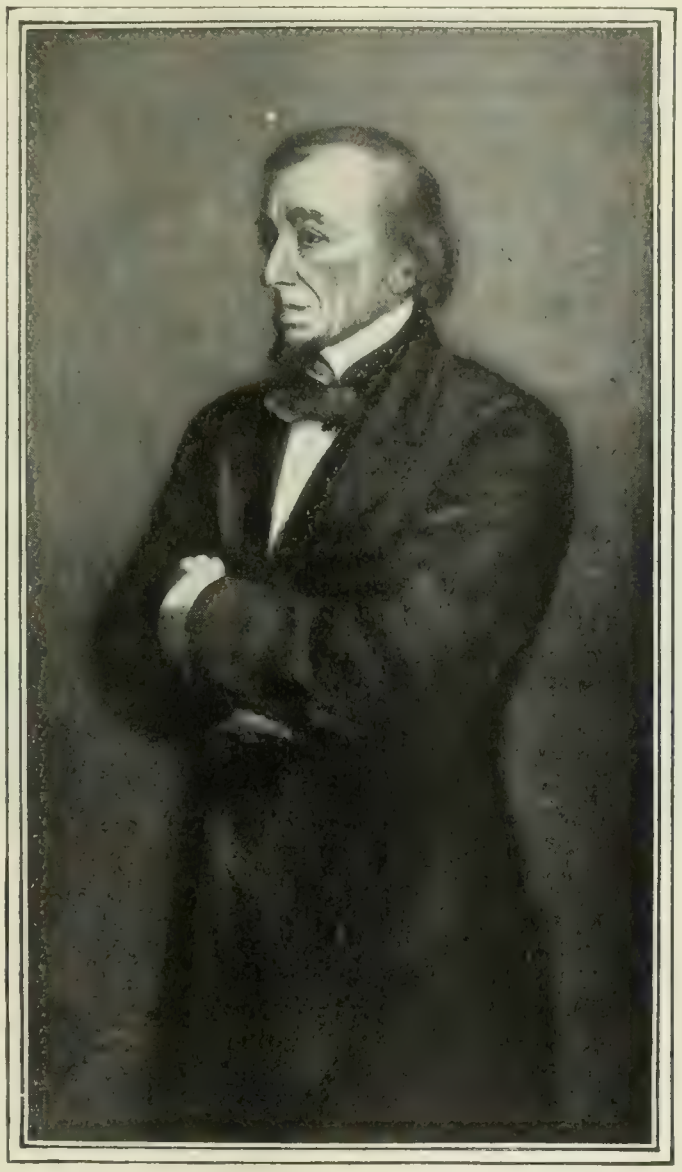
The New York *Commercial Advertiser* comments as follows:

"How absurd it all is! 'Parsifal' sacred! A mixture of vegetarianism, mysticism, and Schopenhauerism. A skilful setting of the most popular of medieval legends. A work which gains its greatest effects from its pure theatricism. If a performance of 'Parsifal' is sacrilegious, so is a performance, for example, of 'Ben-Hur' and 'Mary of Magdala,' and the dozen or more plays which have dealt indirectly with the life of Christ. This inconsistency is amusingly exhibited by one clergyman, who objects to the ray of light which rests upon the Grail as King Amfortas raises it. The clergyman says that this ray of light, which is supposed to come from heaven, is nothing but electricity, and this, he thinks, is impious—an artificial miracle. Now, in 'Ben-Hur' there is a representation of the Star of Bethlehem, while in the last act the stage is flooded by light which is supposed to emanate from the presence of the approaching Christ. Yet clergymen commend 'Ben-Hur,' and it is supposed to be an edifying entertainment for children. . . . . .

"However, these good people who are making such a noise about the work and its performance are enjoying themselves while doing it and are adding to the box-office receipts. So everybody ought to be happy."

DISRAELI'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CHURCH.

THE "unconventional" biography of Benjamin Disraeli, written by Wilfrid Meynell, enables one to gain, by inferences from several anecdotal passages, some notion of that English statesman's attitude toward the church. Born a Jew and full of racial traits and venerations, he was unorthodox in the Jewish sense, but no direct statement concerning his religious views is given. The nearest approach to the subject is an account of a conversation with Cardinal Manning. The Cardinal once said to him: "You have always venerated the creeds, yet you are now praised in all the reviews of 'Lothair' for that formula-annulling levity: 'All sensible men are of one religion.' 'What is that?' 'Sensible men never tell.'" Disraeli replied, "Oh, but that was surely the saying of a distinguished bishop of your church—Talleyrand?"



(After the Painting by Sir J. E. Millais.)

That Disraeli was not lacking in conformity is evidenced by the following words spoken by the vicar of Hughenden, the Rev. H. Blagden, who after Disraeli's death paid him public tribute for his private pieties:

"Have we not here watched him, even when at the height of his prosperity and power, coming down simply and humbly Sunday after Sunday to take his place among us and worship God? Do we not remember how we knelt side by side with him only on Christmas day last at your altar, where he received from my hands the blessed body and blood of Christ?"

To Cardinal Manning, who seems to have been the most successful in gaining from him explicit statement, he said:

"Yes, I believe in grace as I believe in fortune; and that we get just as much as we have earned for ourselves in past existences, or as others have earned for us in past eras. Is not our theory of an hereditary monarchy and upper house of Parliament in some blind popular way a witness to this belief? The church has her apostolic procession; the world its hereditary honors; each conferred out of the storehouse of the past. And I always have that idea at the back of my mind when I say 'Your Grace' to a duke."

Disraeli's keen intuition in matters religious is indicated by a question put to a young Oxonian during the heated years of the Oxford movement, "Do you think Dr. Newman will be able to hold his ground at Oxford?" It was only two years later that Dr. Newman relinquished his ground, and, says Mr. Meynell:

"Disraeli's regret at his going to Rome was expressed a generation later when he spoke of it, in the general preface to his novels, as dealing the Anglican Church a blow under which she still reeled. He pronounced it to be 'a blunder.' The phrase in Newman's ears must have smacked of Downing Street complacency; for he hit out at Disraeli with the opinion that the politician could be expected to view things other than merely politically as little as a chimpanzee could be expected to give birth to a human baby: a division, by inference, between politics and religion which at least two modern pontiffs (and Disraeli with them) repudiate and condemn."

It is not surprising then that the liberal movements in theology or in church polity derived little sympathy from him:

"'Remember, Mr. Dean, no dogmas, no deans,'—a reminder ad-

dressed to Dean Stanley, who made the most of 'breadth' to Disraeli, thinking, but quite mistakenly, that this would please him. Disraeli's own feelings about ceremonies and dogmatic teachings were again and again expressed. 'What you call forms and ceremonies,' said Mr. Lys, the clergyman in 'Sybil,' who has all the sympathy of his creator, 'represent the devotional instincts of our nature,' and, speaking boldly for himself at Manchester in 1872, he said:

"'I would wish churchmen, and especially the clergy, always to remember that in our Father's house there are many mansions; and I believe that this comprehensive spirit is perfectly consistent with the maintenance of formularies and the belief in dogmas, without which, I hold, no practical religion can exist.'"

As First Lord of the Treasury, he delivered in the House of Commons in April, 1868, when Mr. Gladstone put his Irish Church Disestablishment resolutions on the table, a speech containing the following paragraph, for which he was called to account by his constituents:

"The high-church ritualists, of whom the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) is the representative here to-night, and the Irish followers of the Pope, have long been in secret confederacy; but they are now in open combination. Under the guise of Liberalism, under the pretense of legislating in the spirit of the age, they are about, as they think, to seize upon the supreme authority. They have their hand upon the realm of England; but so long as by the favor of Her Majesty I stand here, I will oppose to the uttermost the attempts they are making. If they are successful, they will do much more than defeat a political opponent—they will seriously endanger even the tenure of the crown."

In a later speech in Parliament he said:

"As I hold that the dissolution of the union between church and state will cause permanently a greater revolution in this country than foreign conquest, I shall use my utmost energy to defeat these fatal machinations."

DEMAND OF THE AMERICAN POLES FOR BISHOPS.

THE new Pope faces the important problem of placating two millions of his followers in the United States who feel aggrieved at the way in which they are treated by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in America.

In 1901 the executive committee of the Congress of the Polish Roman Catholics in this country issued to the archbishops of the United States, gathered in convention in Washington, an address in which emphasis was laid on the revolt of the Independent Polish Catholics, and the request was made that the Poles be granted representation in the hierarchy of the church in the United States. This document ran in part:

"We are far from suggesting a national bishop for all the Poles of this country or exclusively for them anywhere; but there are sees in which the Polish language could be effectually employed by their incumbents. Furthermore, the appointment to various auxiliaries of men speaking Polish would be very salutary. The advantages from such appointments would be numerous and beneficent. We are convinced that the location of auxiliary bishops throughout the country, wherever there are large colonies of Poles, would work wonders toward forestalling the movement 'Away from Rome.' Such bishops would keep the church acquainted with the needs and condition of the people. They would elevate the tone of both the clergy and laity by establishing unanimity and uniformity where hitherto differences and discord prevailed. In short, they would be the connecting link between the Poles and our Holy Mother, the Church. We might expatiate at greater length upon their salutary usefulness; but we are satisfied that your graces having the salvation of souls at heart, will be able yourselves to appreciate our deplorable condition and to relieve our distress in whatever way may seem appropriate."

In answer to this communication, which was sent to Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, to Cardinal Gibbons, and to all the archbishops and bishops in the United States, Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, wrote that the archbishops have not the authority to select auxiliaries of the bishops, as that matter belongs to the jurisdiction of the dioceses or provinces.

Guided by the answer, the executive committee of the Polish Catholic Congress sent, in 1902, to all the bishops and archbishops in whose dioceses there is a large percentage of Poles, a petition which explained that the Polish Catholics—who constitute one-fifth of the Roman Catholic population of the United States—feel discriminated against in having no bishops of their own nationality, who, understanding their character, desires, and wants better than the bishops of other nationalities understand them, could minister more efficiently. Recognizing that the solution of the problem might in some respects be difficult, the petitioners suggested that in dioceses where the Poles compose a large portion of the Roman Catholic community, the bishop should appoint as his assistant an auxiliary bishop that could speak Polish. Only one answer was received, and that an unfavorable one, from the Archbishop of New York.

FATHER KRUSZKA AND EX-CONGRESSMAN ROLAND B. MAHANY, OF BUFFALO,

Who went to Rome as the spokesmen of the Polish Church.

In 1903 the Rev. Waclaw Kruszka was sent with ex-Congressman Rowland B. Mahany, of Buffalo, as counsel, to Rome, to explain the needs and desires of the Poles in the United States. Father Kruszka spoke with the leading cardinals in Rome. Cardinal Gotti received him very favorably, and told him that his plea was just, but that the matter was important, and must be taken under consideration at the plenary meeting of the cardinals of the Propaganda, which takes place in November. Merry del Val promised to do what he could. Svampa heartily approved of the idea, and spoke with the Pope about it. Oreglia, who asked in detail about the whole matter, made the objection that the Washington Government would unwillingly see the Poles obtain bishoprics, because they would be followed by the Bohemians and the other nationalities. Father Kruszka replied to this that the Poles are Americans also, and that it is a fiction that the Government is opposed to the idea.

Recent despatches from Rome stated that, owing to the great difficulty in granting the petition, through the territorial form of the hierarchy, the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide refused the appointment of Polish bishops in America, agreeing only to vicars-general in dioceses in which two-thirds of the population speak Polish; but the Poles have not yet given up hope. The *Kuryer Poznanski* (*Posen Courier*) says that there is a way out of the difficulty:

"Indisputably the two millions of American Poles are entitled to at least one bishop, since the three millions of Germans have two archbishops and thirteen bishops, while the million and a-half of Irish Catholics have five bishops. When a see like Chicago, where there are over 200,000 Poles, becomes vacant, a Polish bish-

op can be installed there; but he will be the superior of all the Catholics in the diocese, never exclusively of the Polish Catholics. Some of the present bishops, too, can be given Polish suffragans. And the Vatican can recommend that the German and Irish bishops cease national propaganda in the churches."

The Roman Catholic press (English) in this country is, on the whole, favorable to the idea of Polish representation in the American hierarchy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HOPE OF IMMORTALITY.

AN unusually lucid and interesting argument on behalf of immortality is made by the Rev. William Chester, of Milwaukee, Wis., in his new book, "Immortality a Rational Faith." Mr. Chester was formerly pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee, and he resigned this position to go to Europe and study under Auguste Sabatier at the University of Paris.

Mr. Chester's opening premise is that the belief in immortality is based neither in science, nor in philosophy, nor in religion, but in all three of these realms of thought. "It is a mistake," he says, "to stake the whole question on any one of these departments exclusively, as all three are but coordinated parts of truth, and one's nature craves different confirmations in different moods, at times seeking to satisfy the intellect, at other times the heart, and still at other times the conscience." Now the attitude of physical science toward immortality, as Mr. Chester frankly admits, is one of agnosticism:

"Of course the question of immortality is out of the realm of physical science. So are all the supreme realities of life—God, the soul, the moral sense, the affections, the beautiful, the true, and the good. Yet these are the highest part of man's constitution. One might as well try to weigh an emotion, obtain the specific gravity of an affection, or the chemical analysis of a soul, as to try to test scientifically the indestructible life of the spirit, which belongs not to the domain of sense, but to that of the spirit. But physical science is but one branch of science. Science itself is comprehensive. It means all systematized knowledge. There is a science of metaphysics just as truly as a science of physics, what we think and feel is as genuinely real as what we see or touch, the facts of experience are as truly facts as those of scientific demonstration. Physical science alone may not be able to prove or disprove immortality, but bring all science from all its branches, and the indications are overwhelming. When we obtain a comprehensive view from the whole field, we will see that, taken cumulatively, there are abundantly sufficient grounds for forming a judgment, and that this agnostic position, in view of the sum-total of predictions, is inconsistent. All that we need from strictly physical science is the assurance that if immortality is not proved, it is not at least disproved, and that the way, therefore, is open for investigation on broader lines."

Passing on to a consideration of the "predictions of philosophy," the writer says:

"Foremost stands the reason founded on the universality of this belief. All men, with few exceptions, in all places, at all times have believed in a future existence. This conviction is as old and as broad as the human race, is spontaneous, independent, and strong, even when underived from revelation, tradition, or authority. It belongs, as Cicero says, to those great truths that are born with us. It is not, as some say, a development from primitive man's elaboration of dreams and ghosts; but these were rather the result of this irrepressible self-assertion of consciousness that could not feel itself non-existent. Moreover, the widely differing ideals of the future world ranging from Happy Hunting Ground to Paradise, from Walhalla to Nirvana, show that this conviction was not borrowed from race to race, but sprang up independently and indigenously in each race all over the globe. The conceptions differ as to the condition, but agree as to the fact, showing that this belief is a profound instinctive conviction that reveals itself as having been implanted by the Creator in every individual's heart. Also the fact that the race commenced to challenge and question this belief only in later periods when self-consciousness had developed, instead of disproving, simply shows that the race had not done so before, and, therefore, that it was an original instinct. Cicero mentions in surprise that 'there were some in his day who had begun to doubt of immortality,' as tho it was strange that such a universal conviction should be doubted. . . . Is it likely then that such an irresistible consciousness existing independently and indigenously in the whole human family from its genesis, with continual accumulative deepening and strengthening of power, expressing, as it does, all humanity's aspirations, is not founded on a reality? Is the entire human race likely to be deceived from its beginning to the present in one of its most original instincts when it has made such astounding progress in all other lines? This universality from the very genesis of history, strengthened and elevated by progress, representing a universal instinct, and being bound up with all race progress, carries immense weight to the thoughtful mind as being the expression of an inward possession of immortality."

The rationality of a belief in immortality, when viewed from a religious standpoint, is urged in these words:

"Summing up, then, we see that all of God's attributes of Wisdom, Power, Holiness, Justice, Goodness, Truth, and Blessedness, are all pledged to man's immortality. As Rousseau once summarized it: 'I believe in God as fully as I believe in any other truth. If God exists, He is perfect; if He is perfect, He is wise, almighty, and just; if He is just and almighty, my soul is immortal.' 'He who believes in a God,' says Rothe, 'must believe in the continuance of man after death. Without such a faith there is no world that would be thinkable as an end of God.' And in that last solemn crisis that is steadily and surely approaching each one of us, this, perhaps, will be our greatest confidence of living hereafter,—the character of God, especially His goodness. As each one feels Death's approach, he can turn to his beloved ones and say: 'I feel I can trust God. I can place myself in His hands. Nature, history, revelation, experience, and the past communion of my own soul, all tell me that He is good. If so, He will do what is best for me. Should annihilation be best, then it is best; but I feel sure He wishes me, as well as I wish Him. I know He will not belie the deep instincts of my soul. I can trust His love, and so, "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit."'"

THE REV. WILLIAM CHESTER,
Former Pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee

The author closes his book with the following passage:

"All that lies paralyzed under the uncertainty of future existence rises and becomes inspiring under the vista of eternity. For both a sufficient motive and an interpretation of life are found. It is worth while striving for nobility of character, for character moves on toward destiny, and is to be taken with us. It is worth while to live self-sacrificingly instead of selfishly, for we are immortals working among immortals to prepare ourselves and others for eternity. It is worth while cultivating the intellect up to the last,—for artists to paint, poets to sing, authors to write, musicians to compose, scholars to search, noble souls to sow what others must reap,—for all attainment is to be conserved, and the developed talent and the capacity to open up richer treasures in eternity. It is worth while to love deeply, devotedly, passionately, even with 'death shadowing us and ours,' for love is stronger than death, and love will find its complete fulfilment. It is worth while to take up life, with all its sufferings and mysteries, and to be 'steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord,' forasmuch as we know that our 'labor is not in vain.'"

PROSPECTS OF PROTESTANTISM IN CUBA.

A RECENT interview of a newspaper correspondent with President Palma, of Cuba, in which the latter is quoted as criticizing the laxity of the Roman Catholic Church in the island, has been widely quoted in this country, and lends special interest to an article on "Protestantism in Cuba" which appears in the Boston *Transcript* (October 3) from the pen of Frederick M. Noa. Mr. Noa represented the American Unitarian Association in Cuba during the last two winters, and, at the request of this body, undertook an investigation of the religious conditions of the country. He says:

"The religious sentiment is undoubtedly weak in Cuba, but this is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the new-born republic has come out of four hundred years of the most deadening ecclesiastical and civil oppression, when the dominant church was allied to the state as an instrument for repressing all modern enlightenment. Moreover, exactly as happened in Mexico, and Central and South America, and the Philippines, the Spanish Government despatched too many of its worst priests to Cuba, under the mistaken idea that they would reform when transplanted to a new country. In too many districts in Cuba the priest to-day is licentious and despised by all intelligent and right-minded persons. The inevitable result of it all is that the men of the cultured and reflecting classes, knowing what Romanism (as different from the spiritual Catholicism of free America as black is from white) is, and has been, in Cuba, have broken away from every form of religion and have generally become radical free-thinkers.

Mr. Noa concedes that in a few illustrious cases "the purest form of the example set by Christ" has been typified in the lives of Cuban priests; but he thinks that, on the whole, "the Catholic Church of Cuba is in a degraded and fallen state, and has a difficult and thorny path to tread before it can justly command the respect and love of the Cuban people." Proceeding to a consideration of the present condition of Protestantism, he says: Women everywhere is the consfervative orce of the world, and, hence, in Cuba, the women generally cling to the old Catholic faith of their ancestors; but even among them it is rare to find deep religious feeling."

"According to the statistics presented at the First National Conference of the Protestant Churches, held in February, 1902, in Cienfuegos, organized Protestantism has about eight thousand members in the entire island, the Baptists, who spend something like $15,000 a year, being numerically the strongest; the next in number are the Methodists, Preresbyterians, and Episcopalians. It should be stated that all the Protestant churches belong to the evangelical or orthodox denominations. It is true that Rev. Jacob Straub, a Universalist minister, has already formed a small liberal Christian church in the remote region of Columbia, La Gloria, and some other of the American settlements in Central Cuba, which have been recently started.

"With a few exceptions, where the stronger and wealthier societies possess their own edifices, services are held either in the minister's home or in a rented room. Attendance is fitful, especially in Havana, where there are so many distractions to attract the pleasure-loving populace. Occasionally a Cuban or Spanish minister, gifted with oratory and fired with the enthusiasm of his calling, will draw a large assemblage; but the average American minister, while usually a worthy person, is wofully deficient in the command of Spanish, either spoken or written, and tires out his audience with his long-winded discourses."

The strongest hold which the Protestant evangelical denominations have upon their Cuban people is declared to come from two sources:

"In the first place, they have acted wisely in having established in Havana an 'agency of the American Bible Society,' placed under the charge of Señor Guillen, an extremely cultured, enlightened Spaniard, with command of both Spanish and English. Here are to be found not only a complete assortment of Spanish Bibles and psalm books, but also the 'Himnario Evangélico,' that is to say, a large collection of familiar gospel tunes, with the words translated into Spanish verse. Bearing in mind what has been already said about the esthetic feelings of the Cubans and Spaniards, one can readily understand the sway which the congregational singing of these gospel hymns has over them.

"A far stronger source of strength, however, comes from the establishment of schools, hospitals, orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions. In this the Protestant denominations of Cuba have shown great wisdom. Theological doctrines and religious tracts count for almost nothing in Cuba, and hard experience has taught the Protestant missionary that such material might as well be thrown into the waste-basket. Two things especially engross the public mind of the new republic. The first is how to repair the ravages of war and regain material prosperity; the second is to relieve the unfortunate and educate the masses to a higher level of enlightenment and spirituality. Any individual or organization that will labor disinterestedly for these desirable ends and prove by his life and works that he is earnestly endeavoring to promote in a practical way the welfare of the Cuban fatherland will receive the hearty cooperation of all elements, and of the Government itself."

Many mistakes, according to Mr. Noa's view, have been made by Protestant church boards and ministers in Cuba. He deprecates the attempt rigorously to enforce the Puritan Sunday in a land of sunshine and flowers, where people "have been accustomed for centuries to go of a Sunday afternoon and evening to balls, theaters, lectures, and entertainments"; and he thinks there is a tendency on the part of Cuban and Spanish converts to become bigoted and fanatical. We quote in conclusion:

"The reader may now form his own conclusions whether Protestantism, in its evangelical and Calvinistic form, is a useful and beneficent force in Cuba. Should the advent of Protestants be encouraged or discouraged? Close observation leads the writer to believe that their presence should be encouraged. Even when their theology is narrow and contracted, they carry with them the spirit of democracy and orderly constitutional government, and that intense, deeply religious nature which is one of the most marked traits of the Anglo-Saxon, Germanic, and Irish races. President Palma himself admitted, when on the 19th of February last he granted the writer an audience in the beautiful palace at Havana, that one of the most fatal defects of his fellow countrymen was their indifference to all religion, a state of mind arising from centuries of evil conditions. If this be so, those whose forefathers and mothers were Puritans can not fail, by actual residence and contact, ultimately to infuse some of their own religious spirit into their Cuban and Spanish neighbors."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE success of a journal like THE LITERARY DIGEST, which presents to its readers week after week conclusions and sentiments that directly antagonize (as well as those that favor) their views on religious, political, and other subjects, seems to us to be a very striking indication of the growing number of broad and tolerant thinkers. Occasionally, however, we find complaints from those whose feelings have been too violently rasped, and it is surprising to see how these complaints usually counterbalance each other. Here, for instance, are two letters from Ohio, the first from a Protestant minister, the second from a Roman Catholic priest:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—My subscription to THE LITERARY DIGEST expires in a few months, and as the paper too strongly favors Catholicism I do not care to renew. You will please discontinue at end of time paid for, and oblige, REV. —— ——.
BIG PRAIRIE, O.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Please at the end of this month to discontinue sending THE LITERARY DIGEST to me. If you wish to know what I have against it, it is the prominence given to and the frequency of anti-Catholic offensive articles and cartoons.
CINCINNATI, O. REV. —— ——.

Letters of that kind cancel each other. The following letters, of a different tenor, serve on the contrary to emphasize one another. The first is from the Archbishop of Dubuque (Roman Catholic), the second from the President of Brown University (a Baptist Doctor of Divinity):

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—I glance through THE LITERARY DIGEST every week. A busy man needs some such condensation of the world's thinking and doing, and THE DIGEST suits me very well.
DUBUQUE, October 9. JOHN J. KEANE.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—I have been for several years a regular reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, until it has become simply indispensable to my keeping abreast of the world of thought and action. I do not know any other publication that can take its place. It succeeds in being just and impartial, without being spineless and desultory. The wider its circulation the better for our country.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 8. W. H. P. FAUNCE.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE ON THE ISTHMIAN SITUATION.

EUROPEAN press comment upon the irruption of Panama into the family of nations is sarcastic here and there at the expense of the United States, but the tone of virtuous severity is conspicuously absent. Even those organs which take the American people to task upon nearly every occasion are not very critical —as yet. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, for instance, and the London *Saturday Review* indulge in Homeric laughter. Neither is taken by surprise. Both expected just what happened. It is difficult for them to believe that the Roosevelt Administration had a less prophetic soul. "We shall expect the States to discover," remarks the London weekly, "that the new Panama nation is justified in its national aspirations." Again: "It is manifestly to the advantage of the United States that a nation anxious for the canal should supersede a nation over-jealous of it; and the more the little amateur republics are split up the more is the hope that American influence will be paramount through the south of the continent." "The Government of Washington was so well aware of what was going to happen," asserts the German daily, "that it cabled its representative on the isthmus some days previously to find out why it had not happened." But comment of this character is the exception rather than the rule. The London *Times* says:

REVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION.

BIG DOG—"If you try to keep me from eating all this sausage, that's revolution. If you remain quiet while I eat it all, that's evolution."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"Colombia seems to have brought the revolution on her own head by her wanton procrastination in the matter of the Isthmian Canal Treaty. A good many Colombians were no doubt opposed to the treaty, partly because they did not understand its terms and partly because they may have feared that it heralded an encroachment of American power. But the people of Panama themselves seem to have supported the scheme, their interests being, as our New York correspondent points out this morning, really American and not Colombian. The canal treaty was ratified by the United States Senate as long ago as March 17. Ratification at Bogota was still required, but ever since Colombia seems to have beendoing all she could to avoid that consummation. The actual position at present is by no means clear, but the period within which the Colombian Congress might take affirmative action with regard to the canal treaty has expired without result, while the amendments to the treaty made by the Colombian Senate demand, among other things, more than double the price agreed upon in the original agreement. Colombia, in fact, has been frankly obstructing, and there seems every justification for our correspondent's remark that she tried to blackmail the United States on the one hand, and the French Panama Company, whose rights the United States have bought, on the other. She appears, however, to have reckoned without her host, in the shape of the people of Panama themselves."

This view of the matter is fairly representative of that of the British press generally, including organs so diametrically opposed to one another in standpoint as the London *Standard*, which is Conservative, and the London *News*, which is Liberal. But the Manchester *Guardian* suspects impropriety on the part of the United States Government, and *The South American Journal* (London), organ of the investors, does not like the looks of things. The fact that United States warships were well within call of both sides of the isthmus when the new republic emerged among the sovereign states of the earth is pronounced "a curious coincidence" by this student of revolutionary situations. It feels bound to add:

"Colombia, we think, has not acted wisely with regard to this canal business. Her public men might have foreseen what has happened. It is all very well to appeal to the sacred merits of international law, which ought, but does not, protect the weak against the strong. It must be confessed that, in the twentieth century, the old rule has not lost its force—that might too often overthrows right, and that the only safe guarantee for possession is the power to hold it against attack."

The desire of the United States to cut a canal is not present to the mind of the Paris *Figaro* when, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them. There are vast historical and ethnological forces at work, it thinks, the canal question being purely incidental. To quote:

"It seems quite clear that we are confronted by a long maturing upheaval of the American or isthmian element against the authority of the peoples of mixed blood—Creole, Mestizo, Indian—who hold every avenue to power in Colombia. The opposition of the two races, the antagonism of their interests, was fated to provoke a conflict. It broke out, as we have seen, as a consequence of the vote in the Senate at Bogota, when the Hay-Herran treaty regarding the canal was rejected. The interior of the country is peopled by a long-suffering race, devoted to agriculture, embedded in its traditions, whereas on the coast we have an ardent, adventurous, essentially commercial population, undergoing the practical influence of the Americans. . . . We like to think that, in the solutions impending, vested interests will be respected. Thus looked at, the matter concerns us very nearly."

The vested interests that concern the French so very nearly are held to be responsible for Parisian comment. This is denied by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). At the same time, it hopes that financial obligations will come out of the revolution in a condition that makes for solvency. "It is pleasant to hope that obligations will be met more scrupulously," and that there will be no "recourse to juristic subtlety" of a nature adverse to French pecuniary claims. "A nation which is born into the world should be particularly eager to do nothing contrary to international honor or that would discredit it from the hour of its birth." We read further:

"The question of the interoceanic canal presents itself in a new phase. The republic of Panama must inherit all the rights of Colombia in everything relating to the canal. It is, therefore, with Panama and no longer with Colombia that the United States must deal for the resumption and the completion of the work begun by the interoceanic canal company and continued by the new Panama Canal Company. But it goes without saying that the Panama Government must assume the obligations of the Colombian Government. . . . And if the Government of the new republic does not spontaneously grasp this moral necessity we like to believe that the United States will make it understood, since the United States already poses as protector. Any iniquity perpetrated by

the new republic in the canal question will reflect seriously upon the United States."

The events on the isthmus simply mean, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), that "the Washington Government is determined that the canal shall be cut along the Panama route," and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says that "the Americans got tired of being led around by the nose by the Colombians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PROFOUND was the sensation in French anti-clerical circles when the positive statement was made by the usually well-informed Paris *Figaro* that Premier Combes intended to resign before Christmas. The *Temps*, which is the mouthpiece of a wing of the Combes ministry—the wing that is least pronounced in its anti-clericalism—does not impeach the correctness of the resignation story, but alleges that "it is founded simply upon the discontent of the Premier with an unruly section of his usual majority." Whereupon the *Figaro* retorts that the announcement of the Premier's resignation "will soon be official." The anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) is densely bewildered at this turn of affairs, and so is the anti-clerical *Lanterne* (Paris), while *The Radical* (Paris) is filled with doubts—the first in its existence—on the whole subject of anti-clerical human nature. But the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) refuses to accept the resignation rumor and asserts:

"It is true and it has been repeated for months that M. Combes is weary of power; that he has grown tired of the gross attacks of the reactionary press; that he longs for rest. The fact is that there exists no statesman whose task has been made so difficult for him. Even M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former Premier, when the law against the religious orders was under consideration, did not have to face the calumny, vituperation, and misrepresentation poured forth upon M. Combes. It is easily understood that the head of the ministry is disgusted, and that he wishes a little genuine repose. But, on the other hand, M. Combes is not the man to be recreant to his duty, and his imperative duty is to withstand the tempest in spite of everything, and to continue to the end the work of moral disinfection in France undertaken by himself. Only a few weeks ago, in speeches at Marseilles and at Clermont-Ferrand, he outlined an entire ministerial program which was the logical complement of all that he has done hitherto. It is understood that there are certain portions of this program, such as separation of church and state and the imposition of an income tax, regarding which the majority is much divided. But this is no reason for despairing of victory before even the contest has begun, and the Republicans would certainly be disconcerted by a retreat which political conditions alone are not sufficient to explain. Such are the reasons which lead us to doubt the genuineness of the intention imputed to the head of the ministry. We hope, for the success of the Republican cause, that measures will be taken to prevent a crisis whose solution must be very laborious."

The Paris correspondents of the leading European organs not only attach little importance to the resignation rumor, but outline a whole series of anti-clerical measures which Premier Combes intends to press with vigor. These measures have reference to separation of church and state, and to repeal of the famous Falloux law. This law, enacted in 1850, gave the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priests important functions to perform in connection with primary, secondary, and higher education in France. But the establishment of the third republic led to the repeal of important sections of the law, until, according to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), of clerical sympathies, "there is very little of the law left." But the *Petite République* (Paris), organ of the Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès, says that the members of the religious orders are still permitted to open secondary schools without undergoing educational tests imposed upon lay teachers, "a favoritism of monks which must end." The uncompromising *Action* and its anti-clerical brethren would suppress teaching by the religious orders altogether, but the *Temps* and papers of moderate tone would tolerate clerical schools "in accordance with law." This question occasions much ministerial dissension. This is the point upon which, in the opinion of the European press outside France, the Combes cabinet is at present divided against itself. But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which follows the situation attentively, is loath to believe that the Premier really means to resign, altho it confesses that in Parisian politics anything is possible. It thus analyzes the ministerial present and future:

"Combes says what he means and what he wants. If he is overcome in the struggle, he will retire with a light heart, taking with him the consciousness of having aimed at the best. Combes has no other political ambition. Close to sixty years of age, personal ambition has ceased to influence him, assuming that it ever did, which does not seem probable since he originally made the clerical state his vocation. That vocation appealed to him on its spiritual side. He is not fighting for himself and for his personal interests, but for the realization of his fundamental political idea: the emancipation of the republic from the intellectual shackles of the church. He builds more broadly what his predecessor, Waldeck-Rousseau, began with more foresight and diplomacy. But Waldeck-Rousseau had first to overthrow the Nationalist faction and to clear the streets of the wilder political demagogues in order to free the path for further action. Combes resumes the task where it was left off by Waldeck-Rousseau, to whose lambent diplomacy it seemed too rude and which had reached a stage demanding firmer conduct and less diplomatic nicety.

"Combes is the man for this determined, ruthless action. The program with which he makes his appearance in this final, decisive struggle seems likely to take up the remainder of whatever career he may still have before him. Yet it is a program that must require some years to carry out. Judging from the task which M. Combes wishes to perform, it would seem that he expects his ministry to last for a long time to come. The grand design in the mind of M. Combes is to free France from the oppressive deadweight resting upon the third republic at the time of its creation and which was embodied in the formula: 'The republic will be conservative or it will cease to be.' The poison of this proverb was injected into the vitals of the republic at its birth, and it has continued to poison the republic for thirty years, hindering all reform and establishing the supremacy of clericalism, which has become so powerful that even the moderate Waldeck-Rousseau openly proclaimed 'the peril of theocracy.' Conservative means clerical, means monarchical—only so much of the republic is to be left as is necessary, through the freedom afforded by the republican form of government, to fashion weapons for fighting the republic and for making the path clear to monarchy. But in the course of this work of preparation the clericals had another and more far-reaching idea. A clerical republic is to be preferred to a monarchy in which the simplest ruler finally attains a sense of his position, and from a feeling of responsibility undertakes to vindicate his rights, and—the clericals became republicans. So Rampolla thought the matter out in the Roman curia. France was to make good to the papacy its lost temporal power. France is worth a mass, and it is certainly worth as much as the little domain of the church. And the clericals, inspired from Rome, strove for the supremacy of clericalism in every intellectual field. The secular clergy strove in this spirit, but the clergy of the religious orders strove in the forefront. The religious orders speedily attained an absolute control in France, to a far more absolute control than could be exercised by the most absolute monarch. The situation was developed even further. The Dreyfus affair was merely a trial of strength, during which it was shown that the army, the bureaucracy, the parliament, the press, diplomacy, courts, the representatives of the people, were in subjection to the religious orders. Premier Combes was guilty of no exaggeration when he exclaimed to his majority: 'You have to choose between the free government of the republic and the religious orders.'

"Combes has undertaken to conjure away the peril of the absolute domination of the religious orders. He chooses religious weapons, and consequently he places at the head of his program the complete suppression of religious instruction by withdrawing the schools from the influence of the clergy and the monasteries. The dissolution of the religious orders is to be followed by withdrawal from members of the religious orders of the right to teach. The most important means for the attainment of this end is stated

by M. Combes to be the repeal of the Follaux law of 1850, which was the mortgage given by the third Napoleon in return for support afforded the *coup d'état* which he had in contemplation. Repeal of the Falloux law is characterized by Combes as 'the suppression of that false freedom of instruction which surrenders half our youth to the bitterest enemies of republican education.' Combes does not wish to establish a state monopoly of public instruction, but, as one of his most prominent supporters puts it, 'a lay monopoly'—the members of religious orders are not to be allowed to impart public education."

This program, with incidental features, is to engage the attention of the anti-clerical majority until next May, according to the paper we are quoting. Then the country will have an opportunity of passing judgment through the medium of local elections in the communes which are then to be held throughout France. Not until this stage of evolution has been reached will the anti-clerical majority be invited to enact the separation of church and state. The same authority says:

"M. Combes is at present determined to put this great measure of emancipation through himself. If he has not proclaimed this determination already, it is because difficulties have arisen within the cabinet itself, which, while it contains a majority favorable to separation of church and state, is not in enjoyment of the harmony demanded by so momentous an undertaking."

The clerical organs of Paris, and notably the *Gaulois*, which represents the monarchical section of Roman Catholic opinion, think it of little use to discuss the repeal of the Falloux law until it is clear what will follow that repeal. The Roman Catholic *Correspondant* (Paris) remarks:

"The campaign that is now commencing betrays its real thought in two subsidiary propositions of the [Radical-Socialist] Congress of Marseilles. On one hand there are to be no more priests, not even chaplains for the state institutions, into which the whole youth of France will be put by force. On the other hand, in these same institutions there is to be obligatory teaching of a history of religions. It is plain that this is a plan for the extermination of Christianity.

"The question of the separation of church and state tending to assume shape and to pass from theory into fact, it is proper to pause longer before it.

"If we were dealing with governments of honest men, even freethinkers, the question of separation of church and state would be one of those that could be broached and discussed without fear. Suppose, for instance, that there were in power men who, very mindful of that liberty of conscience which they claim for themselves, and which they allow to others, consider the moment come, because of the form of our institutions and of certain dispositions of democratic opinion, to substitute for the ancient and beneficent union of church and state a system of separation. This question, that would not have inspired a manifest policy of spoliation and oppression, could be debated and perhaps settled in equity. Is it of that, of this loyal solution, that mention is made? Evidently not. We are in the presence of a band in full career, which, emerging from the lodges and other evil places, does not even say to the church, 'Your money or your life'; but says, 'Your money and your life.' They want to starve the church, then gag her, then strangle her. That is the whole program.

"Since there is mention of denunciation of the Concordat, which is a contract between two Powers, there should be first, on the part of the signatory Power which desires to repudiate, a conference with the Power from which it wishes to disengage itself. This is part of common honesty. No state is false to this rule, which is part of the law of nations. Even tho the present ministry were distrustful of the intentions of the Holy See, there would be no reason to break with necessary procedure. Such distrust, moreover, has no motive to invoke. If the Roman curia is famous throughout the world, it is for extreme patience in negotiation. The government of July, which of all our governmental systems in the nineteenth century had the reputation of being least subject to what is styled clerical influence, dealt directly with the Holy See on every occasion when church and state threatened to have a contest. It made the experiment in 1830, it renewed it in 1845, and it always found the course satisfactory. In this very grave question of the separation of church and state what pretext, other than its persecuting impiety, could the French Government have for settling everything without and even against the Power with which it is connected by definite engagements?

"We are well aware that in anticipation of the malign blow that, without conviction and from pure servility to his masters of the lodges and elsewhere he will perhaps be guilty of, M. Combes has already prepared against the pontifical government a list of grievances, extracts from which he has communicated to the Senate. He accuses the Pope of having violated the Concordat, or of having allowed the clergy to violate it. Consequently, he will denounce it. Is there need to point out the inanity of the imposture? It is the wolf which accuses the lamb of having troubled the stream."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABYSSINIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE special mission despatched by the Government of the United States to Abyssinia has by this time, according to the European press, practically wended its way to the capital of King Menelek. At the head of the mission is Mr. Robert Skinner, United States consul-general at Marseilles, and accompanying him are a staff of five "officials," and an escort of twenty-five marines. The ostensible object of the expedition is to procure the signature of a treaty of commerce, but, according to the London *Times*, the mission is "political," and "is assuming greater scope than was at first contemplated." This is likewise the opinion of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), a more or less authoritative exponent of official opinion. The German daily devotes much space to the topic, and understands that the United States mission "inaugurates action in opposition to European Powers," altho it disclaims responsibility for this view of the matter. It pursues the subject in these terms:

"The intervention of the United States will intensify the conflict of interests of the Powers in Abyssinia. What has prompted the Union to this step, in addition to its fundamental imperialism, is uneasiness with reference to France and Great Britain. Both Powers have, through understandings with the Negus, been placed in a position to exploit extensive regions. France is building a railway from Jibuti by way of Harrar to Addis-Abeba, and is thus gaining access to the natural resources of the country. She can thus develop her industries and obtain access to market for them. She will also acquire influence in the capital of Abyssinia, and thus over the Government, an influence which she will certainly not refrain from exercising. Great Britain also finds herself in a comparatively favorable position. Menelik has granted the Britons a railway concession. . . . . .

"At this junction appear the Americans with the firm determination to get a share of the riches of Ethiopia. That they will thus come into conflict with Great Britain or France—perhaps with both—goes without saying. The only question is as to the attitude the Union will adopt toward Russia, which for a long time past has given special attention to the eastern coast of Africa. The position attained by the Government of the Czar in Addis-Abeba is of a special kind. In St. Petersburg some years ago the religious affinity of the two nations was discovered, and led to efforts to cement political relations. To all appearance, Russian explorers and expeditions with 'scientific' objects in view met with success. Missions went between Addis-Abeba and St. Petersburg, presents were exchanged between the rulers of the two countries, while the mutual sympathy of the peoples and the solidarity of their interests were subjects of rhetorical expression at every opportunity. But a difference arose which made trouble between Russia and Abyssinia, and for a time only the most imperative diplomatic relations existed between them. In the summer of 1902 there was another coming together. Menelik sent an extraordinary mission to the Neva, and this mission remained for some weeks in St. Petersburg, where continual conferences were had with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The nature of these deliberations has not been made public, yet it may be assumed that the confirmation of the Abuna as Abyssinia's bishop—as various organs declared—was a subject of discussion in connection, nevertheless, with other important topics. Soon thereafter Russia appointed a new representative in Abyssinia. He duly betook himself to his post the following winter, and the moment he reached

the soil of Africa this diplomatist assured a reporter in emphatic tones that Russia would never connive at any attempts upon the authority of King Menelik.

"Russia's circumspection in all that relates to this matter has nevertheless been uniform. She has apparently not mixed herself in the strife and jealousy of France and Great Britain. The exploitation of the Addis-Abeba-Jibuti railway concession has proceeded without any action on the part of Russia. But it is difficult to believe that the Government of St. Petersburg has adopted a policy of renunciation in east Africa. The time for action has not come. When it has come, the Czar's Government will not hesitate to insist upon its interests and to take energetic measures for their protection.

"For this reason, therefore, the relations between Russia and the United States in all that concerns Abyssinia should be followed with particular interest. The Czar's Government will hardly take sides should the United States have to fight a commercial battle with Great Britain or with France. The immediate future will bring out in sharp relief the conflict of interest between the United States and the Powers of western Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHARM OF THE LATIN NATIONS IN THEIR DECAY.

THE situation of the Latin nations throughout the world has immeasurably declined, asserts M. Léon Bazalgette, in the course of a recent work which has attracted much attention in Paris, and which has gone through three editions. M. Bazalgette takes for his themes, in his contributions to French periodicals and in his published works, the future of the Latins and "the inferiority of the French." He seems to be but one of a school of writers now attracting attention in Paris, but he is alone in pointing out the charming aspects of that Latin decay which he so much deplores. The theme is developed in *Le Probleme de l'Avenir Latin* thus:

"The prestige which, notwithstanding its defeat in the domain of action, the Latin world has not altogether lost, seems to be retained precisely on account of its effective impotence and its practical inaptitude. The Latin nations have remained the world's great field of ideality. The fascination and the charm they exhale naturally allure to them all that the earth holds of the amorous and the unreal, of the indefinite, of dream and tradition—all who are repelled by action and reality, action and reality comprising the essence of the strong, healthy, serious, and conscientious existence of northern peoples. The universal skepticism, the easiness of life, the tone, the manners, the taste prevailing throughout the Latin nations make them the playground of the world. The Latin world is a feminine world. It fascinates as a woman fascinates—a woman who lures not by means of the simple, normal attraction of her sex, but through her caprices, her surprises, her illogical ways, her weakness, her effervescence of sentimentality and equivocal seductiveness. Her nature entrances because of its lack of the virile, the brutal, because of its indifference, its lightness, its remoteness from stern life. This is the foundation of the charm exercised by the Latin nations. Add to all this their extreme maturity, so seductive to the youthful and the growing peoples—that perfume of full growth which like a magnet attracted the barbarian of centuries ago to the Roman empire.

"There remains, too, the prestige of the past, one of the most tyrannical of prestiges, preserving for the Latin nations the sympathy of all who feel horror or fear of the present. The breath of tradition, culture, wealth, exhaled by the Latin world invests it with the seduction inseparable from all ancient and opulent things. To the curious, to the amateur, the Latin world affords an immense field for observation and research. The charm of what is outside life, the prestige of that which belongs to the past—this is the secret of the temptation which the Latin world holds out to the other nations of our earth.

"To obtain a true and lively impression of what Latin civilization stands for in the world of to-day, the simplest experiment will suffice. Leave the Latin world and look at it from without. The idea that one instinctively derives is a revelation. From England, for instance, take a look at the affairs of France, at the aspect of her civilization, her life, her ideas, all from a general point of view and not from any point of view in particular. From this angle of vision an impression is obtained like the one resulting when Spain is looked at from the standpoint of France. And if, from the same external post of observation, a glimpse is afforded into the Latin world as a whole, the ensuing impression is of something unreal, afar, antiquated. We detect the East, the distinct but nameless perfume that is so delicious and so cloying."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

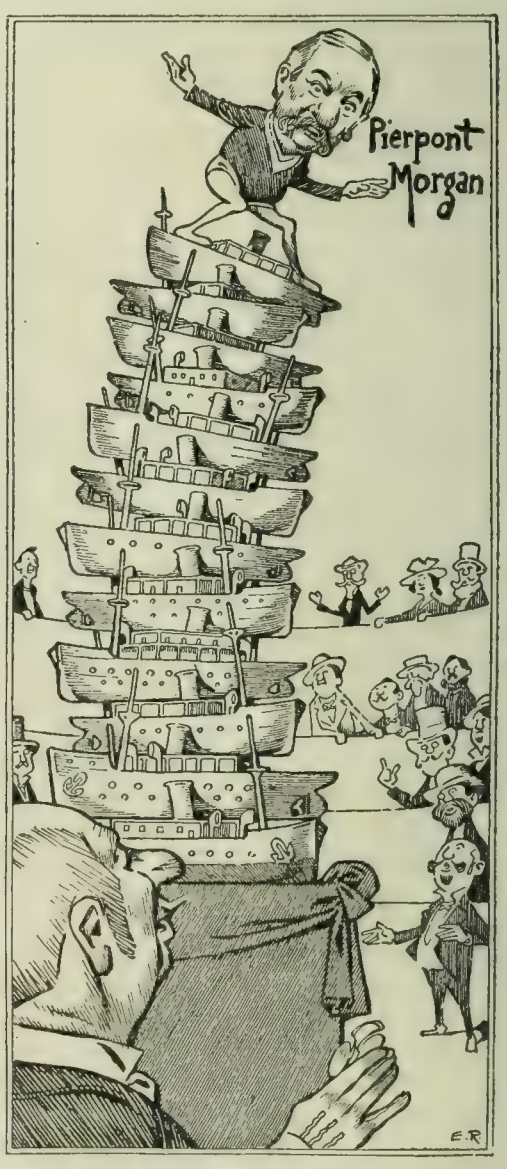
A COMING CATACLYSM.—"Unless all the portents are misleading," thinks the London *Spectator*, "Spain is on the edge of a revolution which this time will take a social as well as a political direction."

CASTRO'S AMBITION.—"I have no desire to see the name of Castro engraved on monuments, squares, and public buildings," declares President Castro, as quoted in the Venezuelan *Herald* (Caracas); "my only aspiration is, that the name of Castro should be engraved, through gratitude, in the hearts of all Venezuelans."

TAMMANY'S TRIUMPH.—"New York has acknowledged with heartfelt thoroughness," asserts the London *Saturday Review*, "its regret for a temporary lapse into municipal honesty."

LYNCH AND LUNCH.

"Have a lynched negro cutlet, fried, dear Roosevelt?"
"In petroleum? No, Uncle Sam, our tastes differ."
—*La Caricature* (Paris).



AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The great ship pyramid built up on the "syndicated ocean" seems as if it might fall. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

EUROPEAN CARICATURES OF ROOSEVELT AND MORGAN.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

PARADISE AND A DEMON.

THE MAIDS OF PARADISE. By Robert W. Chambers. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 389 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper and Brothers.

ROBERT CHAMBERS and Marion Crawford are very much alike in qualities which any novelist might covet, altho they are quite different in style. Their books are sure to be interesting; they appear with a fresh, one might almost say new, sample of their literary craft at metronomically measured intervals; they alternate between American or European themes, Chambers gleaning from France and Crawford from Italy their Continental settings; and their stories do not stop to breathe once they start. Each stands high in the class below the greatest contemporary American novelists, and each seems to have his "receipt" for a novel, if not theoretically formulated, at least foreordained by mental idiosyncrasy.

Chambers is frankly, avidly romantic and melodramatic, but his dash and ardor leave an impression of reality. His main fault is the one to be looked for in a prolific and "easy" writer—viz., lack of proportion. The work as a whole is not pruned and shaped into perfect unity.

"The Maids of Paradise" merits most of the generous praise supplied by the publishers on the paper covers of this novel. It does carry us along "with a sweep and a whirl" that are strong if not exactly "irresistible"; his love-scenes have "a charm, a tenderness and convincing reality that raise them far above the meetings of lovers in [most] contemporary fiction."

Mr. Chambers usually narrates in the first person singular, and in this romance he is one Scarlett, of the Imperial Military Police, tho that is not his name. *That* is a mystery, and at the very end of the book he reveals it, in a whisper, to his lady-love, somewhat to the "gentle reader's" chagrin. The Franco-Prussian war is raging and near its end. A lovely countess, with yearnings over the human family, has gathered some of them into her estate at Paradise and among them is the very paragon of villains, John Buckhurst, whom it is Mr. Scarlett's assignment to capture. The melancholy part of the story is that he isn't captured. In fact, in the preface Mr. Chambers says "the original of Buckhurst now lives in New York and remains a type whose rarity is its only recommendation." This seems a little unkind when Mr. Chambers shows by his book of what splendid usefulness the "type" is to fiction.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

The story reveals the rottenness which undermined the empire under Napoleon III. The translation of the imperial treasures to Brest in view of the impending fall of Paris offers opportunity for much thrilling business as the climax of the story. But here the circus, and Jacqueline, the daughter of a Breton poacher, and a few subordinate characters are rather overworked, and supply an instance of Mr. Chambers's "padding."

With a book whose interest is so intense and whose heroine is one of the loveliest in Mr. Chambers's gallery, it were worse than foolish to be critical. The Countess of Vassart is not as larky a she as usual for "leading lady" in the Chambers's effervescing romances, but she is enormously charming. Florid woodland or piscatorial passages are conspicuous by their absence; and the lack of such "purple patches" in one of Mr. Chambers's works is rather notable.

DELICATE SHORT STORIES.

SIXTY JANE. By John Luther Long. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7¾ in., 208 pp. Price, $1.25. The Century Company.

IN eight of these nine short stories there is a vein of delicate sentiment, and one is humorous. The author is highly imaginative, and his style is in harmony with his vein of feeling. There is a hot-house quality as to both sentiment and diction; they are a trifle "strained." The old Horatian axiom that if a writer "would move one pathetically he must himself be moved" is very true; but it is no less true that one is not so prone to weep if he sees that another is trying to move him to tears. Mr. Long is too consciously after the smile or the tear. There is an elaboration in his emotional apparatus which amounts to a fault. The dedicatory words are sample of this: "That you may not heinously forget the little joys and the vast sorrows of those whom you shall have always with you, the poor."

"Sixty Jane," the initial story which gives title to the collection, deals with a spinster whose lover died in the Sixties. Her mind gave way under the bereavement, and she retained in her heart the memory of him as one shortly to return for their marriage, and clung with equal unchangeableness to the *modes* of that period. There is too prolix an insistence on the emotional soliloquies due to the ever-present heartache.

JOHN LUTHER LONG

In some of the other stories the style is almost too snappily curt, even to the point of mannerism. It is at the cost of clearness, in some instances, as in the Japanese story, "The Outrageous Miss Dawn-Dream." Yet another cause for the reader's disaffection is in the tract-like tone of "The Little House in the Little Street Where the Sun Never Came." The "goodness" of it is of the conventional Sabbath-school type. "Con," the hero, is a neatly tucked-in, smooth example of a "made-to-order" convert.

Some of the stories are marked by a dialect of the kind which commends an author to *The Century Magazine*. It is, or seems, a "home-product" in its fashioning.

"Lucky Jim" is one of the best of the stories. The pathos is more genuine, and, altho there is an exaggerated emphasis in some parts, it rings true. Mr. Long made his reputation by "Madame Butterfly," a Japanese story; so it is not surprising that one of the most poetic and exotically dainty of these tales should have the same color: "The Beautiful Graveyard."

A MASTER OF THE PIANO.

THEODORE LESCHETIZKY. By Comtesse Angèle Potocká. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 307 pp. Price, $2 net. The Century Company.

WHY an interesting, but not too brilliantly written, life of Theodore Leschetizky, by the sister of his wife, should cost $2 is not altogether apparent. This is not said in disparagement, but simply because the volume looks like a $1.50 book. However, it is written by a countess and dedicated to a queen, Carmen Sylva, with a *facsimile* of the royal lady's handwriting, which runs: "Where words grow silent, music sets in and rises to heavenly heights"—a sentiment which runs a little like the statement of progress in a disease.

Theodore Leschetizky has enjoyed a long and distinguished pre-eminence in the world of music. He is a Pole, having been born on the Potocki estate, in the chateau of Langent, where his father, a Bohemian, taught the little Potockis to ply their digits properly on the piano. This was in June, 1830. When Theodore was sixty-four he took to wife, as his third matrimonial partner, Eugéne de Benislawski, sister of the Countess Potocka, who has become his biographer, and the couple reside to-day in Vienna. There, in 1885, came to study with him the one of all Leschetizky's pupils whom his master claims as the most docile, the greatest living pianist of to-day, Jan Paderewski. At that time, the master was married to another brilliant pianiste, Annette Essipoff, who had been the star-pupil of the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music, where she had come as a girl of twelve to study under Leschetizky. When the Russian Grand Duchess Helen asked him what he thought of this child, he replied: "That little one has the very old Nick in her. She will be a great artist." After a marriage of sixteen years with his first wife, he was divorced from her that he might marry Annette Essipoff, having abandoned the Roman Catholic religion as a means to this alliance. He was divorced from the latter to marry his present wife.

COMTESSE ANGÈLE POTOCKA.

He was independent enough in feeling to establish himself in quarters of his own and to pay his way at the age of fourteen, when he was already enjoying an income from his teaching which permitted of this. His native bias toward music manifested itself at four years of age, despite the fact that his father kept the old-fashioned clavecin locked that "Dorcio" might not thrum on it. The infant found a way of getting at the hammers from below, and actually picked out airs in this way which he had heard the Potocki girls play. He made his formal *début* at the age of nine at Lemberg, where he played Czerny's concertino with orchestra under the baton of Mozart's son, the musical director there. As a child he met the great Liszt, who called his attention to the name of Richard Wagner, remarking: "That man will some day make the world hear from him." The small pianist also met Thalberg at this time, and danced with Fanny Ellsler at the Joelsohns. He

played in the drawing-rooms of Prince Esterhazy and Prince Metternich. At twelve he met Anton Rubinstein in Vienna, who was a year older and already a fine pianist. Later, Leschetizky declared him "the greatest pianist that ever lived."

Leschetizky's sojourn at the Russian court, his life in Vienna and Ischl are full of interesting, if not very striking events. He is fond of society, and would appear to be an amiable and well-mannered man. His expression as given in a late photograph is one of riant benignity. He takes a keen interest in painting, poetry, history, and politics. As regards the Leschetizky method, he himself said of it: "It can be described in half a page, but it would take a volume to give any idea of it."

A KNIGHT IN VOICE AND PEN.

THE COMPROMISES OF LIFE. By Henry Watterson. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 477 pp. Price, $1 50. Fox, Duffield & Co.

THE fame of the able editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* will be enhanced by the publication of this collection of addresses, in which he writes himself down large as a genuine American, racy of the soil, a Puritan in his grip on principles, a cavalier in his exercise of them, and a writer and orator whose magniloquent rhetoric reminds one of Macaulay. Oratory is not a conspicuous accomplishment of the day, and that Mr. Watterson possesses it in no slight degree is proven by this judicious garnering from his eloquence.

The dominant note throughout justifies the title, which is also that of one of the lectures: "The Compromises of Life." To win by yielding one or two non-essential points is often more than policy. It is wisdomtempered by magnanimity. *Aut Cæsar aut nullus* is good enough motto for a Cæsar. But the Cæsars of the world have invariably thought more of themselves than they have of mankind. Much of the author's personality crops out in these utterances, and through them is betrayed a nature emphatically human, genially altruistic, and nobly appreciative of those who have done their best for mankind.

HENRY WATTERSON.

The initial "In Memoriam" address on George Dennison Prentice, the admirable predecessor of Mr. Watterson as editor of *The Courier-Journal*—which he created—will go far toward perpetuating by its noble eulogy the merits of a remarkable individuality. It is one of Time's ironies that a manhood so intellectually vital, so marvelously energetic, so acutely witty, should already be so pale a memory to this generation.

The addresses on Abraham Lincoln and John Paul Jones, two of the greatest sons America has given birth to, and who take high place in the list of the mighty of all time, are proportionately fine, noble in sentiment and couched in vigorous phrases, as ornate as they are searching. On the more abstract theme, "The Ideal in Public Life," Mr. Watterson is not as felicitous. It was delivered in May of the current year as a response to a toast at the Emerson centenary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. One is disposed to cross swords with the Colonel when he declares that "as society is constituted, the ideal has no place, not even standing-room, in the arena of civics."

The book gains nothing by the inclusion, tho only as an "Appendix," of the author's tilts at the smart set of New York. Admitting that sorriest section of metropolitan society to be as silly and as fast a cohort of frivolity as it is pictured by Mr. Watterson, it remains too easy a mark for any penny-a-liner's disdain to be fit game for him.

A LIVELY OBSERVER IN JAPAN.

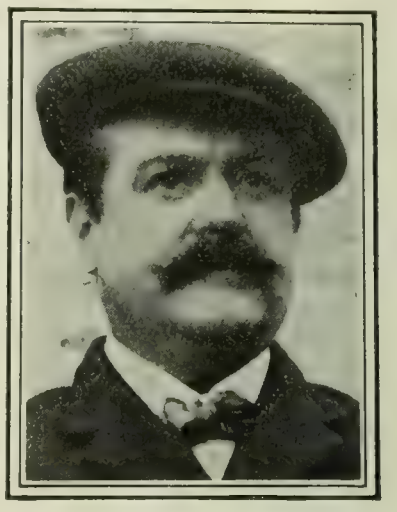
THE HEART OF JAPAN. By C. L. Brownell. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 397 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

SELDOM does one come upon a traveler's book so well adapted to please the general reader. Written in an easy, familiar, even colloquial way, it is interspersed with movement, incident and anecdote, the whole brightened by rippling humor. The author's position as Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Society of Arts, and of the Japan Society of London seems to have furnished him with keys to open every aperture of Japanese life. Nothing, indeed, in the Flowery Kingdom seems to have shut itself off from his sportive yet kindly glance. The book is profuse in illustrations of places and people. We catch glimpses of the latter in the privacy of social life, in the performance of social functions, and as workers in the arts and handicrafts. The book bristles with quotable things. Says the author:

"Japanese is not even second cousin to Chinese, tho in the matter of loans Chinese has been a good uncle. Japanese is an only child, and its parentage, tho certainly respectable, is doubtful. It has a cousin in the Luchu Islands, and remote kindred possibly in Korea, where there is some anatomical resemblance. . . . We had thought to learn to write Japanese, but after a cursory survey of the ground we must needs go over, we decided to devote ourselves at first to speaking. The written language would take time, ten years perhaps if we kept steadily at it twenty-four hours a day as I reckoned it, tho Gardner was inclined to say twenty-six hours, and we felt it would be hardly wise to write much at first. We could not have begun at the beginning anyway—not the kind of beginning that other languages begin at, for there is no alphabet in Japanese. We should have to learn sets of syllables instead of letters. There are two of these and six ways of writing the one more generally in use. Then there would be four thousand ideographs to commit to memory (a number said to be sufficient for reading the daily papers comfortably), which the Japanese write in two different styles, cursive and standard, as the spirit moves them, and in various other ways if they happen to be men of learning."

Again Mr. Brownell writes:

"In Japanese it seems all one's own things are mean and vile, while the other fellow's are honorable, august, divine. Gardner and I practised this and soon each had the other on a throne, while he himself groveled before him most abjectly. We learned to apologize for living and to say, 'Yesterday I had the honor of being rude to you'; or, 'Tomorrow will your augustness condescend to remind decayed me to buy some honorable tea.'"



C. L. BROWNELL.

The censorship over the press in Japan is something to make Westerners stare. The result is that writers are obliged in taking pen in hand to keep to themselves seven or eight of every ten opinions they would fain express. When a paper ventures too far and the censor is called upon to write the order of suspension he is brief, but polite—wonderfully polite. The following is the usual formula, as nearly as English can express it: "Deign honorably to cease honorably publishing august paper. Honorable editor, honorable publisher, honorable chief printer, deign honorably to enter august jail."

"The honorable editor, with his honorable co-workers, bow low before the messenger of the censor, acknowledging the honor of the august notification, and then accompany him to the honorable jail, chatting the meanwhile of the weather, or of the flower shows, or of the effects of the floods on the rice crop. Centuries of breeding under Japanese etiquette have rendered it impossible for them to show annoyance. They do not know how."

A NON-STRENUOUS LIFE.

GOOD-BYE, PROUD WORLD. By Ellen Olney Kirk. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 362 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS is not a novel for the devotees of the strenuous life. Its philosophy concerns itself with implications in favor of the opposite kind of life. Its chief interest, it might be said, derives from the fact that its morale, pleasantly reactionary, strikes almost the note of novelty in recent-day fiction. The heroine, wearied with cares and effort, turns her back upon the eager, precarious, laborious life of a New York newspaper office, and takes her own gentle creed of quietism along with her to a Connecticut coast town to enjoy the fruits of a modest inheritance. In her new abode she meets quaint people, such as belong, we would say, to a past generation—a generation so vividly portrayed in the novels of Elizabeth Stoddard. Here the heroine has admirers, whose addresses she neglects in favor of her house and her garden, the rejuvenation of which seems to fill every human want, until a fascinating stranger with a maimed foot is cast in her way by a railroad accident. Then the romance begins. Perhaps in "Cranford"—for "Cranford" quite inevitably suggests itself—interesting strangers may be taken into the best circles and preserve their positions, their mysteries and their fascinations, even after they cease to appeal to sympathies upon humane grounds; but the situation seems a little Utopian for real life.

ELLEN OLNEY KIRK.

In the pictures of New York life, journalistic and social, in the eighties and nineties, there is a vagueness of historical perspective. Social centers were not then quite so far down-town as to locate a fashionable tea at a house in Park Row, nor did a thousand a year constitute a "catch." The elements of real charm that the book affords are the old garden with its sun-dial; an old house that slowly emerges from obscurity under the hand of its new owner; quaint society with simple tastes and primitive habits, little elegancies, mingled with quite disproportionate qualms of conscience; a few rather unusual types, brought in to give variety and interest, rather than to contribute to any necessary element of a compact scheme of fiction.

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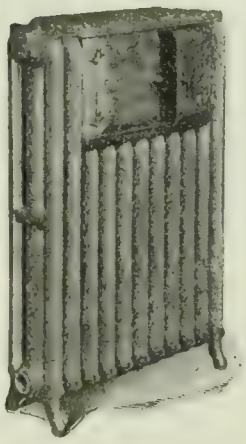

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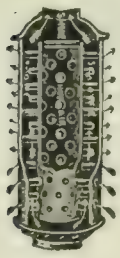

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The City of the King."—Mrs. Lew Wallace. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1 net.)

"Gossip from Paris."—A. R. Waller. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Drawing-Room Plays."—Grace Luce Irwin. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, Cal., $1.25 net.)

"The Other Girl"—Samuel E. McDonald. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Immortality a Rational Faith." William Chester. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"The Fruit of the Spirit Poetically Interpreted."—Alice Jennings. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"Some Famous American Schools."—Oscar Fay Adams. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Castilian Days."—John Hay. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.)

"The Beauty of Wisdom."—James De Normandie. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2 net.)

"Henry Ward Beecher."—Lyman Abbott. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.75 net.)

"The Nature of Goodness"—George Herbert Palmer. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"Memories of Madame Vigle Lebrun."—Lionel Strachey. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.75 net.)

"The Just So Song Book."—Rudyard Kipling, with music by Edward German. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.20 net.)

"The World Destroyer."—Horace Mann. (The Lucas-Lincoln Company, Washington, D. C.)

"Rosine."—Catherine von Seyler. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Austro-Hungarian Life in Town and Country." Francis H. E. Palmer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Are the Critics Right?"—Wilhelm Moller. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"Literary New York"—Charles Hemstreet. (G. P. Putnam Sons, $1.75 net.)

"Johnnie."—E. O. Laughlin. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Selections from the Works of Herbert Spencer."—A. D. Hall. (H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston, $1.)

"Richard Baxter."—Edward F. Jones. (The Grafton Press, N. Y., $1.50.)

"The Foe of Compromise and other Essays."—William Garrett Brown. (The Macmillian Company, $1.50 net.)

"Fanny Burney."—Austin Dobson. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"A Quaker Maiden."—Evelyn Raymond. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"In Alaskan Waters."—W. Bert Foster. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"With Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga."—W. Bert Foster. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0,90 net.)

"Forging Ahead."—Horatio Alger, Jr. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"A Rose of Holy Court."—Elizabeth Lincoln Gould. (The Penn Publishing Company.)

"In the Camp of the Greeks."—Louis Pendleton (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"The Story of Siegfried."—Dr. Edward Brooks, A.M. (The Penn Publishing Company, $1 net.)

"The Little Lady of the Fort."—Annie M. Barnes. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"A Daughter of the Union."—Lucy Foster Madison. (The Penn Publishing Company $0.90 net.)

"Dearie, Dot and the Dog."—Julie M. Lippmann. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.80 net.)

"The New Era in the Philippines."—Arthur Judson Brown, D.D. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"Guides of the Higher Life."—Rev. J. Walter Sylvester. (J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, N. Y., $1 net.)

"Unseen Forces and How to Use Them."—S. R. Maxwell (The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga.)

"The House of Life."—Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston, $2.50 net.)

"A Touch of Sun and Other Stories."—Mary Hallock Foote. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Little Chevalier."—M. E. M. Davis. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Big Animal Picture Book." (H. M. Caldwell Company, $2.50.)

"Civics"—George Lewis. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.45 net.)

"After-Dinner Stories."—John Harrison. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.45 net.)

"Poems of Eentiment."—Lord Byron. (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

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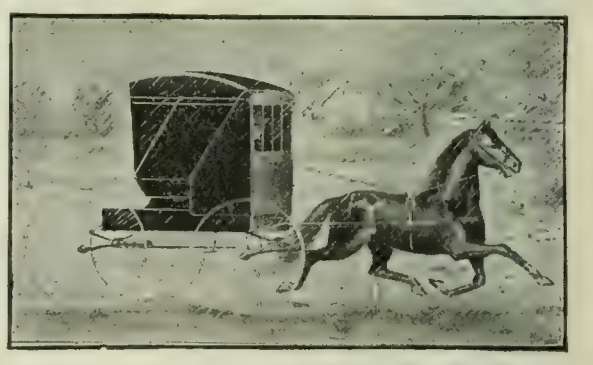

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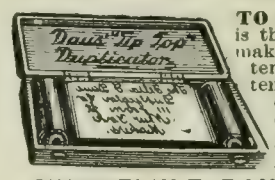

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CRIBBAGE-BOARDS { Send for catalogue. H. D. PHELPS, Ansonia, Ct.

Rook and Mrs. E. J. H. Goodfellow. (The Penn Publishing Company.)

"First Aid to the Injured."—F. J. Warwick, M.D. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.45 net.)

"Glimpses of Truth." Rev. J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Bisocialism."—Oliver R. Trowbridge. (Moody Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Studies in German Literature in the Nineteenth Century."—John Firman Coar. (Macmillan Company.)

"The Bending of the Twig." Walter Russell. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"A Primer of Hebrew." Charles Prosper Fagnani. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face." In two vols.—Charles Kingsley. (J. F. Taylor & Co.)

"Getting a Living."—George L. Bohn. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"The Life Radiant."—Lillian Whiting. (Little, Brown & Co., $1 net.)

"Two Argonauts in Spain."—Jerome Hart. (Payot, Upham & Co., San Francisco, Cal.)

"Butternut Jones."—Tilden Tilford. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Great Poets of Italy."—Oscar Kuhns. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2 net.)

"The Kinship of Nature."—Bliss Carmen. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Justice to the Woman."—Bernie Babcock. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Brown's Millennial Text-Book. (Eugene A. Brown, $0.10.)

"Manhood's Mornings."—Joseph Alfred Conwell. (The Vir Publishing Company, $1 net.)

"Poems of Tennyson."—Henry Van Dyke. (The Ginn Publishing Company.)

"A Century of Expansion."—Willis Fletcher Johnson, A.M., L.H.D. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Modern Methods in Sunday-school Work."—Rev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph.D. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Greetings to Old Friends.

By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[This poem appears in print, for the first time, in *The New England Magazine* for November. It was written to commemorate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Edward and Elizabeth Gove, which was celebrated "29th of eighth month" 1872.]

Full fifty years ago you took
  Each other's hand in meeting,
No wedding guests by railroad came,
  No telegrams sent greeting.

Here, in a plain old-fashioned way
  Your common life beginning,
While Edward cut his salt-marsh hay,
  Elizabeth was spinning.

What years of toil and care were yours,
  What trials and what losses,
It matters not. They only wear
  The crowns who bear the crosses.

And nought avails it now to tell
  The story of your trials,
What ills from granted wishes grew,
  What blessings from denials.

Suffice it that by thorny ways
  You reached the heights of duty,
That the sharp chisel of the Lord,
  Shaped out your spiritual beauty.

And thus you gained a clearer sense
  Of human lack and failing,
That truer made your warning words;
  Your counsel more availing.

Now sweet and calm the face of age
  Looks from the Quaker bonnet,
The gray head matches well the drab
  Of the broad brim upon it.

And using still without abuse
  The gifts of God so ample,
Against the folly of the times
  You set your wise example.

You saw the world run railroad speed,
  And show with show competing,
And in your plain old one-horse shay
  Jogged off to mill and meeting.

"Force-Thoughts"

By SUNNY JIM

DO you know that you get a new skin every month or six weeks—from four to twelve new skins for every gown or new suit of clothes you buy?

Do you know that your finger-nails are completely renewed every six months, and your toe-nails once a year, and that your eyelashes last about a hundred days?

¶ I grew up with the popular notion that one's body was completely renewed every seven years; in reality, the change takes place within about thirty months; and the only part that undergoes but little transformation is the enamel of your teeth.

No wonder, then, that the food you eat is the all-important thing. From it was made all you are to-day—and to-morrow's breakfast has a mighty big bearing on the way you'll decide an important matter two months from now!

¶ And you know it's not the amount of nutriment in the food but the amount that is available that counts. "FORCE" is a food containing the highest percentage of nutriment so far as materials are concerned, and the scientific cooking process renders all this nutriment ready for immediate transformation into brain and muscle.

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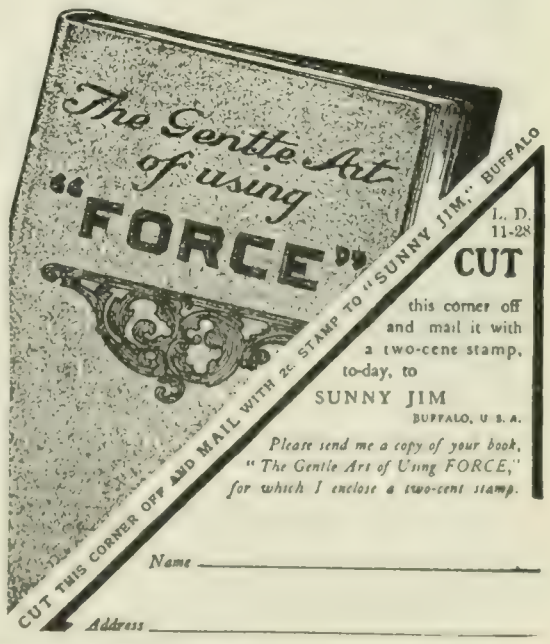
Be Sunny.

¶ Perhaps my book would help you—it's about "FORCE" and something else. I wrote it myself.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(*To be continued.*)



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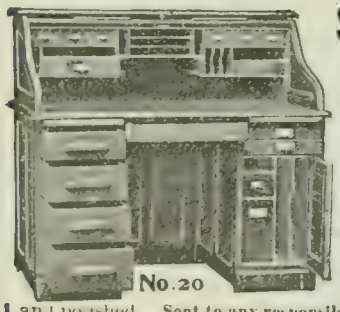

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And while the rival sects their charms
Urged round you fast and faster,
You wrought with patient quietude
The service of the Master.

You heard more clear the still small voice
As outward sounds grew louder,
Unmixed you kept your simple faith,
And made no spiritual chowder.

You had your hours of doubt and fear,
In common with all living,
You erred, you failed, you felt each day
The need of God's forgiving.

Still tenderly and graciously
A Father's hand was leading;
And all the while your utmost need
His mercy was exceeding.

Thanksgiving Day.

By ROBERT BRIDGES.

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for armed legions, marching in their might,
Not for the glory of the well-earned fight
Where brave men slay their brothers also brave;
But for the millions of Thy sons who work—
And do Thy task with joy,—and never shirk,
And deem the idle man a burdened slave:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for the turrets of our men-of-war—
The monstrous guns, and deadly steel they pour
To crush our foes and make them bow the knee;
But for the homely sailors of Thy deep,
The tireless fisher-folk who banish sleep
And lure a living from the miser sea:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for the mighty men who pile up gold,
Not for the phantom millions, bought and sold,
And all the arrogance of pomp and greed;
But for the pioneers who plow the field,
Make deserts blossom, and the mountain yield
Its hidden treasures for man's daily need:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for the palaces that wealth has grown,
Where ease is worshiped—duty dimly known,
And Pleasure leads her dance the flowery way;
But for the quiet homes where love is queen
And life is more than baubles, touched and seen,
And old folks bless us, and dear children play:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

PERSONALS.

An Absent-Minded Scholar.—Many entertaining anecdotes of Theodor Mommsen, the famous German historian who has just died, are told by Kurt Matull, a young playwright, who for years lived only a few doors away from him in Charlottenburg, a western suburb of Berlin. Mr. Matull's remarks are thus condensed by the New York *Press*:

Mommsen's most strongly marked characteristic, Mr. Matull says, was his intense absorption in whatever at any time happened to interest him, and this resulted in an absent-mindedness that led him into all sorts of difficulties. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these concerns Mommsen's first and only speech in the Reichstag.

When he went to take his seat he was escorted from the University of Berlin, in which he then held the chair of history, to the Parliament building by a great assemblage of students. The students thronged the galleries, prepared to give their beloved professor a great demonstration when he had finished his maiden speech.

After Mommsen had taken his seat he was observed to fumble in his pockets and draw out a paper that all supposed was the speech in question. No sooner had he done this than Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, arose to address the House. Not the slightest attention did Mommsen pay to Bismarck. He sat absorbed in his paper, which

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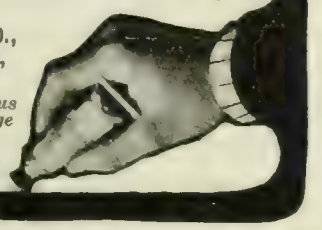

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he held close up to his nose, for he was unusually short-sighted.

All of a sudden, while Bismarck was still talking, up jumped Mommsen and, to the amazement of all, cried in a loud voice:

"Stop! Stop! Stop! What does that student mean by talking all this time! He must stop it, I say! If he doesn't I shall call the attendant!"

The explanation of the grand old man's outbreak was soon apparent to all. The paper he was examining was one concerning his duties as a professor, and he thought he was still at the university. There was a great outburst of laughter, in which Bismarck joined most heartily. But Mommsen could never be induced to enter the Parliament building again.

In 1890 Mommsen was arrested and locked up for hours by the Berlin police. He got into this difficulty through an invitation he received to attend a reception given by the present Emperor William. On the night of the reception the street that leads to the castle was closed to all save the guests of the Emperor, all of whom, with the exception of Mommsen, arrived in carriages.

The famous historian, whose manner of living exemplified his democratic principles, rode into Berlin from Charlottenburg on a car. Upon alighting from the car, Mommsen pressed his way through the throng. In a few minutes he came to the police line and without hesitation started to pass on. He was promptly seized by a policeman and pushed back. It was too much for the old man's temper. Taking the book that he carried, he beat a tattoo with it on the policeman's head.

"You ignorant Russian!" exclaimed the historian, using the term of extreme contempt among Prussians; "you ignorant Russian, what do you mean by seizing old Mommsen! I'm old Mommsen, I tell you—Mommsen, Mommsen, Mommsen!"

The policeman, dodging the further play of the book, looked at the old man's battered soft hat and seedy overcoat and decided that he was a crank. Two hours later the Emperor received word that his missing guest was in the lockup.

On his eighthieth birthday Mommsen received a visit from a great delegation of students, who marched out to his home, but he could not be induced to leave his work to greet them.

"They see me every day at the university," he said; "why do they want to disturb me now?"

How Tolstoy Caught the Lady. — *Leslie's Weekly* relates this amusing incident which occurred during Tolstoy's recent visit to the Crimea:

A rich American arrived in his yacht, accompanied by a party of friends, and asked permission to see the great Russian, who was ill, promising that they would be content with a glimpse, and would not trouble him with talk. Leave was granted. Tolstoy sat upon his balcony, and the whole party of Americans slowly and silently walked before him. One lady, however, refused to be bound by the contract. She stood still for a minute and shouted, "Leo Tolstoy, all your noble writings have had a profound influence on my life, but the one which taught me the most is your——" Here she forgot the name of the work. The sick author leaned over the rail of the balcony and whispered, with a smile, "The Dead Souls?" "Yes, yes," she replied. "That book," said Tolstoy, "was written by Gogol, not by me."

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On the Instalment Plan.—MRS. BROWNE: "Oh, what lovely wedding presents! Such beautiful silverware and such rare china! Wasn't it nice to get such presents?"

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MRS. GREENE: "Why, the young people who gave us wedding presents are getting married, and we have to send them wedding presents."—*Lippincott's Magazine* (November).

A Strong Point.—THE LAWYER: "Of course, my dear madam! The great thing in a case of this sort is to introduce something into the evidence that will appeal to the jury."

THE LADY: "Oh, I shall change my costume every day."—Brooklyn *Life.*

A Honeymoon Experience.—THE GROOM: "Would you mind if I went into the smoking-car, dear?"

THE BRIDE: "What! to smoke?"

THE GROOM: "Oh, dear no. I want to experience the agony of being away from you, so that the joy of my return will be all the more intensified."—Brooklyn *Life.*

Similarity.—"Oh," said the sweet young thing, "soft music just sends a thrill of ecstasy right through my whole being."

"Yes?" said the brute, "I feel the same way when I go down in an elevator."—Princeton *Tiger.*

For Convenience.—When Mr. Smith started for lodge meeting the other night he said to his wife: "Mary, I believe I'll take the key, for I might have trouble in finding it when I get home."

"Yes," said his wife, "and you'd better take the keyhole, too."—*Lyre.*

A Case of Freezing.—Levy's brother died in Chicago the other day. The undertaker telegraphed to Levy: "What shall I do with the body? I can embalm it for $50 or freeze it for $30."

And Levy telegraphed back:

"Freeze it from the knees up for $20; he had his feet frozen last winter."—*Lyre.*

Its Distinction.—CITY MAN: "How shall I know which house it is?"

SUBURBANITE: "You'll be able to tell easily enough. It's the only one in the neighborhood that hasn't a 'For Sale' sign on it."—*Puck.*

The New Boy.—Two brothers had more or less trouble with the boy next door, and hadn't always come off victors. In fact, the boy next door was so much bigger that he seemed to have the best of it invariably. So it wasn't an unusual thing when one of the boys came into the house with a badly bruised eye. Moreover, he was crying when his aunt stopped him in the hall.

"Hush, Willie!" she said; "you mustn't make any noise."

"What—what's the ma-matter?" he asked, between his sobs.

"You will disturb your new brother," said his aunt soothingly. He dried his eyes in a minute.

"Have I got a new brother?" he asked. His aunt nodded. "One besides Jim?" She nodded again.

"Oh, golly!" he exclaimed.

"You're glad of it?" she asked.

"You bet!" Willie fairly shouted; "if me and Jim and the new one can't lick that feller next door, we'd better move."—*Tit-Bits.*

One Was Sufficient.—Jimmy, aged five, had been naughty, and his mother had punished him in the good old-fashioned way. His father pre-

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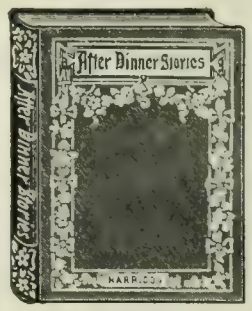

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Civics: What Every Citizen Should Know By George Lewis
This book answers a multitude of questions of interest to everyone. It gives intelligent, concise and complete information on such topics as the Monroe Doctrine, Behring Sea Controversy, Extradition Treaties, Basis of Taxation, and fully explains the meaning of Habeas Corpus, Free Coinage, Civil Service, Australian Ballot, and a great number of other equally interesting subjects.

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tended to be greatly shocked at overhearing the aggrieved youngster express a hope that a large stray bear might happen along some dark night to make a meal of his offending parent.

"But, Jimmy," said his father impressively, "you shouldn't say such dreadful things. You should always remember, my son, that a boy never has more than one mother."

"Thank God for that!" breathed Jimmy fervently.—*Lippincott's Magazine* (November).

Cause For Joy.—MAMMA: "Oh, see, Willie, your little brother can stand all alone, Aren't you glad?"

WILLIE (aged six): "Sure! Now I can get him to hold an apple on his head while I shoot it off with my bow and arrow, can't I?"—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Coming Events.

November 27-28.—Convention of the National Republican League (Colored), at Washington.

December 4-6.—Young People's International Conference, at Oakland, Cal.

December 9-11.—Convention of the Anti-Saloon League, at Washington.

December 10-11.—Convention of the National Civil-Service Reform League, at Baltimore.

December 14-15.—National Negro Suffrage Convention, at Washington.

Current Events.

Foreign.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

November 16.—Colombian authorities send to Great Britain a long protest against the actions of the United States regarding Panama.

President Roosevelt makes public the correspondence and documents relating to the Panama revolution.

November 18.—A new isthmian canal treaty is signed by Secretary Hay and Mr. Bunau-Varilla. It is reported that the departments of Cauca and Antioquia threaten to secede from Colombia and join the new republic.

November 20.—All overtures for the return of Panama to Colombian sovereignty, made by the Reyes commission, are rejected by the Panama commissioners at a conference at Colon. China officially recognizes the government of the new republic.

November 21.—Advices from Bogota say that war with Panama is generally expected, tho no action will be taken until the result of General Reyes's mission to Washington is known; it is said that 100,000 men have volunteered their services. President Marroquin issues an appeal to the American people protesting against the action of the United States.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 16.—Russia is said to be hurrying troops to the Far East to overawe China,

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whose irritation over the reoccupation of Moukden is great.

November 17.—The United States refuses to recognize the Dominican blockade as effective. It also refuses to recognize the Dominican revolutionists. General Jiminez, the revolutionist leader, is preparing to make a decisive attack on the capital.

Señor Castillo, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, declines to serve as umpire of the Franco-Venezuela claims, owing to the Venezuela attacks on Spanish arbitrators.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy receive a hearty greeting on their arrival in England.

November 18.—President Wos y Gil is said to be making overtures for the cession of Santo Domingo to the United States. It is reported that on November 16 the insurgents attacked Santo Domingo, but were repulsed; United States marines were landed to protect American interests.

French deputies issue an appeal for a reduction of the present tariff on American and Canadian salt meats.

November 20.—French Senate adopts an amendment to the Education bill excluding members of the congregations from teaching in the higher educational establishments.

November 21.—The King and Queen of Italy leave England.

November 22.—Peace negotiations are begun at Santo Domingo between the revolutionists and President Wos y Gil.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

November 16.—*Senate:* Nominations are confirmed.

House: Consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill is begun.

November 17.—*Senate:* Many petitions and bills are presented and more nominations are confirmed.

House: Debate on the Cuban treaty is continued. Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, opposes, while Representative McClellan, of New York, supports the measure, at the same time attacking General Wood.

November 18.—*House:* The Cuban treaty is again discussed. Representative Fordney, of Michigan, attacks General Wood, and Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, makes the principal speech in defense of the bill.

November 19.—*Senate:* More nominations are confirmed; Senators Hanna and Teller speak against the confirmation of Leonard Wood as major-general before the Committee on Military Affairs.

House: The Cuban reciprocity bill is passed by a vote of 335 to 21.

November 20.—*Senate:* Cuban reciprocity bill is received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is probable that the vote will not be taken at the special session.

November 21.—The President and House and Senate leaders reach an agreement to take final vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill in the Senate on December 16.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 16.—United States Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, is indicted by the federal grand jury in Omaha on a charge of bribery and conspiracy in connection with the appointment of Jacob Fisher, as postmaster at Hastings, Nebr.

Text of the commercial treaty between the United States and China is received.

November 18.—Correspondence between Attorney-General Knox and United States District Attorney Summers, of Nebraska, in regard to the indictment of Senator Dietrich is made public.

Reforms in the consular service are recommended by Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, who has returned from a tour of inspection of American consulates in Europe.

November 19.—The American labor convention in Boston calls upon President Roosevelt to reopen the Miller case. It also urges the Chinese exclusion act for the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands; and for an isthmian canal.

November 20.—The Panama commissioners are received by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

The examination of State Senator Green, indicted in the postal cases, is begun in Binghamton, N. Y.

November 21.—President Roosevelt is requested to ask Congress for an appropriation to cover expenses of a commission to inquire into means of ridding the South of the boll weevil.

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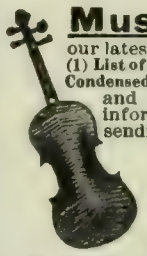

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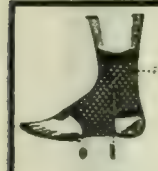

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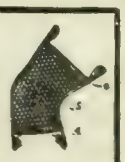

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CHESS.

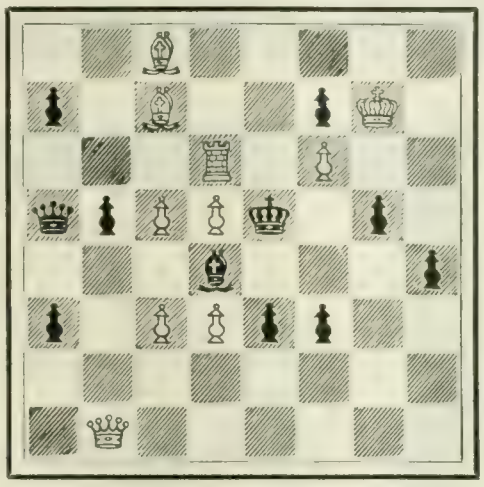
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 882.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By F. GAMAGE.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

2 B 5; p 1 B 2 p K 1; 3 R 1 P 2; q p P P k 1 p 1; 3 b 3 p; p 1 P P p p 2; 8; 1 Q 6.

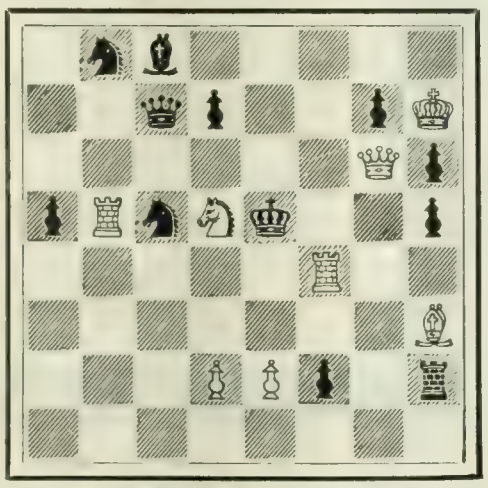
White mates in two moves.

Problem 883.

By J. FRIDLIZIUS.

First Prize, *Noorse Schaakbond.*

Black Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 s b 5; 2 q p 2 p K; 6 Q p; p R s S k 2 p; 5 R 2; 7 B; 3 P P p 1 r; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

An error in last week's issue caused the Key-move of No. 875, to be omitted; it is Q—Kt 8. No. 876 begins with Kt—Kt 2.

No. 877. Key-move. B—K 4.

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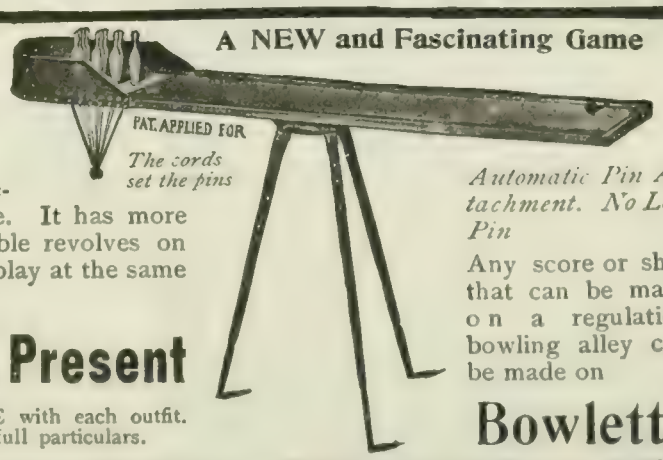

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No. 878.

1.	P—Kt 4 / K x R	Q—Kt 6 ch / Q—B 3 ch	Q x Q, mate
2.	..... / K—K 4		Kt—B 3, mate

There are many variations in this difficult problem.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.

877: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Arata, New York City; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Miller, Philadelphia; N. A. C., Hagaman, N. Y.

878: "Pyfe," Philadelphia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. A. Seller, Denver.

Comments (877): "Skilfully made, with a surprising key"—G. D.; "A beautiful scheme, well handled"—F. S. F.; "First-class"—J. G. L.; "A difficult and complex 2-er, containing some good variety"—F. G.; "Very fine, indeed"—R. O'C.; "Pretty"—W. T. St. A.; "Beautiful"—"Twenty-three"; "Unusually difficult"—Z. G.; "One of M. M's. best"—E. B. K.; "A very nice maneuver and not simple"—J. H. L.

878: "Troubled me some"—M. M.; "Excellent, despite the duals. The Pawn on Kt 7 is very deceptive"—G. D.; "Nemo's work is always good"—F. S. F.; "What novel and beautiful mates are devised to lure the solver after false keys!"—C. N. F.; "Easy but contains pretty mates"—F. G.; "Great. Nemo should be translated as 'the whole thing'"—W. T. St. A.; 'Very fine"—P.

It seems strange that any person who could solve 878 should fail on 877, only a little 2-er. Yet Murray's trap, R—R 5, caught very many. The black Q was placed on Kt sq not only to stop Q x Kt, but also R—R 5, for 1 R-R 5 / Q-R 2, no mate.

In addition to those reported, T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., and L. Palmer, Burlington, Ia., got 875.

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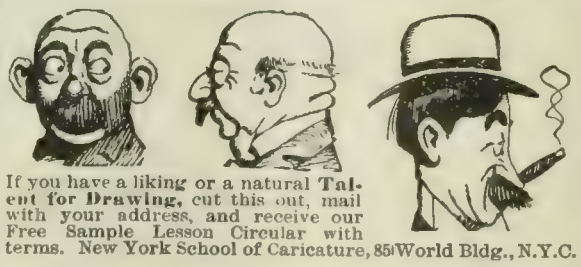

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 23 New York, December 5, 1903 Whole Number, 711

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

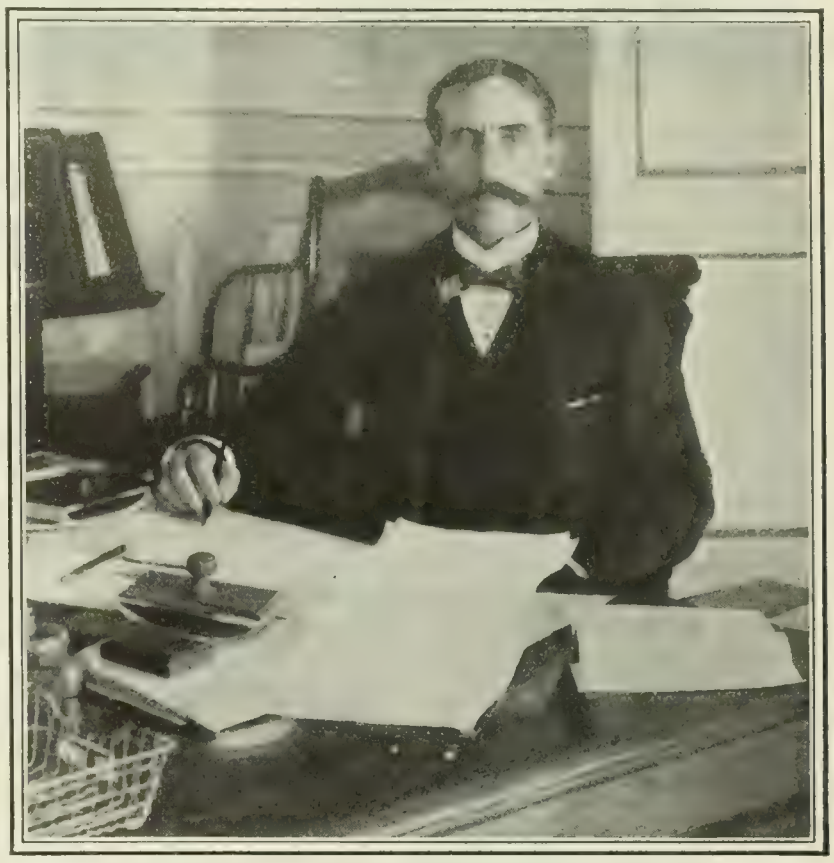
THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

WHAT the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) calls "an exhibit of graft, conspiracy, and betrayal of public trusts scarcely paralleled in our annals," is laid bare in the Bristow report on the postal frauds. "Mr. Bristow's report," declares the President, in an attached memorandum, "is a record of as thorough a bit of investigating work as has ever been done under the Government." The chief figures in this report are George W. Beavers, who was superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances; Perry S. Heath, who was First Assistant Postmaster General; ex-Congressman Driggs, of Brooklyn; State Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y.; August W. Machen, superintendent of free delivery; and ex-Assistant Attorney-General J. N. Tyner. Tyner has been indicted three times during the investigation, Machen fourteen times, Beavers eight times, Green once, and Driggs once. All told, "four officers and employees of the department have resigned and thirteen have been removed," while "forty-four indictments have been found, involving thirty-one persons, ten of whom have been connected with the postal service." Mr. Bristow reckons that the conspirators made from $300,000 to $400,000 out of their deals. Says the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"The method pursued by these corrupt postal officials was to demand money payments or stock interest from companies or individuals furnishing supplies to the department, and then to give orders for the supplies in unnecessary and extravagant quantities. Mr. Bristow states that the total loss to the Government through these depredations can not be estimated with any accuracy. It is very large—so large that the sums received by the corrupt officials and their confederates seem small in comparison. The public has been defrauded further through the corrupt connivance of post-office officials with get-rich-quick concerns and bond-investment schemers to whom the use of the mails was improperly allowed. One of these concerns, says Mr. Bristow, 'defrauded the public out of over $3,000,000.'"

Nothing appears to have been too large or too small to be made the object of "graft." Allowances for clerk hire, promotions, leases for post-office premises, automatic cashiers, book typewriters, time recorders, and canceling-machines were some of the objects of Beavers's attention, and on every deal there was a "rake-off." Messrs. Heath, Driggs, and Green, according to the report, participated in the deals for cashiers, typewriters, recorders, and canceling-machines. Machen's specialties were carriers' straps and satchels, letter-box fasteners and indicators, etc. The part of the report devoted to Machen concludes thus:

"Machen does not seem to have considered a day of reckoning as possible. Over nine years of continued prosperity had given him confidence. He had passed safely through two Congressional



FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRISTOW,
Who investigated the postal scandals.

investigations, one in 1896, by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads of the House, and one in 1897, by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment of the Senate.

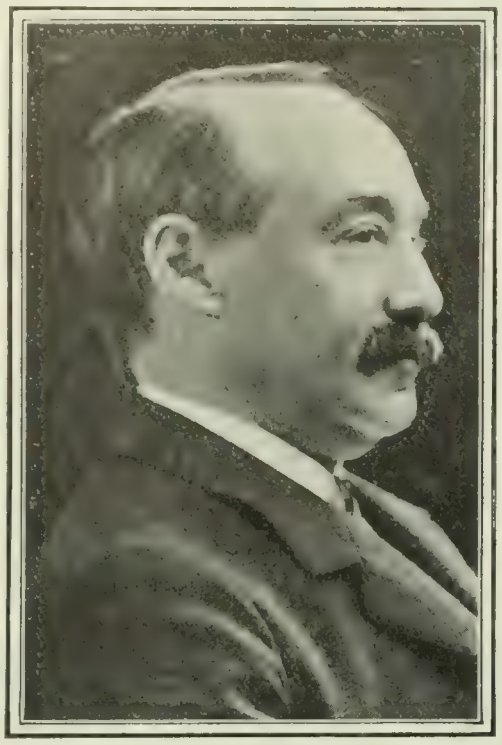
"He had deceived his superior officers through the administrations of four different postmasters-general and a like number of first assistants, but his schemes finally grew to be so elaborate and their ramifications so extensive that the atmosphere became charged with suspicion. Damaging stories affecting his integrity reached the ears of his superiors, and this investigation was ordered."

Mr. Tyner is accused of connection with fraudulent bond-investment schemes which were barred from the mails until they employed as counsel H. J. Barrett, a relative of Mrs. Tyner, at a fee of some $2,000 each. Similar deals with various "turf-investment companies" are also mentioned.

The President says in his memorandum:

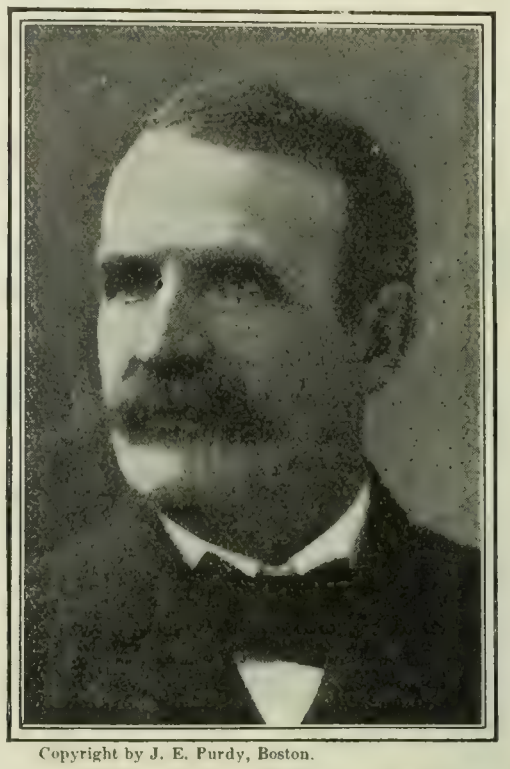
"In any great business, public or private, wrong-doing is certain at times to occur. The way to guard against it is rigorously to scrutinize the character of those appointed, carefully to supervise their actions after appointment, and finally to punish with relentless severity those who go wrong. All this is being done.

"The immediate reformation of the service by the turning out of the offenders is not in itself enough to meet the demands of justice. The cases against both those within and those without the Post-Office Department, who by their acts have brought themselves within the grasp of the law, will be pushed with the utmost vigor.



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon. Special counsel.

MR. HOLMES CONRAD,
Who assisted Mr. Bristow in the investigation as special counsel.



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POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE.
The investigation was started by the Postmaster - General and Congressman Loud.

OFFICIALS WHO AIDED THE INVESTIGATION.

Every effort must be made to see that both the delinquent official and the outsider who shares his guilt are punished to the limit of the law."

Some of these scandals extended over the term of Charles Emory Smith as Postmaster-General, altho no one suggests that he had any knowledge of them. His paper, the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), says:

"Deplorable as these offenses were, they are limited in extent compared with the great volume of business carried on by the Department and the postal service. The President justly says: 'In any great business, public or private, wrong-doing is certain at times to occur.' On Saturday Captain Oberlin Carter went out from prison after a term of four years. He had been trusted by the War Department with the charge of the improvement of the Savannah River, and in this work had perpetrated frauds to the amount of a million and a half dollars. His rascality went undetected for a time, and when it was discovered the only thing that could be done was unsparing prosecution and condign punishment. This is precisely what is being done in the postal cases. It would be a great wrong to the Department and to the whole postal service to assume that this taint indicates any general demoralization. As a whole, no service is more honest and faithful. There are few instances of large private business involving many transactions and many employees where the proportion of misdoing and misdoers would not be as great or greater than it has been shown to be in the postal service.

"In dealing with the revelations the Administration has been fearless and relentless. As the President says, 'The toleration of the wrong, not the exposure of the wrong, is the real offense.' There has been no toleration. The exposure has been thorough. The punishment will be as summary and complete as the law can make it. The President's memorandum shows, what *The Press* has repeatedly stated, that Postmaster-General Payne originally

PERRY S. HEATH,
Who figures prominently among the accused. He is secretary of the Republican National Committee.

AUGUST W. MACHEN,
In the postal service thirteen years; now under fourteen indictments.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DRIGGS.
"A bribe of $12,500 was paid Congressman Edmund H. Driggs to secure the order for 250 machines," says Mr. Bristow.

THREE OF THE ACCUSED.

provided for the investigation, and the President, the Postmaster-General, and Fourth Assistant Bristow have fully cooperated to make it entirely effective."

Mr. Heath, who figures so largely in the report, is editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune* and secretary of the Republican National Committee. He says in an interview:

"It is no surprise to me to see the denunciation of me in this report. The author of it, from the time he entered the Post-Office Department up to the present moment, has, in his official capacity, pursued me personally in season and out of season, as every one who has been in public life in Washington during the past six years knows. Innuendo is artfully contrived and malice ill concealed throughout the entire document, as everybody familiar with the facts may see. Its very opening paragraph attacks my friend, M. W. Louis, an honest gentleman, as the report itself is compelled to admit him to be, and it closes with impertinent and intrusive animadversions upon my administration.

"The author seems to have studiously avoided mentioning the important fact that many if not a large majority of these offenses occurred after I had left the service. . . . . .

"Because I can not be truthfully accused of ever having received any reward in cash, bonds, stocks, presents, or other form while I was in the Department or since I left it, my acts while in the government employ appear to be especially disappointing to the author of this report. But since much of the report is occupied with the cases of men who have been tried and acquitted, I am willing to trust the public to draw its own conclusions."

CONGRESS AND PANAMA.

THE story is told of the captain of a slow Mississippi river steamer who used to tell his impatient passengers that it was better to go slow on the Mississippi because a too rapid change of climate might be bad for their health. Senator Morgan and the other Democratic Senators think that the speed which has marked our dealings with Panama has been detrimental in more ways than one, and they promise that when the new Hay-Varilla canal treaty reaches the Senate time will be taken for a consideration of the affair in all its aspects. We have had the President and Panama; now we shall have Congress and Panama. Secretary Hay, however, so we are told, has discovered that the Spooner act, authorizing the construction of the canal, gives the President such broad powers that no more legislation by the House will be required. The Spooner act provides that "the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated by either route so selected"; it authorizes the President to pay $40,000,000 for the property of the French Company, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to the amount of $130,000,000 to pay the cost of construction, and authorizes the President to begin and go on with the work. No more legislation is required by the House, therefore, and none by the Senate save the ratification of the treaty. Such is said to be the Administration view. "If the Hay-Varilla treaty is ratified by the Senate," says the New York *Times* (Ind.), "the President can snap his fingers at the House and at the country." *The Times* urges the Senate to call a halt on this program. It says:

"It rests with the Senate of the United States to check the President in the path of madness and danger which he is following, with a visibly increasing disregard of law. He has hurt the good name of the nation by a flagrant breach of treaty obligation. He now intends a dangerous executive usurpation of power. For the injury already done, to ourselves and to the victim of our wrong, but an imperfect reparation can be made. It is in the power of the Senate to avert the graver mischief of the wrong in contemplation. . . . . .

"If the Senate has not become drunk with the heady wine of territorial adventure that now fires the blood of the Administration, it will so dispose of the treaty that the House of Representatives will have the opportunity to review and sanction or arrest the policy of the President. The Constitution forbids appropriation of money for the army for a longer term than two years. The President has planned to force Congress into a position where it must stand impotently by and see him draw from the Treasury $50,000,000 of the public funds appropriated for canal purposes eighteen months ago under conditions and expectations that have passed away. When the $50,000,000 has been spent, he will call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $130,000,000 in bonds, also authorized by the act. Beyond that, the policy of the President is manifestly destructive of our hopes of building up a profitable trade with the Central and South American republics. The House of Representatives may well wish to take such a policy under consideration. It may have reached the conclusion that we are paying much too dear for our canal. A smirched reputation, the possibility of wars, the loss of trade, the responsibilities not to be measured which we shall assume by our guarantee of the sovereignty of the new republic set up by our own acts of bad faith and exposed to rapacious assault by other treaty-breaking Powers—these are not matters to be overlooked in our rush and recklessness.

"The Senate should amend the treaty by stripping off the act of June 28 and expunging all reference to it. The House should assert its prerogative to reexamine our canal policy in the light of recent momentous developments."

The Democrats will only make a blunder, however, think several papers, if they oppose or delay the canal enterprise. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) supports the Administration view as follows:

"If President Roosevelt follows the public opinion and the public purpose of the land, he will in his message propose to build the Panama Canal at once and under the powers provided by the canal act passed by the last Congress.

"This statute furnishes all the authority and appropriates all the money needed to begin. Panama can be paid. The claims of the French Canal Company can be settled. Plans can be prepared, contracts let and construction met for two or three years to come. After that, annual appropriations are all that are needed.

"At Washington this is the opinion of those best conversant with the law and the facts. Through the country it is the settled judgment of practical business men. This course leaves large discretion to the Chief Executive in constructing a great public work; but this is in the line of all modern legislation. In administrative

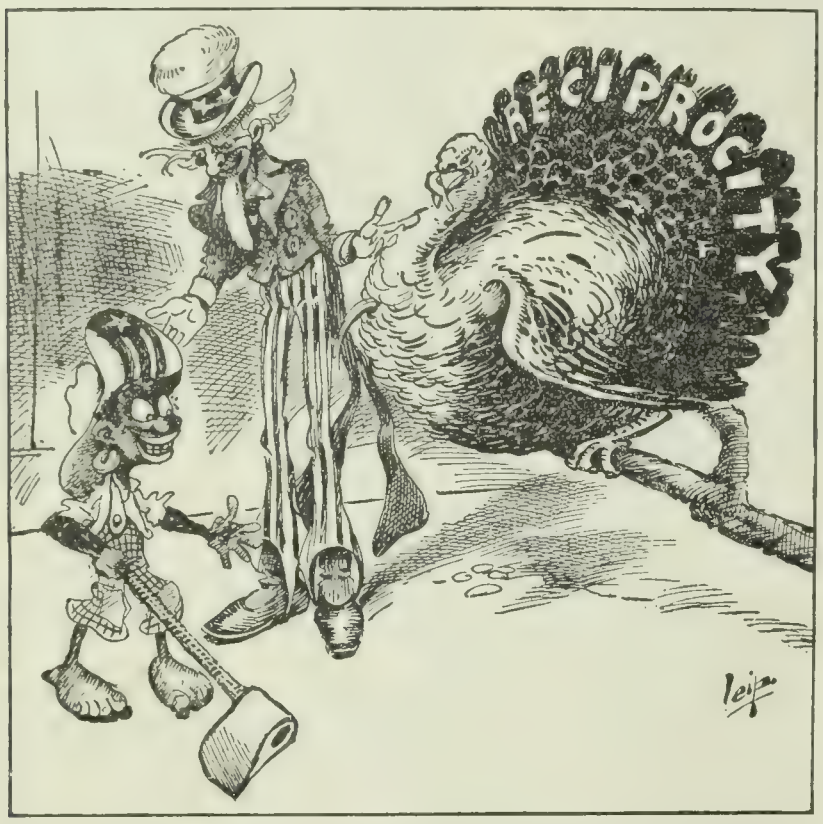
TOO THIN FOR SAFETY.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

tasks the wisest course is for the law-making body to authorize and appropriate, leaving execution and details to the executive.

"The Panama Canal will be best built if it is constructed with the largest executive discretion and the least legislative interference. Ten years and more must pass before it is completed, at best. A new act could not be passed under half a year. On all accounts the legislative authority already given should be used without delay."

SCOLDING THE SENATE.

IT is nothing new for the newspapers, regardless of party, to scold the Senate; but it is always interesting. The latest instance of stern reproof is caused by the Senate's decision not to vote on the Cuban reciprocity measure at the present extra session, but to postpone action till December 16. Everybody concedes that the measure will become law on that day; and it seems to be generally suspected that the Senate put off final action till the regular session just to show the President that his extra session is unnecessary. It was on Monday of last week that the Senate reached this decision, and, so the Washington correspondents report, it was the intention to adjourn over the two weeks before the beginning of the regular session. But the House objected to this Senatorial scheme, and as one body can not adjourn unless the other does likewise, except for a three-day period, we have the spectacle of the two houses meeting every three days for a few minutes, and doing nothing but adjourn again. As the New York *Tribune* expresses it, the Senate is being "kept in" by the House "for not doing its task, like a stupid or inattentive schoolboy."



CUBA—"Well, it ought to be a good one, it's been fattening long enough."
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) gives the Senate the following "call down":

"For a fine specimen of petty politics commend us to the program of the Senate not to dispose of the Cuban reciprocity treaty until December 16. The lofty purpose of this postponement of the question into the regular session is to teach the President a lesson—the lesson being that he is not 'the whole thing.' In this way the Senate hopes to 'get even' with the President for calling the extra session. This is the Senate's conception of statesmanship. The Senate is mad because the President has persistently kept at the job of bringing about reciprocity with Cuba, and is at last about to succeed. But just to be mean the Senate wants to drop a fly in the ointment.

"If President Roosevelt ever had any false notions as to the power and influence of the Presidential office, he must have been disillusioned many months ago by this same Cuban reciprocity question. President McKinley warmly supported reciprocity with Cuba, and President Roosevelt has never let up on his pressure on Congress in favor of the same measure, and yet it has taken three years for Congress to make up its mind. Certainly that is long enough to prove that Congress can do what it pleases, without taking three weeks more to prove the same thing."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) gives the upper house the following piece of its mind:

"Somebody should take the United States Senate to one side and have a good heart-to-heart talk with it—that is, somebody who has some influence with it. There might be a lot of work in store for the person who started out to find the influential individual, but if any such human exists he should be speedily found and told to get busy.

"The symptoms of the Senate indicate a severe and confirmed case of monomania. Somebody once upon a time called it a 'deliberative' body. The term 'deliberative' caught its ear, and has stuck there ever since. It hasn't done much except 'deliberate' since that time. In spite of the fact that a lot of misinformed and foolish people believe its mission is to transact some business for the nation; in spite of the fact that there is work for it to do—work for whose performance the Constitution provided no more efficacious or dependable agent—seems not to affect it in the least. It turns uneasily in its sleep, muttering that it is a 'deliberative body,' and that is all that can be got out of it.

"It's terribly discouraging. This is a nervous nation, accusedly and confessedly so. Will the Senate's deliberation—its chronic and persistent deliberation on everything as on the Cuban treaty—tend to add to or subtract from this nervousness? That is the question. And is there any way of getting through its head that it is a body for occasional action, and not for continuous deliberation?"

THE HANNA PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

SEVERAL weeks have passed since Senator Hanna made his threat to "fire anybody out of a sixth-story window" who ever mentioned to him again the possibility of his candidacy for the Presidency; and altho the newspapers tell of repeated interviews with him upon this perilous topic, no casualties are reported. The Senator does not encourage the talk of his candidacy in these interviews, but he has not given the "boom" any effective quietus. Reports from Alabama and Virginia tell of the receipt of a flood of "Hanna literature," sent out from Cincinnati and Cleveland, and reports from Indiana say that that State "is being flooded with anti-Roosevelt literature"; but nobody seems to know who is doing the flooding. Dark hints are heard here and there that some evil one is sowing these tares in order to cause dissension in the Republican party. Senator Gorman (Dem.) is suspected by the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.). Senator Platt, of New York, is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* as saying: "If I had the Presidential nomination for next year right here in my hands, and knew I could keep it there, I could not ram it down Mark Hanna's throat, because he would not

MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT THE NECK AND THE HATCHET.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

stand for it," and, he added, "there's nothing for us to do but nominate Roosevelt, and we'll do it." Senator Hanna himself, replying to a friend who wrote him on the subject, said: "I have no personal ambition to advance, and my desire to serve my party constrains me to ask my friends not to place me in the embarassing position which would result from such a movement." A number of papers, however, regard this putting away of the crown as too gentle to mean anything. An unnamed lieutenant of Senator Hanna is quoted in the New York *American* (Dem.) as saying, on the other hand:

"Hanna is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, so long as Roosevelt is in the field. Should Roosevelt be bowled out, the chairman of the Republican national committee might take up Governor-elect Herrick, of Ohio, or Secretary of State Hay. The New York row is an opportunity on which Hanna has been quick to seize. A split in the President's home state delegation to the national convention is what he has sought for months. It is now inevitable. Hanna refused to deal with Odell, and immediately Odell dashed over to Washington, frightened the President into the belief that he alone could hold the New York delegates for him, got his O. K. for state boss and had Platt told to go away back and sit down.

"Now Hanna is free to deal with Platt for an anti-Roosevelt delegation, and Platt has sufficient provocation for opposing the President. This minute Hanna is assured of at least thirty anti-Roosevelt delegates from New York, with more coming. Just watch and see if Platt and Depew both do not join Hanna in refusing to confirm the nominations of General Wood and others whom the President insists shall be elevated to lofty offices. The fight on Wood may demonstrate the first revenge of Platt and Depew on Roosevelt for designating Odell as state boss."

Among the Republican papers opinions differ widely as to Senator Hanna's intentions. The Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) thinks that he is sincere in his denials. It says:

"That Senator Hanna is listening at all to the suggestions he is receiving of a Presidential candidacy there is no reason to believe. Senator Hanna is too shrewd a man to be made a catspaw of by the President's enemies. He knows better than any one that in view of the record no man could defeat President Roosevelt for the nomination next year and stand even the chance of being elected President Harrison did after the Minneapolis convention."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks the Senator is making a "still-hunt" for the nomination:

"If Senator Hanna were sincere in his wish to stop the talk of running him or any one else for the Republican nomination, he would not consider any question of 'embarrassing' himself. A short and concise sentence, telling his boomers that he was too loyal to President Roosevelt to dream of contesting the nomination with him, and carrying further conviction by saying that even if he were nominated he would not accept, and even if elected he would not serve, would put away forever all possibility of 'embarrassing' him. People then would know where Mr. Hanna stood. Instead of this, we find him flirting with the Lily Whites, who are already organizing Hanna delegations. One word from him and that movement would stop. But Mr. Hanna is silent. The Alabama delegation and others from Black Belt States that have always been purchasable at national conventions are being organized for Mr. Hanna, and if the time comes that the 'trusts' who are looking for 'anybody to beat Roosevelt' should want these delegations for some one other than Mr. Hanna to serve the 'trust' purpose, they will be easily deliverable.

"Senator Hanna's attitude toward the Presidential nomination is so glaringly insincere that it is doubtful if he wishes for any public confidence in the honesty of his professions of friendliness to President Roosevelt. On the strength of them no supporter of the President would trust him out of his sight."

Says the Democratic Houston *Post*:

"The most significant feature of the whole matter, from the Democratic standpoint, is the ample evidence that the Republicans are widely apart in many different ways. And this, of course, is only another indication of Democratic victory next year."

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER IN NEW YORK.

SENATOR PLATT'S political funeral has been heralded so many times that some of the newspapers are a little skeptical about the latest announcement of his demise. He "has been laid out for burial on several previous occasions, and has always survived to attend the funerals of his undertakers," remarks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.); and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the organ of Senator Quay, one of Senator Platt's closest political friends, observes sagely: "We have no sort of notion that your Uncle Thomas is going into real eclipse. That has happened to him several times in a long and singularly picturesque career. He has been beaten to a standstill many times, only to be resurrected and erect monuments over the graves of his party foes." These remarks are apropos of a conference held in Washington last week between Senator Platt, Governor Odell, and President Roosevelt, in which it is said that the Senator was "deposed" as Republican boss in New York State and the scepter given to Odell. The narrow Republican victory in the State last year and the big Democratic sweep in New York city this year are considered evidences, by some, that the Senator is losing his political grip. A divergence has existed for some time between the Senator and the governor, every one admits, and the President has seemingly been assisting Mr. Platt. The climax, so the story goes, was reached last week, when Governor Odell went to Washington and told the President, in the presence of Senator Platt, that if the latter continued in control, the Republicans would lose New York in 1904. Now New York State, next year, will choose a governor and a full set of state officers, a legislature (which will elect a United States Senator), Presidential electors, and a complete delegation of representatives in Congress. In view of all this, the President, it is said, decided that Governor Odell should take control of the state "machine." Senator Platt is to be leader in name; Governor Odell, in fact. A Washington despatch to the New York *Sun* (which the Hartford *Times* calls "Mr. Platt's most loyal newspaper friend in New York") says the indications are that "the President and the governor are going ahead on their own hook without paying too much attention to the wishes of the Senator, who they think is not strong enough to bear the brunt of the work as leader. If he indorses their plan, all right; if not, they will go ahead with it just the same. There is authority for the statement that this is the way President Roosevelt understands the situation." Senator Platt says: "I am still state leader, and I do not know of any one in authority who disputes it. Governor Odell will take a more active part in the politics of the State." Governor Odell says: "Senator Platt always should be recognized as the state leader. At the same time I shall take a much more active part in politics than I have hitherto. The situation is perfectly satisfactory to me. You may draw your own deductions from that." President Roosevelt does not say anything.

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) observes:

"New York is regarded as doubtful in 1904 by the most sanguine Republicans, and is conceded as probably Democratic by many of the best-informed men of the party. If the organization were to be hampered by the rule of Platt and his lieutenants who are in league with Tammany in this city, defeat would be absolutely certain. . . . The doubt which vexes all national managers is whether anybody can save New York from the Democrats. The feud between Platt and Odell has already gone so far as to weaken the party; and Platt, tho beaten, can be trusted to resort to underhand means to harass the victor. If Mr. Odell is to be professed leader and responsible for the outcome next November, Platt will not be sorry to see a Democratic victory, even if both Roosevelt and Senator Depew fall outside the breastworks. Platt bore up with wonderful fortitude when his ancient enemy, Warner Miller, failed of election as governor in 1888; and tho he is now stripped of power, he has enough malignity, and he may retain enough strength, to do mischief. With the Republicans in complete harmony and exerting all their energies, they would have a mighty task to match

with up-State votes the inevitable Democratic majority in this city."

The New York *Press*, a strongly Republican paper which opposes Senator Platt, observes:

"There was one way, and only one, for the trust power to wrest the New York delegation from Mr. Roosevelt. It was to leave the New York city organization in the nerveless grasp of Mr. Platt; and Governor Odell has nullified that way.

"There was one way, and only one, for the trust power to turn the national convention from the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. It was for its tools to make the convention believe that his nomination would mean the loss of New York; and Governor Odell has nullified that way.

"As for the rest, with President Roosevelt the choice of the Republican voters of the nation, heading their ticket, and with Governor Odell the single and towering leader of the party here, the Republican voters of this State are willing and anxious to fight out the national election on the line where it must be fought out—New York! Every New York Republican who is worthy of the name can both hold up his head now and battle for and within his party; and every one will. If any Democrat doubts it, let him hearken to the cry of anguish which arises from the trust power and its bands of mercenaries!"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN OHIO.

ON October 13 the New York State Court of Appeals found a faith-curist who allowed his daughter to die of pneumonia without medical treatment guilty of manslaughter (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 24, p. 530); on November 17, the Ohio Supreme Court, in a case almost exactly similar, decided in the parents' favor. The Chicago *Evening Post* gives the following statement and opinion of the Ohio decision:

"According to the Supreme Court of Ohio, Christian Scientists, Dowieites, and other faith-curists violate no law of that State in fully practising and following the teachings of their creed. The case wherein the decision from which this conclusion is drawn was rendered was certainly an extreme one. The parents of a girl but eight years of age had refused to call in a physician to attend to a serious accident that had befallen her, and she had died from the injuries sustained. It was shown, however, that mental healing had been resorted to

"An indictment charging the parents with manslaughter was returned by the grand jury, but at the trial the court ordered a verdict of acquittal on the ground that no law had been violated. Exceptions taken by the county prosecutor have been overruled by the Supreme Court—without comment unfortunately.

"In New York there is a statute requiring parents and guardians to provide minors with food, shelter, medical attendance, etc. The highest court has held that by 'medical attendance' the law means the attendance of scientific and recognized physicians. A believer in any of the forms of mental healing is, therefore, bound to disregard his own sentiments and convictions as to the treatment of disease and to secure for minors the services of practitioners he would not apply to in case of personal illness. The law as thus construed has been sustained as not inconsistent with the constitutional guaranties of liberty.

"In New Hampshire, however, the law seems to be that a parent or guardian is entitled to provide the sort of medical aid he has confidence in. A man may not neglect his child, but the view of the New Hampshire courts is, as we understand it, that the law can not compel a man to choose this or that mode of treating disease, and that the Christian Scientist has as much right to rely on his healer as the average follower of Esculapius to trust in the efficacy of the irregular methods of the physicians.

"Ohio, we judge, does not regulate this matter by law. The courts, therefore, have given the believers in mental healing the benefit of the doubt. A man who should refuse to provide any medical attendance for a minor in a case of grave illness would doubtless be held guilty of criminal negligence, but the man who provides the aid and attendance he has faith in is guilty of no neglect or omission of duty. If Christian Science, so-called, continues to grow, this will eventually be the prevailing doctrine."

THE BASSETT RESIGNATION.

"STIRRING up the Fires of Race Antipathy" is the title of an article by Prof. John Spencer Bassett that has stirred up such a vigorous fire of antipathy, aimed in his direction, that he has resigned his professorship. Professor Bassett occupied the chair of history in Trinity College at Durham, N. C., and in the October issue of *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, which is published at the college, he gave his views on race equality. Booker T. Washington, he declared, "is a great and good man, a Christian statesman, and, take him all in all, the greatest man, save Lee, born in the South in a hundred years." He pleaded for a spirit of conciliation toward the negroes, and suggested that "the only solution reserved for us is the adoption of these children of Africa into our American life." "In spite of our race feeling," he added, "of which the writer has his full share, they will win equality at some time." The expression of such sentiments was too much for the newspapers and public men of his State. He was criticized in scathing terms, and at length he handed in his resignation. This done, Northern papers now take a hand and criticize the South for its intolerance. The Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* defends the Southern position thus:

PROF. JOHN SPENCER BASSETT,
Who said that Booker T. Washington is "the greatest man, save Lee, born in the South in a hundred years."

"When a Southern educator proclaims that the negro is the equal of the white man, that the public men of the South have been guided by base motives in their advocacy of white government, that one bright mulatto is greater than Stonewall Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Ben Hill, Zebulon B. Vance, Henry Grady, and every other Southern man born in the South within an hundred years except Lee, and when he declares that the race conflict will grow worse as long as one race is regarded as inferior to the other—when a Southern educator proclaims such views, abhorrent to Southern thought and destructive of Southern civilization, he ought not to desire to teach Southern youth. If he holds views utterly antagonistic to what the South believes and knows to be true, he should not retain a position in a Southern college. He has a right to his convictions and to give expression to them in an independent capacity, where they will not work injury to others. Of course other people have a right to express their opinion of the views thus entertained and proclaimed. This is a free country and no man can limit the freedom to write and speak.

"The day will come when Mr. Bassett will get a new set of opinions. The trouble with him is that he has been feeding upon husks of trust contempt of the rights of the people, political hatred of the dominant party in the South, hostility to the old-time creeds and traditions that have made North Carolina folk a sturdy, manly, independent, and just people. He has overlooked their greatness in magnifying their faults. He has permitted an injustice here and there to a negro to let him become so jaundiced that he has not seen the real kind sentiment of the Southern people toward the negro or taken note of all that the public men he contemns and despises have done to help the negro."

Another Southern paper, however, the Spartanburg (S. C.) *Herald*, compares the Southern criticisms of Professor Bassett with the intolerance of the Dark Ages.

The white South is shown by this episode "to be as intolerant

and hateful toward reason and truth on this general subject as in the days of slavery," thinks the Springfield *Republican*, a typical New England paper in its attitude toward the South and the negro. And the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

"The South is still at war with the calendar, with progress and the movement of the spheres, and takes pains to tell the world of this. Recently there was a whine in one of the New Orleans and also in one of the Richmond papers about the drift of the South's keenest, most talented and most ambitious men to the North and West. If those papers and their constituents take a glance at the Bassett incident, and also at the somewhat similar case of Prof. Andrew Sledd two years ago, they will be able to grasp one of the reasons for this hegira."

MR. CLEVELAND'S DECLINATION.

IT is commented upon as a remarkable feature of our political situation that one who has been three times nominated for the Presidency and twice elected, and whose acts have been denounced by his own party leaders in the last two campaigns, should find a movement for his fourth nomination so strong as to require a letter of refusal. In a note to the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which has been the leading spirit of the Cleveland boom, the ex-President writes:

"In the midst of it all, and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances or upon any consideration I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive."

The Eagle thereupon withdraws its suggestion of Mr. Cleveland, and proposes Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic nomination.

Most of the papers think Mr. Cleveland's decision a wise one, but add that his "boom" had small chance of success. "There was little probability of his nomination in any event," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and so thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), and the Boston *Herald* (Ind.). Senator Teller (Dem.) says in an interview:

"I don't see that there was any necessity for his declination. He is not declining anything that he could have had. There has never been at any time the least likelihood of his nomination, in my opinion.

"The popular objection to a third term would have been enough to bar him. But, aside from that, he has not enough strength to make him a possibility. I do not mean to deny that he has friends. But he has not enough friends in any one State to control the votes of that State in the national convention. . . . It is simply the declination of a man who could not possibly have been nominated.

"Perhaps I am prejudiced against Mr. Cleveland. I think he did a great deal of harm while he was President, and the harm is not exhausted yet. He did more than any other man to break down the distinction between the different branches of the Government.

"Mr. Cleveland's legacy to his countrymen is a system of government in which the President is already assuming legislative powers. It is impossible to measure how far this will go, particularly if the slogan is raised, 'What the President wants the party wants.' Recent events seem to show that that slogan is being raised, and the logical end of it is one-man rule of a party.

"The harm that Mr. Cleveland did, therefore, is not over yet; but he will never come back to the White House. His declination is merely of interest to the student of literature. The time for a third term has not come yet. If Grant, with all his popularity, could not win a third term, it is unnecessary to say that Cleveland could not win it."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) doubts if the refusal is final; and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), a warm admirer of the ex-President, says:

"We fully believe that a demand for Mr. Cleveland's candidacy may yet come with a spontaneity and a power that he will find it impossible to resist. If the present tendency toward hard times shall go on for another seven months—if more mills are closed, more railroads reduce their working force, wages are cut still lower, more working men are thrown out of employment, more dividends are passed and business difficulties and failures shall increase—will there not be a demand for a change?

"If President Roosevelt shall go on in his impulsive, restless, over-strenuous, disturbing fashion of his, will there not be a grave duty and a great opportunity presented to the Democratic party?

"If New York, the pivotal State, shall say to the national convention, 'Grover Cleveland is the man for the hour,' and New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana, Wisconsin, and other debatable and necessary States shall second the demand, is it conceivable that the South would stand out against it—the South which now wants before everything else *a Democratic candidate for President who can be elected?* Could even Mr. Bryan, who swears by and lives upon 'regularity,' refuse to support the candidate of a reunited party?

"With the logic of the situation calling for a candidate who is the complete antithesis of Roosevelt—who is mature, experienced, serious, deliberate, conservative, wise, with equal courage and even greater firmness—a Democrat who is a sufficient platform in himself and who will be removed by age and service from the possibility of another election—who could so entirely meet these conditions as Grover Cleveland?

"If the Democratic party and the independent voters need and want and call Mr. Cleveland in these circumstances and in this way, it would not be in human nature and a patriotic heart to decline the summons."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT the gait we are going that canal should be finished by the end of next week.—*The Houston Post.*

IT is preposterous for the Moros of Jolo to want to set up a government of their own, as they have no canal to sell.—*The Chicago News.*

WE can imagine how the very idea of General Wood sanctioning gambling must have shocked that dear Major Rathbone.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MRS. NATION should understand that no fussy old woman will be permitted to address the Senate unless she is a member of that body.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SPANISH Treasury has a surplus this year of $60,000,000. Biggest ever known. That shows Spain the difference between running an empire and attending to business at home.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

WASHINGTON was congratulating himself. "Yes," he said, "I am first in peace and first in war. You see, I got in before they had a chance to promote Leonard Wood over me."—*The New York Sun.*

CONSIDERABLE diversity is observable among our contemporaries in calling the people of Panama. Panamaians, Panamanians, Panamists, and Panamese. But the people of Panama will agree that the proper name for the United States is Panamamma.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

REDUCING THE MARKET VALUE OF THE STATUARY.
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE WORLD'S OUTPUT OF BOOKS.

PAUL OTLET, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 works, and the number of periodicals at between 15,000,000 and 18,000,000. The same authority adopts 200,000 as the yearly average of books published during the past few years. But, as is pointed out by Mr. A. Growoll, the editor of *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York), such vast computations must necessarily be based very largely on guesswork. A study of this and similar authorities, he declares, "leaves the conviction that for the average reader much very interesting information may be gleaned from the material which as yet does not satisfy enthusiastic experts." He continues (in the New York *Independent*, November 19):

"The following table shows the yearly output as it has been compiled for the larger countries. Where blanks take the place of figures the information gained was not in any sense trustworthy.

	Year.	Books and pamphlets.	Year.	News-papers and peri-odicals.
Germany	1902	26,906	1902	8,049
Japan	1899	21,255	1899	978
Russia	1895	17,895	1900	1,000
France	1902	12 199	1901	6,681
Italy	1900	9,975	1900	2,757
United States	1902	7,833	1900	21,000
British India	1891	7,700	1899	1,000
Great Britain	1902	7,381	1902	4,943
Austro-Hungary	1899	5,000	1901	2,958
Holland	1901	2,837	1898	980
Belgium	1901	2,688	1899	956
Rumania	1901	1,739	1901	320
Sweden	1900	1,683	1896	350
Switzerland	1900	1,500	1902	1,005
Denmark	1901	1,249	1896	230
Spain and Portugal	1897	1,200	1900	1,430
Turkey	1890	940	1892	300
Argentine Republic	1886	716	1886	716
Norway	1901	540	1900	450
Canada	1893	449	1893	900
Chile	1891	385	1896	310
Egypt	1898	160	1903	120
Iceland	1899	146	....	....
African countries	....	....	1892	190
Australia	....	....	1903	1,000
Brazil	....	....	1902	300
Bulgaria	....	....	1897	89
China	....	....	1902	28
Ecuador	....	....	1894	38
Finland	....	....	1901	203
Greece	....	....	1895	131
Mexico	....	....	1892	307
Persia	....	....	1892	12
Servia	....	....	1897	78
Siberia	....	....	1893	24
		132,376		58,794"

Professor Otlet estimates that since the introduction of printing the following percentage of different classifications of subject-matter has held good:

Law and Sociology	25.42
Literature	20.46
Applied Science	12.18
History, Geography	11.44
Theology, Religion, Speculation	10.00
Miscellaneous and Bibliography	9.00
Philology and Languages	4.08
Natural Sciences	3.44
Art	2.62
Philosophy	1.36

As detailed statistics are only partly available, this must be regarded as "an approximate estimate," in Mr. Growoll's opinion. He continues:

"In point of number of output, Germany and German Austria collectively yearly lead the world. Then follow France, Italy, England, the United States, and the Netherlands. In speaking of classification and comparative mental value of publications, Russia and the Oriental countries are not taken into present consideration.

"In creative works England leads the world, having by far the largest output of novels, romances, and works of pure imagination. In Germany educational works, theological works, and books for the young predominate. The largest number of historical works appear in France, and Italy leads in religious publications. The largest number of books published in the United States fall in the department of fiction, but works of fiction are generally duplicated in the English and American statistics, as novels of merit written in the English language almost invariably appear on both sides of the Atlantic."

Professor Otlet's figures show that at the present rate of publication the average of books produced to every million inhabitants is as follows:

German Empire	354
France	344
Switzerland	338
Belgium	337
Italy	309
Sweden	300
Norway	262
Great Britain	175
Russia	85
United States	81
Spain	66

While it appears that Germany leads the world in book-production, it is also evident that the greatest number of periodicals are printed in this country. "Germany is the land of thinkers, the United States is the land of readers." Mr. Growoll says in conclusion:

"The vast distances of our country and the constant travel that has built up the far-reaching interests of our commerce have led to the American habit of newspaper and magazine reading. Everybody reads every minute, and everybody reads his own paper that embodies his special views of politics or religion, or deals with the subject from which he procures his means of support. Everything is wanted as soon as it is known, and the most valuable contributions to knowledge on all subjects generally appear first in the periodical literature, that has been conceded by many publishers to be far more profitable than books.

"The vast literary production of the world has naturally led to the growth of various manufactures that have made important changes in the economic conditions of many countries. The manufacture of paper has become an industry of enormous importance, as has also the manufacture of type and the various inventions that have taken the place of type. The manufacture of books and periodicals, their sale and circulation, employ great armies of men and women, and certainly in material ways the world is benefited by its fabulous book production. . . . . .

"All the world takes pride in increase; but in the matter of mental production quantity does not necessarily make for the highest results. The great increase in useful, technical, and educational literature serves an important temporary purpose; but it would be well for the civilized world to call a halt on the phenomenal output of mediocre books that can have no lasting influence on the true culture of the world, from which must come at last the true freedom and universal peace."

OPENING OF THE GRAND-OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE first season of grand-opera under the management of Mr. Heinrich Conried opened on November 23 with a performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto." The occasion is declared to have been one of exceptional brilliancy. "Everything was all that the most excited fancy, long kept on edge by managerial promise and description, could have painted it," says *The Tribune*. The following account of the first-night performance is taken from *The Times*:

"Whether or not there is any significance to be put upon the opening of the season with a work that has been so far outgrown by the public taste as 'Rigoletto' is not now to be determined. The opera did not greatly matter. Its performance was in every way superb. It signalized the first appearance of one of the most important of Mr. Conried's new artists, one upon whom much will depend during the coming season—Enrico Caruso, who took the part of the Duke. He made a highly favorable impression, and he went far to substantiate the reputation that had preceded him to this country. He is an Italian in all his fiber, and his singing and acting are characteristic of what Italy now affords in those

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PROMINENT FIGURES IN THIS SEASON'S OPERA.

arts. His voice is purely a tenor in its quality, of high range, and of large power, but inclined to take on the 'white' quality in its upper ranges when he lets it forth. In mezzo voice it has expressiveness and flexibility, and when so used its beauty is most apparent. Mr. Caruso appeared last evening capable of intelligence and of passion in both his singing and his acting, and gave reason to believe in his value as an acquisition to the company.

"The other chief members of the cast were those that have appeared in last season's performances of the opera. Mme. Sembrich was the Gilda, and her incomparable vocalism, and her brilliant impersonation, that filled even that operatic lay figure with life and human interest, were, notwithstanding the interest aroused by the newcomer, the central point of the performance. The sinister power and tragic intensity of Mr. Scotti's Rigoletto are familiar to this public. Some of his unfortunate tendencies in the matter of tone production are as much in evidence as ever, and there were moments last evening when his voice was not absolutely in tune. But he conveys the accents of tragedy through it, and his impersonation was a remarkably finished and impressive piece of work. Mr. Journet was the Sparafucile, and Mme. Louise Homer the Maddalena. Mme. Bauermeister returned after her absence apparently unassailed by the tooth of time in the interval.

"The new conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna, directed the performance unseen, but clearly holding a firm hand upon it. It was indeed in most respects an admirable and a brilliant one. There were evidences of the new *régime* in the lighting effects, which were managed with intelligence; and the new stage setting in the second act was a good, tho, it must be confessed, not a remarkable specimen of scenic art. The audience was most friendly in its greeting of the artists; but much more enthusiastic scenes have been enacted in the past in the Opera House."

The operas promised for the coming season include: "Les Huguenots," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Aïda," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Don Giovanni," and "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Il Barbiere," "Carmen," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "La Bohème," "Tosca," and all the Wagner operas, except "The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," and "Die Feen." Four novelties are offered: Ponchielli's "Giaconda," Maillart's "Les Dragons de Villars," Boieldieu's "La Dame Blanche," and Smetana's "Bartered Bride."

A large number of new singers have been engaged by Mr. Conried, and unusual interest attaches to their various *débuts*. Says *The Commercial Advertiser*:

"At the head of the list stand two famous names, those of Enrico Caruso and Aino Ackté, neither of whom has ever been heard in this country [before the present season]. Caruso is a tenor, perhaps the greatest singer Italy has to-day. He is a young man of thirty, and has been an opera singer only for five years, his *début* having been made in 1898 at the Lyric in Milan. There was little climbing for him to do, for success was his immediate reward. He became famous first in his native country and then in Russia, where he put out of joint the nose of the veteran Massini.

"Ackté has for several years past been the principal soprano of the Paris Opéra. She is a Finn and a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire. She was to have created Brünnhilde in 'Siegfried' at

the Paris Opéra, but was unable to do so on account of illness. To her will fall such parts as Marguerite, Juliette, and Michaela, and it is likely that she will also sing Elsa and Elizabeth. Olive Fremstad and Edith Walker are two new contraltos. Both are Americans, and Miss Fremstad as a very young woman sang small parts in Mrs. Thurber's National Opera Company. Miss Walker has for several years been the principal contralto in Vienna, where she is a great favorite. Miss Fremstad is the principal contralto in Munich, and has sung with success in Baireuth and London.

"Two other tenors will be Franz Naval, of Vienna, who will sing lyric rôles, and Ernst Kraus, of Berlin. Kraus is well known here, having for several seasons been a member of the Damrosch Opera Company. Otto Göritz is a new baritone who comes from Hamburg.

"Mr. Conried promises two distinct changes in policy. One is efficient stage management, and for this purpose he has brought to this country Anton Fuchs, who has been identified with the magnificent productions which have marked von Possart's administration at Munich. The other is a ballet worthy of the name. Two new premières have come to this country, Bianca Froelich and Enrica Varasi, both of them well known as dancers in Europe."

THE POET IN MODERN LIFE.

MR. BLISS CARMAN has recently declared that there probably never was a time when poetry was held in less esteem than at present. In fact, he says, "there is such an incongruity between our traditional idea of the poet and our daily experience of modern life that we can hardly reconcile the two; and our conception of the poet in modern life is pretty sure, for that reason, to be either comic or tragic. . . . The typical poet is out of date; and the poet of the times is slow to arrive."

The same writer divides the great poets of the world into two groups—the religious poets and the dramatic poets—those "who were inspired by the moral temper of their time," and those "who devoted themselves to the entertainment of their fellows." Into the first category fall David, Isaiah, Job, Dante, Milton, Shelley, Wordsworth, Emerson; into the second, Homer, Vergil, Chaucer, Shakespeare. There are certain fundamental qualities, Mr. Carman insists, which are inherent in all great poetry: it must "offer us some delightful counterfeit likeness of our life for our entertainment"; it must "satisfy our intellectual need for truth"; and, finally, it must "supply us with spiritual reenforcement and consolation." Bearing in mind the possibilities of poetry, what shall be said of its condition and scope to-day? Mr. Carman writes (in *The Reader*, November):

"We have wealth, we have leisure, we have great prosperity, we have peace, we have widespread intelligence, we have freedom of thought and conscience. All these things, it has always been supposed, go to make up a state of society in which the fine arts can flourish. Why do they not flourish here and now? Why have we no poets whose ability and influence are of national concern?

"Because with all our comforts, all our delightful luxuries, all our intellectual alertness, we are steadily losing our moral ideas, steadily suffering a spiritual deterioration. Anglo-Saxon civilization, to speak of no other, has become a humiliating and unscrupulous game. Our fathers and grandfathers cared for many ideals, for honor, for honesty, for patriotism, for culture, for high breeding, for nobility of character and unselfishness of purpose. We care for none of these things. They have gone out of fashion. We care only for wealth, and respect only those relentless and barbarous traits of character by which it is attained. . . . Modern life—that is to say, the year 1903 with its ambitions and triumphs—may seem a very comfortable and delightful age to be alive in, with its immense labor-saving facilities and its many diversions. One does not wonder that people give themselves so unsparingly to the securing of those diversions and luxuries. Yet from another viewpoint one can not but be amazed at the shortsightedness of men which allows them to spend laborious lives in preparing to live. One can not but recognize the shameless materialism of the age, its brutal selfishness, ignoble avarice and utter disregard of all the generous ideals of the spirit. We have gained the whole word, but in doing it we have lost our own soul."

Mr. Carman goes on to estimate the work of five leading poets of the past generation. He pays a tribute to the genius of William Morris, but declares that he was "little better than a medieval visitor among us," and that his noblest ideals seem, therefore, "quixotic and ineffective." Tennyson, we are told, "brooded upon modern life, yet held himself aloof from participating in it"; while Browning "loved life well and partook of its good things without attempting to address himself directly to its needs." Rossetti "was a recluse and belonged to no age." Matthew Arnold "belonged so exclusively to his age that his time was never his own." The representative modern poet, Mr. Carman suggests, would have some of the characteristics of all these men. "He should have all of Matthew Arnold's insight into the trend of social events, all of the sympathy of William Morris, all of the large poise and self-possession of Tennyson. Most of all, perhaps, he would resemble Browning in philosophic power combined with a vigorous love of life." We quote further:

"Among poets more strictly contemporary than these there are two of marked popularity and preeminent achievement, whose position entitles them to be considered more or less typical in modern life. Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. James Whitcomb Riley are perhaps the only English-speaking poets of the day who can command a respectful hearing. Others may be listened to by a few hundred admirers, but these men, when they speak, address an attentive audience, commensurate with their brilliant powers. They are not only read, but beloved; and their influence is undoubted. And our ideal modern poet, when he makes his appearance, if he is to inherit some of the traits of the greater Victorians, should also possess some of the qualities of our distinguished friends who have written 'The Seven Seas' and 'Poems Here at Home.' He should have Mr. Kipling's capacity for perceiving romance in the midst of the seemingly commonplace, and Mr. Riley's untarnished spirit of kindliness toward this great, foolish, distracted world. He would be tolerant and intensely human as they are, he would love his age as they do, but at the same time, if such a thing were not impossible, he would be horrified at the consuming greed which is the ruling passion in modern life, and he would be unconquerably possessed by a love of justice and goodness nowhere paramount in the poetry of the day."

In brief, the modern poet, when he comes, is to "show us how to regain our spiritual manhood."

"He is to show us how to make use of our wealth, how to turn our immense resources to some reasonable account. He must not be a mere detractor of his time, peevish and sour. He must love his age, with all its immense folly and pitiable sordidness; and because of his love and sympathy he must desire to reestablish for it those moral ideals which it has lost."

THE GERMANIC MUSEUM AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

"THE establishment of a Germanic museum as a part of this renowned American university," said the Hon. Carl Schurz at the formal opening of the new Harvard Museum a few days ago, "signifies more than a mere collection and exhibition of things historically and artistically remarkable. It is an offspring of the tendency, growing and spreading among civilized nations, to recognize the community between them of thought, of intellectual achievement, of moral endeavor, and of ideal aspirations." Sentiments of a similar kind were voiced in speeches made by Professor von Jagemann; President Eliot; Professor Kuno Francke, the curator of the Museum; and Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, representing Emperor William and the German embassy at Washington. The last-named gentleman, in presenting the Kaiser's gift of reproductions of German sculptural monuments, from the eleventh to the eighteenth century, announced two other gifts. The first is contributed by a committee of eminent Germans who met in Berlin at the time of Prince Henry's visit to this country with the idea of supplementing the Kaiser's donation with a gift from the German people. It consists of examples

of the silver- and gold-smithing of Germany from the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth century. The second gift is one of 10,000 books on the history of German civilization, which Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge makes as a memorial to the visit of Prince Henry to the University in 1902.

The scope of the new museum is strikingly indicated in the following quotation from Professor Francke's speech, which is printed in the Boston *Transcript:*

"This museum, it seems to me, is destined to form a bond of union between the various studies relating to different phases of national life. Modern scholarship suffers from overspecialization. . . . This museum, I trust, will help to counteract this narrow specialization, by becoming a meeting-ground for the art student and the philologist, the student of political as well as of literary history. It is not to set up a new specialty; it is to embrace national civilization as a whole by bringing before our eyes the outward forms of this civilization in its successive stages. How the lake-dwellers lived in prehistoric Switzerland; what kinds of armaments and household utensils were used by the Germanic tribes of the era of the migrations; in what kind of boats the Anglo-Saxons and the Norsemen crossed the seas; how they buried their dead; what were the types of the Anglo-Saxon, the Scandinavian, the Frankish, the Bavarian, the Swabian farm-house; what was the development of religious sculpture in Germany during the Middle Ages: what was the scheme and the development of the medieval castle; what was the architectural character of the German city in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, its fortifications, its public buildings, its private houses; what was the stage of the miracle-plays and moralities; what was the development of book-printing; what was the Wittenberg of Luther's time, the Weimar of Goethe's—these are some of the sights which our Museum will offer, and in a small way already offers, partly through models and photographs, but largely through plaster casts and other full-size reproductions of the original works of art and industry."

INTERIOR OF THE GERMANIC MUSEUM, SHOWING THE KAISER'S GIFT OF SCULPTURAL MONUMENTS.

The Chicago *Tribune* sets special importance on the newly announced gift of reproductions of silver and gold ware:

"When the revival of the art and literature of antiquity was in its vitalizing period, goldsmithing was the almost universal apprenticeship of the artistic career. In the goldsmith's or silversmith's shop many of the masters of the late middle age and the renascence acquired and illustrated the skill which assured their renown. To show how extensively true this rule was it is enough to mention Albert Dürer, Ghiberti, who designed the bronze gates which Michelangelo declared worthy to be the gates of Paradise; Brunelleschi, and Donatello, who may be justly described in sculpture as Dante described Aristotle in philosophy, 'the master of those that know.'

"Study of the Germanic museum at Cambridge will become a regular part of the technical course by which future American sculptors, painters, and decorators will be educated. Artist artisanship declined throughout the world with the arrival of the era of machinery. For a quarter-century the reaction has been painfully setting in. It is retarded by lack of convincing examples, especially in England and the United States. The Germanic gift to Harvard is, therefore, a substantial contribution alike to American culture and American craftsmanship. By such bonds as these are nations more gently but more firmly bound in love and peace than by the perishable instruments of diplomacy."

A NOVELIST'S VIEW OF THE STAGE.

MR. BOOTH TARKINGTON, the well-known novelist, recently visited London, and is impressed by the fact that "the most conspicuous English playwrights are more and more possessed by a feeling that all types and situations have been exhausted." "It is as if they believed it impossible to be original in the old way," he says, "and were impelled by the necessity to be original in a new way. More and more, therefore, their comedies are disturbed by interpolations of farce, satire, or allegory, often delicious in themselves and possibly valuable, too, as indicative of a transition stage, but a grief to the unjaded." Mr. Tarkington continues (in *Harper's Weekly*, November 21):

"I do not think that such American playwrights as Mr. Augustus Thomas, for instance, feel a like exhaustion of types and situations. Some of our 'typical' characters have been exhausted, thank heaven! The 'Western millionaire' (with daughter), and the New York banker (with niece), and the silver king, and the bowie-knife cowboy, and the dashing Southerner, and the politician with silk hat and lambrequin mustache—we go to see them no more.

"There are those, however, who believe that actual types are never to be exhausted; that even in the case of an old type a new view of him is always possible; and that an old type very truthfully treated is not so much rejuvenated as actually new. We had been seeing Southwestern sheriffs in dramas for years, but when Mr. Thomas and Mr. Goodwin gave us the real sheriff in 'In Missouri,' we were sure we had never seen him before—except in Missouri.

"If there is an obvious distinction between the better English companies and the better American, it is that usually the former exhibit a greater general excellence of cast.

"Perhaps that is not so much the fault of our actors as of a system we have come to labor under. Many of our 'stars' find the footing insecure a few steps in any direction from the center. The brief scenes (which grow shorter and shorter) in which the 'star' does not appear, are hurried over inconsequently; the great one is also very often given all the 'good lines'—the sense of the play being sometimes mutilated for that purpose—and when he isn't given them, he takes them.

"Americans seem to have a more vehement interest in the personality of the player. When they go to see a play in which Miss Marlowe appears, they want to see a lot of Miss Marlowe. They want her on the stage all the time; they want to hear her voice. It is she they are interested in much more than in the character she is presenting. Their interest in the latter is mainly in seeing what Miss Marlowe does with the character, not in what the character will prove itself to be.

"I believe the most ardent American patriot might be brought to suspect that England possesses more actors of distinguished merit than we have at home; but however that may be, our appreciation of fine English acting is not tempered by our loss in such useless comparisons, as the happily protracted visits of many English companies in the United States must testify."

Mr. Tarkington has a word to say, in conclusion, regarding the endings of plays. "Probably people who care for art only," he remarks, "might hold such a creed to be of a noxious earthiness; but, speaking as a human being, I do believe that all plays, whether concluding 'happily' or 'unhappily,' should end wholesomely. I mean the difference in feeling between Mr. Barrie's or Mr. Shaw's or Mr. Pinero's conclusions and d'Annunzio's."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE BACK TRACKS OF EVOLUTION.

THOSE curious and not infrequent instances in which ancestral traits crop out in plant or animal have been noted as studied by many naturalists. Sometimes they amount almost to the substitution of regression for progress, and seem to form distinct exceptions to the usual law of orderly development in the organic world. In an article contributed to the *Review Scientifique*, M. Étienne Rabaud maintains that in these occasional backward leaps, to which biologists have given the name of "atavism," evolution is by no means stultifying itself, or even yielding for the moment to some opposing and mysterious tendency, but is obeying strictly its own laws. He defines atavism as the reproduction, in an individual or a group, of characters not possessed by their immediate relatives, but by their ancestors, direct or collateral. This simple definition, we are told, embraces the half of biology. M. Rabaud continues:

"An organic form progresses or regresses. If it regresses, it inevitably assumes an ancestral form, and it assumes it because this ancestral form has existed. Regression in an organism is a tendency, a natural aptitude, however long the interruption of specific resemblance may last.

"This is the whole question and the whole explanation.

"What are the proofs of atavism? They are abundant. Is not microcephaly [abnormal smallness of head] the return of the brain to the simple formation of ancestral man? Is not polydactylism the production of one or several supplementary fingers in memory of the numerous swimming rays of the fishes? Is not polymastia a regressive form, since mammals inferior to man have several pairs of breasts? Is not the trilocular heart found in reptiles?

"And how shall we explain, except by atavism, the existence of alternate anomalies—the fact that descendants do not always inherit an anomaly from their immediate progenitors, but, on the contrary, possess some different anomaly that was present in distant ancestors? From one generation to another anomalies succeed without resemblance; but at the end of a certain time the initial anomaly reappears and the series begins in more or less complete fashion. . . . . .

"To sum up, the proofs of these returns to ancestral form are various, sometimes among monstrosities, sometimes among normal creatures. Probably there is not a family in which we do not find one of these singular cases of physical constitution or moral state whose model is to be sought among relatively distant progenitors, direct or collateral."

To what are we to attribute this frequent reversion to an earlier type? Naturalists, following the example of Darwin, have generally assumed a more or less mysterious tendency inherent in organic forms to return on the path of evolution as a locomotive on an up-grade might run backward if its steam should give out. M. Étienne Rabaud believes that this is a mistake, and that such a doctrine negatives the whole theory of evolution. He cites case after case of "atavism," and believes that he is able to show in each that it is due merely to adaptation; the environment in some way or degree has become primitive again, and the organism in adapting itself to the changed conditions naturally goes back to its own primitive form. In asserting this, the writer would not, he warns us, lay too much stress on the influence of the surroundings. He says:

"Let us not believe that environment is everything—that is molds to suit itself any kind of protoplasm. Let us not oppose to the omnipotence of the ancestral organism the omnipotence of present conditions. Let us keep from an exaggeration that would be an absurdity. We are confronted by two orders of things—living substance and external factors. They influence each other reciprocally, and both are indissolubly connected. Separately they are nothing. It is their union that gives them power.

"As for 'atavistic force' or 'reversive aptitude,' I find in it only a phrase on which a whole theory has been founded. . . . Certainly we do not know all about it. We can not definitely solve all questions. Let us keep the word 'atavism' in our vocabulary, but on the condition that it shall indicate the present phenomena of adaptation, evolutionary phenomena in the real sense of the word, that consist of a formal resemblance to certain dispositions long since extinct. Doubtless a given protoplasmic form is bound to an antecedent form, since the former results from the actions and reactions of the latter with external agents. Doubtless also the succession of forms from the most ancient down to the present is uninterrupted. But from this connection it does not follow that the initial form persists in a latent state, hiding itself in the infinity of forms that are substituted for it. The initial form has disappeared in the series of successive adaptations provoked by the infinite alterations of present conditions, and if some day a form comparable with that at the starting-point should appear, we need not think that the organism has returned to this starting-point, nor that it has been attracted by it. What we observe is an analogy, not an identity. The present form would have been able to appear even if the similar ancestral form had not existed, just as all the well-known adaptive forms are produced. These are the logical and continuous development due to successive actions and reactions. If we connect them with the past, it is only by the method of development. Nothing authorizes us to assert the existence of any other bond, and, therefore, we can not allow the strange conception of atavistic force that now tends to dominate the transformist theory. This conception is the negation of transformism. . . . It is, if I mistake not, in a weakened and modernized form, the offensive recrudescence of the old doctrine of the fixity of species."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWER EXERTED IN FLIGHT.

WE recently quoted in this department the statement of a contributor to *The Scientific American* that the power necessary for flight has been greatly overstated by authorities on the subject, because their formulæ, applied to bird-flight, would indicate the exertion of an absurd amount of strength by birds. In the same paper (November 21) another correspondent, A. A. Merril, while admitting these facts, gives another explanation of them. He says:

"It is evident that the fallacy here comes from failing to recognize that it is the speed relative to the air, not the earth, which determines the power spent, and there is no evidence in existence, so far as I know, that any bird can travel at 80 miles per hour relative to the air. . . . The logical conclusion is that a bird traveling at this speed relative to the earth is taking advantage of a strong *wind* going in his direction. Birds rise to heights to find such a wind, not to get in a rarer atmosphere.

"The power necessary can be found by experiment; but this, while it means that this power is necessary for flight, does not mean that the bird itself must expend this power. A vulture can fly for hours in the air when we know that the power to do this can not possibly reside in his muscles; he extracts it from the wind. . . . . .

"To say that flight is accomplished with the expenditure of very little power by the bird is one thing; but to say that the phenomena of flight *require* the expenditure of but little power is similar to saying that it requires the expenditure of no power to drive a cable-car because, forsooth, there is no motor in the car. The power to sustain any body in the air can be accurately figured; and to fly without that body expending that amount of energy simply means that the body must in some way extract the difference from the wind. If one is to depend entirely upon internal power, the internal power required is great; but if one is skilful enough to draw power from the wind, the internal power required may be reduced to any amount, depending entirely upon skill and local conditions. . . . . .

"The reason there is so much dispute over this question is because the ability to extract this power is entirely dependent upon local conditions, and local conditions vary for different observers. The power necessary for flight can be computed from experiments, but the question of how much of this power it is necessary to *carry with us* will depend upon our skill in guiding the machine and the local conditions. It takes much more power to travel in the air than on land, altho that power need not reside in the thing traveling. It takes more power to travel in the water than on land, altho in the case of the sailboat *no* power need reside in the boat.

"The lesson to be learned is that skill is the first thing to be

gained, for with this the amount of power that must be carried in the machine can be greatly reduced; but this does not in the least affect the fact that the phenomena of flight do require the expenditure of more power, regardless of the source from which it is drawn, than either travel in water or on land."

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR.

THAT real camphor is now being made near New York by chemical synthesis, and that this new branch of industry promises important commercial, results is asserted by A. F. Collins in *The Scientific American* (November 21). Owing to the uncertain supply of natural camphor, chemists have long been endeavoring to make this substance by chemical alteration of some allied natural product, but only recently with any degree of success. Says Mr. Collins:

"The discovery was made during the course of some experiments in the synthetic formation of one of the essential oils, when in the product obtained a slight odor of camphor was detected. This hint was followed by the most painstaking and persistent care, but month after month went by before any actual camphor was obtained."

The natural product that forms the starting-point of the new chemical process is turpentine, by the distillation of which, with oxalic acid, two products are formed, both of which can easily be converted by the action of alkalies into camphor. Says the writer:

"The only chemical difference between turpentine and camphor is one atom of oxygen. Turpentine is derived from the pine-tree very much as sap is obtained from the maple. It is, in fact, pine sap distilled and purified. In this state it is found to consist of ten atoms of carbon united with sixteen atoms of hydrogen, and the distilled juice of the pine-tree and the distillate from the wood of the camphor-tree differ only by the addition of one atom of oxygen to the latter. . . . . .

"After nearly two years of experimental research in the laboratory, the process gave such promise of practical results that it was decided to construct and operate a small commercial plant, and this was carried out at the Ampere Company's development station at Niagara Falls. A small equipment capable of producing in the neighborhood of one hundred pounds of camphor a day was constructed and operated for almost a year, and from the data thus obtained the present manufacturing plant was designed, built, and operated. . . . The yield of camphor by this process is from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the weight of turpentine used. In addition to camphor, there are a number of light oils produced in the process, which are also found in nature—namely, dipentine, oil of lemon, oil of lime, and a number of other natural terpenes and essential oils. The process of synthetically producing camphor takes about fifteen hours."

After describing the recent rise in the price of natural camphor from 43 to 60 cents a pound, due to the establishing of a monopoly by the Japanese in Formosa, Mr. Collins concludes:

"It is not generally known that only about one-fourth of the total amount of camphor consumed in this country is used in medicine; the remaining three-fourths is consumed in the arts, being largely employed in the manufacture of artificial leather, in celluloid, in guncotton, in photo-films, etc. Artificially produced camphor, or synthetic camphor, for it is in no sense artificial, nor different from the natural wood-product, promises to reduce the price of this important drug at least to some extent, and to be a wholesome competitor of the Japanese monopoly in the markets of the world."

MAGNETIC STORMS AND SUN-SPOTS.

WHAT is known to physicists as a "magnetic storm," consisting of a sudden appearance of abnormal electric currents in the earth, the deviation of compass-needles, and the disturbance of telegraph and telephone lines, occurred throughout a large part of the world on October 31 last. In many places it was accompanied by brilliant auroral displays. Such electromagnetic disturbances are well known to meteorologists, but their causes are yet imperfectly known, altho it is believed that their origin is in some way connected with increased solar activity. Says an editorial writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 7):

SUN-SPOTS, PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY, —From *The American Inventor* (Washington).

"The great earth-currents seem to be connected with manifestations of activity on the sun's surface. They appear especially at epochs of maximum sun-spots. We are now entering upon one of these periods, which occur every eleven years, and during which earth-currents are always rather powerful, without generally attaining the intensity of the recent manifestation.

"We notice them especially when there are great displays of the aurora borealis, and especially in the region where these are visible. . . . But what is the cause of the sun-spots? What is that of the auroras? We do not know, altho there are plenty of theories. Their multiplicity is perhaps the best proof of our ignorance.

"Great terrestrial cataclysms may also cause such manifestations. The eruption of Krakatoa was followed or accompanied by a violent appearance of earth-currents. . . . . .

"Auroras and earth-currents have a common origin in solar activity, and the recent outbreak furnishes an additional proof of this. A group of spots is at this moment on the central meridian of the sun. . . . The Abbé Moreaux, who has made a special study of these phenomena, had predicted a perturbation for the end of October, and his prediction has been verified with a precision that does him honor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Aeronautical Record.—The record for dirigible balloons is now held by the Lebaudy air-ship, which on November 12 covered the forty-six miles between Moisson and the Champ de Mars, Paris, in one hour and forty-one minutes. The average speed was about 27¼ miles an hour, and the maximum altitude reached 984 feet, which is explained by the fact that the balloon started in a rain and was lightened when it dried off. M. Juchmes, the aeronaut who steered the balloon, had this to say about the trip, according to *The Scientific American*:

"I left with Rey, my machinist, and one hundred and twenty kilograms of ballast. I did not take more, as the heavy rain had weighted the air-ship to the extent of ninety kilograms. The screws were turning at the rate of eight hundred revolutions per minute. We went in the direction of Saint-Martin-la-Garenne, Dennemont, Gassicourt, and Mantes, entering the town from the western side, making the tour of the cathedral, passing over Limay and returning to the railway station of Mantes.

"At this point, the wind becoming stronger, at a height of two

hundred and fifty meters, I increased the revolutions of the screw to one thousand a minute. I thus easily moved against the wind, and steered for the Château de Rosny. On arriving above the park I maneuvered the air-ship in every direction. It obeyed its helm perfectly. Then I steered for the balloon-shed at Moisson. The landing took place just before the door. The air-ship was put into the shed without any trouble."

Since this account was written, this balloon has met with a mishap through a collision with the branches of a tree in Paris. The two members of the "crew" escaped with their lives, but the balloon was badly damaged.

POWER TRANSMISSION BY MANILA ROPE.

MANY new factory plants are discarding belting altogether and using instead "drives" of Manila rope, so we are told by a writer in *Popular Mechanics*. For this purpose the unusual length and strength of the Manila fiber make it peculiarly suited. Says the author:

"Acquisition of the Philippine Islands and the consequent increased traffic in Manila rope have brought that commodity into a commercial prominence few ever dreamed it would attain. It is causing Manila rope to supplant belting as a means of power transmission in many of the new mills and factories throughout America, and the manufacture of transmission ropes has suddenly sprung into such importance as to be classed among the greatest industes of their country. . . . The fiber [of Manila hemp] usually varies in length from 6 to 12 feet, but in some leaves attains a length of 18 feet. Its tensile strength surpasses that of any other fiber known to man. Official tests at Watertown, Mass., have proved its strength to be in excess of 50,000 pounds per square inch.

Two-inch diameter rope, 2,500 feet long without a splice.

—From *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

"Of course there are other materials used in manufacturing ropes for transmission purposes, but none of such general utility as the Manila fiber that comes from the far-off Philippines. The other materials are steel or iron wire and cotton. Wire rope is well adapted for the transmission of large powers to great distances, as, for instance, in cable and inclined railways. Its rigidness, great weight, and rapid destruction, due to bending, however, unfit it for use in mill service, where the average speed of ropes is about 4,000 feet per minute. As the easiest way to break wire is by bending it, ropes made of it, by any method whatsoever, have proved unsatisfactory for drives of short centers and high velocity.

"Cotton ropes are advantageously used as bands or cords on the smaller machine appliances; the fiber, being softer and more flexible than Manila hemp, gives better results for small sheaves; but for large drives, where power transmitted is in considerable amount, cotton rope, as compared with Manila, is hardly to be considered. It is far less durable; it is injuriously affected by the weather, so that for exposed drives, paper-mill work, or use in water-wheel pits, it is almost worthless. It is difficult, if not impossible, to splice uniformly. Even the best quality of cotton rope is greatly inferior to the poorest Manila in strength, while for the transmission of equal powers the cost of cotton rope varies from one-third to one-half more than the best Manila. Manila fiber is causing America to become famous for making the finest transmission ropes in the world. The fiber is brought here in shiploads from Manila, and, after being made into rope at American manufactories, is shipped to England, France, South Africa, Australia, Japan, and other countries. England was in advance of America in successfully using rope-driving; but, since our superior access to Manila hemp, we now send rope-drives to England. . . . . .

"Satisfactory driving may be done when the distance between shafts is as great as 175 feet, without the aid of carrying-pulleys. The amount of power which may be transmitted is practically unlimited. There are several drives in this country which are transmitting from 3,000 to 4,000 horse-power with perfect satisfaction.

"The average life of rope on a properly designed drive is from eight to ten years, and during this time the only care it requires is correct splicing and a 'run' free from obstructions, for a properly constructed transmission-rope needs no external dressing whatsoever. The width of rim surface required in rope-drives is only from one-half to two-thirds that required for belting, varying with the size of rope used. . . . . .

"Rope-drives are noiseless—a fact due to the flexibility and lubrication of the rope, and to the air-passage in the groove, between it and the sheaves. This holds good for large as well as small drives, and where the bearings are properly cared for absolute silence is secured, tho horse-power in thousands is being transmitted and the ropes are traveling a mile a minute."

A DOZEN SOULS IN ONE BODY.

A CASE of so-called "multiple personality," remarkable for the large number of varying characters exhibited at different times by the subject, has recently been reported by Dr. Albert Wilson in *The Journal of Mental Science*. According to an abstract in *The Lancet* (November 14), the patient, a young girl, exhibited between her thirteenth and eighteenth year at least a dozen different "personalities," alternating or occurring at irregular intervals. The question always present in these cases—that of moral responsibility for acts done in such states of abnormal consciousness—seems to arise with particular force in this instance. Says the reviewer:

"At the age of twelve and one-half years the girl was attacked with influenza and cerebral meningitis lasting about six weeks. The multiplicity of personalities which she exhibited during her life began during this illness and in the following circumstances. In the third week of the illness she was delirious and maniacal and showed intense fear of imaginary snakes (visual hallucinations). . . . In the fifth week recovery set in and intelligence returned. In the sixth week there developed catalepsy and paraplegia [paralysis of the lower half of the body], and quite suddenly one day she developed into a different personality. Whilst in bed reading and playing with her dolls, she 'commenced to shake and clear a space around. Then she said, "It is coming," turned a somersault, and sat up in bed in this new personality.' Her manner was now childish and her words were clipped as in baby talk; she also used words wrongly, calling white, black; black, white; and red, green. In this state she had some conception of her normal self whom she called 'that person.' She always says she is 'very cross with that person for going and leaving her.' She has frequent cataleptic attacks while in this state, and is noisy and forward in manners, whereas in her normal state she is a modest and well-behaved child. Other personalities succeeded from time to time in the patient, and, as a rule, she gave herself a different name in each case. Thus her next personality (No. 3) was called by her 'Old Nick.' This new personality made its appearance on July 24, 1895, stayed till August 8, and then disappeared for a year, returning on July 12, 1896, when it continued for ten weeks. When in this personality the patient was able to read and to write and enjoyed good health, but displayed a very bad temper. When she returned to a normal state, she had no memory of events which had occurred to her in the 'Old Nick' stage. In the character of a fourth personality she was both deaf and dumb. The deaf-mute condition recurred five times, its last appearance being in August, 1895. It lasted a few days only. Other personalities were of varying character and duration; one of these was named by her 'good thing' or 'good creature' or 'pretty dear.' This was the most intelligent of the numerous personalities, and while in this stage she learned French. Another personality was characterized by imbecility, blindness, and paraplegia. 'The striking feature in this case was that when blind she could draw, while at no other period of her life, either normal or abnormal, had she any ability in drawing.' Moral delinquency was exhibited in another of her personalities. She was then violent and cruel, bullied her little sister, and on one occasion she would have pushed the latter into the fire if help had not arrived. When she grew up to be about sixteen

years of age, her normal personality had practically entirely vanished."

When seventeen years of age, says Dr. Wilson, she developed another personality in which she was self-willed, disobedient to her parents, and inclined to wantonness. In all, says Dr. Wilson, about a dozen different personalities, alternating or recurring at irregular intervals, constituted the total of her psychical life.

Philosophy of the Light Cure.—Some information on the method by which light operates in the cure of certain diseases has just been shown in England by the experiments of Barnard and Morgan, who have apparently succeeded in locating with great exactness the rays which have a distinctly bactericidal action, and to have proved that they are situated in the central part of the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum. Says a writer in *The Lancet:*

"It would appear, however, that bacteria are not killed when covered even by a thin layer of organic matter, such as a film of gelatin, and it would seem, therefore, that the beneficial action of light must be done to the reaction of the tissues, and not to the direct destruction of the bacteria. They have not succeeded in locating precisely the position in the spectrum of the rays which produce this tissue reaction, but they see reason to believe that they also are situated in the ultra-violet region. In this connection it may be interesting to note the successful results recently reported by Dr. Julius Baer, of Strassburg, in the treatment of smallpox by red light. The system was tried during an outbreak of smallpox in Strassburg. The method, which was suggested by Finsen in recent times, but which we know was used by the Arabian physicians and their followers in the Middle Ages, including John of Gaddesden in this country [England], consists in excluding ordinary daylight from the patient by red curtains or by nailing red material over the window. The theory is that the violet, and still more the ultra-violet, rays of the spectrum exert a chemical action upon the skin, promoting inflammation. By shutting off these chemical rays suppuration of the vesicles is avoided, and with it the secondary fever. . . . It appears that the patients bore the semi-darkness very well on the whole. Surrounding objects are easily visible when the eyes are accustomed to the light. Medical examinations were made by the aid of a candle or feeble light of any kind. The treatment once adopted should not be intermitted until the patients are convalescent."

Absorption of Odors by Grapes.—That grapes often absorb odors to the detriment of their own flavor as well as that of the wine made from them is asserted by a French agricultural paper quoted in *La Nature* (Paris, October 17). Says the latter journal:

"Every one knows, generally by experience, that milk has a deplorable tendency to absorb the odors of neighboring substances, and certain other liquids have a similar propensity, wine being certainly among the number. But it is not generally known that grapes absorb easily through their skin the odor given off by near-by objects, and that the same is true of the vine, which transmits to the grape perfumes that are often as disagreeable as they are pronounced. *The Journal of the Horticultural Society of Lower Alsace* has just published observations on this subject which it regards as absolutely accurate. At Geisenheim, for instance, grape-vines that had been held up by supports impregnated with creosote gave to the grapes a distinct taste of this substance, and the taste persisted in the wine made therefrom. Again, the odor of creosote (which is, it is true, a particularly intense one) was communicated to the grapes of a vineyard situated in the neighborhood of a factory where it was used in the treatment of railroad ties. Elsewhere proximity to the refuse from slaughter-houses determined in grapes the disagreeable odor of putrid flesh. There is also cited, as an example of this absorption of odors, the perfume of decayed sea-weed found in grapes and in the wine of certain regions of France; but we must not forget that in this case the vines are fertilized with these sea-weeds, and that it is certainly through the roots that the characteristic odor reaches the fruit. Several observers assert, however, that there is also absorption of the odors through the intermediary of the surrounding air."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Radium is Extracted.—In spite of the fact that radium has been so widely discussed, probably few people are acquainted with the method by which it is secured in the minute quantities that are as yet available. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician:*

"That the element is obtained from pitchblende is generally known, but some details of the exact process will be of interest. According to *The Lancet*, operations for the extraction are commenced by crushing the pitchblende, and then roasting the powder with carbonate of soda. After washing, the residue is treated with dilute sulfuric acid; then the sulfates are converted into carbonates by boiling with strong carbonate of soda. The residue contains radium sulfate, which is an exceedingly insoluble salt. The soluble sulfates are washed out, and the residue or insoluble portion is easily acted upon by hydrochloric acid, which takes out, among other things, polonium and actinium. Radium sulfate remains unattacked, associated with some barium sulfate. The sulfates are then converted into carbonates by treatment with a boiling strong solution of carbonate of soda. The carbonates of barium and radium are next dissolved in hydrochloric acid and precipitated again as sulfates by means of sulfuric acid. The sulfates are further purified and ultimately converted into chlorids, until about fifteen pounds of barium and radium chlorid are obtained by acting upon one ton of crushed pitchblende. Only a small fraction of this mixed chlorid is pure radium chlorid, which is finally separated from barium chlorid by crystallization, the crystals from the most radioactive of the solutions being selected. In this way the crystals ultimately obtained are relatively pure radium chlorid of a very high degree of radioactivity."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE problem of the small enlargement found on the olfactory nerve of carnivora and rodents has recently been solved by microscopic study by M. Joannes Chatin. "This enlargement," says *La Nature*, "is known as 'the bulb.' It does not constitute a simple swelling of the nerve, but it is a true ganglion, in which are found not only nerve-cells but also the cells called myelocytes, on whose presence M. Chatin particularly dwells. The existence of these cells in the olfactory bulb, in fact, shows that it corresponds to the deeper layers of the retina—an important analogy for the physiology of the sense-organs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE peculiar property of calcium carbid of rapidly developing acetylene gas when brought in contact with water has led to its utilization in Germany as an effective means for raising and sinking submarine-boats," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, October 24. "The boat is supplied with an ordinary gas-generator and a water-tank, whose contents serve as ballast. If the reservoirs (the tank and the reservoir of the generator) are filled with water the boat sinks. After the introduction of a carbid cartridge into the gas-generator the quantity of gas at once formed is sufficient to force the water through the lower pipe into the sea. After opening the cock in the connecting-pipe the gas enters the tank and fills it by forcing out the water. The apparatus is quite simple and works reliably, doing away with air- and water-pumps."

"THE action of the Government in awarding a contract for 6,000 tons of armor plate with a company that has not an armor-plate mill is indicative of the policy of the Administration to protect itself in future awards by stimulating competition," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "The Midvale people at Philadelphia have been bidders for government work for many years, but have been bowled out each time on account of not having facilities. The present requirements of the Government, however, are so large that it is found practicable and advisable to encourage the establishment of a third armor-plate works. Armor plate is promised in twenty months from the projected plant, and considering the character of construction necessary it will call for the expenditure of the highest type of American energy to meet the requirements."

THE remarkable preservative effects on eggs of silicate of soda is noted by a correspondent of *The Lancet*, which paper says: "Some months ago we referred to a statement which had been made that a chicken had been hatched from an egg which had then been preserved for twelve months. Our correspondent endeavored to hatch eggs which had been preserved for three months. This he entirely failed to do, but he found that the eggs, even when they had been incubated for over three weeks, remained perfectly fresh and could not be distinguished from recently laid eggs. He points out that if the preservative effect of the silicate of soda is due to the formation of an impermeable substance in the shell of the egg—and there seems no reason to doubt this explanation—then it can hardly be expected that the chick will develop unless some method is adopted in order again to render the shell permeable to air. Experiments in this direction would be of great interest."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN ATTACK UPON CHRISTIANITY IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE.

IN Germany there is generally at least one leading problem to vex the church at large. The Babel-Bibel controversy has dropped out of public prominence. Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe" and Harnack's "Essence of Christianity" have lost their vivid interest. The new problem is one presented in an official address delivered by Professor Ladenburg, of the University of Breslau. The professor spoke in his capacity as president of the National Society of Naturalists at the seventy-fifth convention of that body, held in Cassel, and his arguments lead to the conclusion that the researches of natural science have undone all the glories of Christian theology. The address is published in the Berlin *Reichsbote*, and may be summarized as follows:

Since the days of Columbus and Copernicus, of Kepler and Newton, no greater and more radical changes have been made in the thoughts of men than those effected by researches of the natural scientists in our own generation. The whole conception of creation, of its author, and of men, as developed from Biblical premises, has been shown to be the fantastic work of imagination. The church has instinctively felt that the whole trend of scientific research is fatal to its philosophy, and for this reason is on principle opposed to independent investigation. The Roman Catholic Church burned at the stake a Giordano Bruno and imprisoned a Galileo for their scientific opinions, and the Protestant Church, with its sterile dogmatism, has been equally hostile to the advance of science. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the natural sciences have step by step undermined the fundamental assumptions of theology. It is now almost an axiom that a miracle never did take place and never will take place. The supernatural is purely the product of a vivid imagination. Even if there is a God, He is not above His laws in nature. It is high time that we radically changed the whole character of modern culture and education, based as they are on Biblical premises. The study of the dead languages and of a subjective philosophy must give way to an investigation of the living truths of nature. Popular education must be established on the basis of a knowledge of the laws of nature. Modern biology, and especially the Darwinian theory, have entirely changed the old views that man is the center of creation, and that all things exist only for him. It is now even possible to trace back men and animals to a common ancestor, and it is accordingly just as rational to claim immortality for the latter as for the former. How ridiculous that the soul of a genius, who in his later years had entered upon his second childhood and whose soul was accordingly not worth preserving, should be regarded as immortal! And mankind can only progress by setting aside all ideas of the supernatural. The charge is frequently made against the natural sciences that they have robbed men of their ideals, and in the place of immortality and the hope of heaven, given only factories and the social evils. This charge is false; for just in proportion as men give up faith in the beyond will they labor for the good things of this earth. It is this aspect of things that awakens the feeling of fraternal love and cooperation among men, as is seen by the phenomenal blessings that resulted from the French Revolution. The keynote of modern thought must be the realization of the highest good that the earth affords.

This address has been discussed by all the leading periodicals of Germany. The convention that listened to it greeted it with vigorous applause, and the conservative papers can not suppress their amazement that in such a representative gathering there was not found one man who had the courage to protest in the name of Christianity against these radical utterances. The first reply of note has been published by Dr. A. Greve, of Sundershausen, in a special pamphlet. He argues (1) that what Ladenburg has put forward is nothing new, but in substance has been taught already by Haeckel and other Darwinians and materialists, and that the statements are merely words, with no proof back of them; (2) that the propositions are exceedingly superficial, and throughout demonstrate that the speaker is ignorant of leading theological and philosophical problems; (3) that the glorification of the Revolution of 1789 shows that these sentiments are the outcome of a blind hostility to Christianity and not the result of close and exact scholarly investigation.

The Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung* draws attention to the antecedents of this champion of radicalism. Ladenburg was born a Jew, and as such became a university professor in Kiel, and then in Breslau; but only a few years ago came to Leipsic for the special purpose of becoming a convert to Christianity and joining the Reformed Church. This journal says further:

"Such an attack is only to be compared in kind with those that the Apostle Paul was compelled to meet when former Jews considered it their privilege to utter their contemptuous criticisms of all that is cardinal truth in Christianity. Even in the circles of the natural scientists this attack has aroused a sharp protest. At the forty-seventh convention of the National Philological Association, held in Halle, Professor Dr. Cauer declared that such views only showed how superficially work is done by many representatives of the natural sciences, and that a book like Haeckel's 'Riddle of the Universe' is a childish production even from the standpoint of purely secular research."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "HOLY GHOST AND US" MOVEMENT.

DESPATCHES in the press have informed the public that the authorities of Durham, Me., are engaged in investigating the condition of the "Holy Ghost and Us" movement at Shiloh. The leader of this new sect, the Rev. F. W. Sandford, has received a good deal of advertising for several years past, through sensational accounts of "money-raising" under his spell, and of the queer doings of his devotees. Sixty members of the community were recently expelled, and the Rev. N. H. Harriman, of Boston, who abandoned the movement about a year ago, has furnished the Portland *Press* with most damaging accounts of prevailing methods at Shiloh. "Terror is at the bottom of all the Shiloh loyalty," he declares; and "this terror is producing a company of physical wrecks." He says further:

THE REV. F. W. SANDFORD IN THE MAINE WOODS.
A portrait taken at the time that he was having his first "revelation," near Topsham.

"The whole community on the hill-top is generally inadequately clothed and not properly fed. It is in part because their systems are reduced that they can be so easily handled. The ordinary precautions for preserving the health of pupils, especially of the women, are largely disregarded. Children are treated with shocking severity to carry out the teaching of the prophet."

The Rev. W. C. Stiles was sent last summer by a New York newspaper to investigate the movement at first hand. In the Boston *Congregationalist* (November 14) Mr. Stiles writes as follows in regard to his observations:

"On Beulah Hill, overlooking the Androscoggin, the Shiloh

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF BEULAH HILL, SHILOH, MAINE.

community, under Sandford's leading, have erected a great temple, a third of a mile in the outer circuit, with two smaller buildings, where about three hundred people are gathered and where a Bible school is maintained. A scattered following is found in other places. These buildings represent sacrifices. Women walked from Boston, begging their way, to add the amount of the fare to the funds. Farms were sold and all earthly possessions turned into cash, by families who were later turned out penniless. One of these victims died in an old forest camp, of smallpox, contracted at Shiloh. He was expelled because unable to induce his sons, who had run away from Shiloh, to return. He went out ragged and poor, wearing an old pair of slippers made of pulp waste. The villagers at Lisbon Falls rallied to save his widow from utter destitution, furnished a room and supplied food, while not a 'Holy Ghost and Us' devotee, so far as I could learn, ever so much as inquired as to his fate or hers. His young son told me that the property which this family put into Sandford's hands amounted to $8,000. Many similar accounts are current."

Some of the Shiloh "miracles" are written down in this severe fashion:

"These include healings, such as the causing of a shortened limb to grow, cures of cancer, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria, and other diseases, without use of medicine. One woman was ostensibly raised from the dead. Besides these healings, innumerable other miracles have been announced. Sandford bought a boiler for the temple and arranged to have it appear on a certain day. I have it on the best authority that he told the Shiloh devotees over and over that God had revealed to him that a boiler would be sent, but that he did not know whence nor how. Foundations were made, the boiler came on the day predicted, and fitted them to a hair. The thing was heralded as a miracle of God. This blasphemous trick was run down and exposed, but all in vain so far as the Shiloh devotees are concerned. If Sandford should assure them that God wove the boiler out of geese feathers, he would be implicitly believed.

"In similar fashion this charlatan arranges his telegram for a miraculous appearance of funds. At five minutes to twelve he groans as he announces that the money promised before twelve is only half in hand. 'Shall we let the great God be proved a liar? Pray, brethren, pray.' So they pray, they groan, they moan on their faces, they call hysterically on the Almighty. Four minutes, three minutes, two minutes to twelve! Then, hallelujah! *the telegram!* Some one rushes up to the desk with it. Breathless silence! 'Praise the Lord. Unknown benefactor says he will give all that is lacking.' Hysteria reigns, and this blasphemer gets glory to himself as a man who holds the very keys of the kingdom of heaven."

The quality of the people comprising the community and the nature of the influence exerted over them by their leader are set forth in the following phraseology:

"There are in every church, perhaps, restless, emotional spirits, overstrained, visionary, and millenarian in their views. Some of them, apart from these tendencies, are good workers, and nearly always they are sincere. To these people, who need judicious checks on these nervous tendencies, Sandford supplies instead the spur. They are excitable; he excites them. They are addicted to criticizing the worldliness of the church; he frames their complaints. They have literalistic and extreme notions; he makes such views appear Scriptural. They like wild singing, noise, out-of-door meetings; he arranges and conducts them.

"Many of these people, left unmolested, would remain ethically and spiritually safe under the ordinary influences of the gospel. Under the hypnotism of Sandford they fall on their faces, they groan aloud, utter moans like dumb animals in pain, rise and fling their arms about wildly. Women shriek and dishevel the hair. White faces that would be familiar in an asylum for the insane shine out in the light of the tent. All the evidences of diabolical obsession appear at these dreadful meetings. Ghastly pictures of God and a fiery judgment day are hurled at them as they writhe and moan. The doom of lost worlds, where flaming swords, falling mountains and burning skies make the scenic accompaniment, are daily pabulum for these deluded minds. Not one of them will ever be sane again—unless by God's goodness some wrench shall lift them entirely clear of these influences."

Mr. Stiles says that Sandford has a "certain kind of power," being "pleasant, tall, good-looking, with a voice artificially modulated to a tremolo thrill, that is effective on the nerves of susceptible hearers." His summary of the matter is most unfavorable:

"I have touched only the fringes of the great body of shameful facts about this movement and its leader. The civil authorities look upon it with apprehension, against the day when these paupers will be abandoned to the charities of the town. Families have been broken up, churches have been depleted. Ruin is being wrought daily to the minds and bodies of the people. In an atmosphere where miracles almost greater than Christ performed are alleged, twenty persons died in as many months, six of smallpox, two of diphtheria, and the remainder of various curable diseases, raising the death-rate of this small Shiloh community above that of any city in Maine."

To all the strictures that are being made on the movement, and upon himself, Mr. Sandford can not be induced to reply. He asserts that he has prayed for his enemies, especially for Mr. Harriman. It is stated that one person, who gave him a white chariot and a pair of white horses, having been turned out of Shiloh, sent an officer to recover the outfit. It was surrendered without the least opposition.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN NEW YORK.

ON Sunday, November 15, the Church News Association of New York took a census showing the attendance of men, women, and children at all the churches on the upper section of Manhattan Island. The result indicates that about one-quarter of the population are to be found in the churches on Sunday. Remarking that the census recently taken in London by *The Daily News* showed "about the same percentage," the New York *Sun* goes on to say:

"In this uptown district of Manhattan it was found that women were in a great majority among the attendants. That, too, is the general experience. In the Roman Catholic churches they were two-thirds of the whole; in the Protestant, 56.6 per cent. Women and children, together, made up 73.4 per cent. of the Roman Catholic attendance and 67 per cent. of the Protestant. The whole number of men in the churches on that fine November Sunday was

only 29,283, both Protestant and Catholic, out of a total population of the district estimated at 438,065. In the Catholic churches the percentage of men was about 26.5, in the Protestant about 32.9.

"At all times the pillar of the church has been the religious faith of women, but probably never before to as great an extent as it is now. In this district of Manhattan males and females in the population were not far apart in number in 1900, or 203,540 males to 218,495 females, yet two-thirds of the church attendance was made up of women.

"Of the male population, 70,230 were foreign-born, and of the females, 73,842. Of course, the census could give us no statistics as to the nationality of the attendants, so that we are unable to do more than guess as to the percentages of the native and the foreign-born; but the fact that of the total attendance, 62 per cent., or 62,211 out of a total of 100,961, were at the Roman Catholic churches would seem to indicate that the percentage of the foreign is much the greater.

"The largest attendance at the churches not Roman Catholic was at the Episcopal, 9,687, with the Methodist next, 6,801; and then the Presbyterian, 6,279; the Baptist, 3,596; and the Lutheran, 3,256. It is suggestive that in the two Christian Science churches of the region was the largest attendance among the other denominations, that it was more than a quarter of the aggregate attendance on the seventeen Episcopal churches, and was only a third less than the aggregate in the twelve Baptist churches; tho the actual Christian Science membership is only about one-seventh that of the Episcopal and one-third that of the Baptist. The inference would seem to be that there is at least much curiosity as to Christian Science.

"The statistics, as a whole, are a repeated demonstration of the fact that in New York, as in London, more than three-fourths of the population are neglectful of public religious worship."

NEWLY DISCOVERED SAYINGS OF JESUS.

SIX years ago the distinguished Egyptologists, Drs. Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt, found in Oxyrynchus, a buried city on the edge of the Libyan desert, a manuscript which had been hidden for many centuries and which contains fragmentary utterances attributed to Jesus. Further excavations in the same vicinity have brought to light other "sayings," and at a meeting of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, held in London on November 14, Dr. Grenfell made public some interesting details. According to press despatches:

"Accompanied by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Grenfell found a rich Ptolemaic necropolis at El-Hibeh [a hundred miles south of Cairo]. The bulk of the documents from one mound consisted of a collection of sayings of Jesus. They are all introduced with the words 'Jesus saith,' and for the most part are new. The ends of the lines unfortunately are often obliterated. Apparently all the sayings were addressed to St. Thomas. One of the most remarkable is:

"'Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he find, and when he finds he shall wonder; wondering, he shall reach the kingdom (*i.e.*, the kingdom of heaven), and when he reaches the kingdom he shall have rest.'

"Dr. Grenfell remarked that enormous interest would be aroused by the discoveries on account of the variations they disclosed from accepted texts. One variant of the mystical saying, recorded in St. Luke, 'the kingdom of God is within you,' was of great value, as the saying in the papyrus appeared in quite different surroundings from those attributed to it by the evangelist, and extended far into another region.

"According to Dr. Grenfell, these sayings formed the new gospel which is traditionally associated with St. Thomas.

"An interesting variation of the Gospel according to St. Luke xi. 52: 'Wo unto you, lawyers; for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered,' reads in the papyrus:

"'Ye have hidden the key of knowledge; ye entered not yourselves, and to them that were entering in ye did not open.'

"Another fragment contained a discourse of Christ, closely related to passages of the Sermon on the Mount, and a conversation between Christ and his disciples, in which Christ answers a question as to when his kingdom will be realized, saying:

"'When ye return to the state of innocence which existed before the fall.'"

Opinions differ as to the value of the discovery. The New York *Outlook* takes the view that the papyri do not "really add anything to the reports of the teaching of Jesus Christ contained in the gospels." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), on the other hand, says:

"It remains to be seen whether these documents will stand the tests of scholarly scrutiny as to their antiquity; but there can be no doubt that they are of great importance—at least as early traditional sayings of Jesus accepted in this Egyptian town within three hundred, and possibly within one hundred, years after his death."

Harper's Weekly comments:

"The hypothesis that newly discovered sayings ascribed to Jesus on the alleged authority of St. Thomas or of some other apostle should be accepted as authentic will not bear scrutiny when we call to mind that a multitude of such traditions were current in the latter half of the second century of our era, but that, among them all, only the four gospels now accepted withstood the criticism of the fathers and of the councils of the church. By the close of the second century A.D., the authorized gospel comprised the four evangels, now known to us, and no others.

"This is not to say that fragments of gospel narratives once current, but rejected by the judgment of the fathers, or that early translations of the canonical evangels into Syriac or Old Latin, or into the Memphitic or Thebaic dialects of Egyptian, or into the Ethiopic and Armenian languages, may not be useful from the viewpoint of critics, who desire to arrive at a correct text. To suppose, however, that any dicta contained in spurious gospels would now be permitted by scholars or theologians to supersede statements of the canonical evangelists would be absurd. Yet this is precisely the suggestion that is indirectly made by some of the daily newspapers which have chronicled the recent discovery in Egypt."

RICHARD WAGNER'S RELIGION.

IT will doubtless come as a surprise to many people to learn that Richard Wagner wrote voluminously on the subject of religion. Prof. Heinrich Weinel, of Bonn, Germany, who contributes an essay on "Richard Wagner and Christianity" to the current issue of *The American Journal of Theology*, declares that in selecting this subject he was actuated by "no mere personal partiality," but rather by "a sense of the significance of Richard Wagner for the religious conflict of our time." He continues:

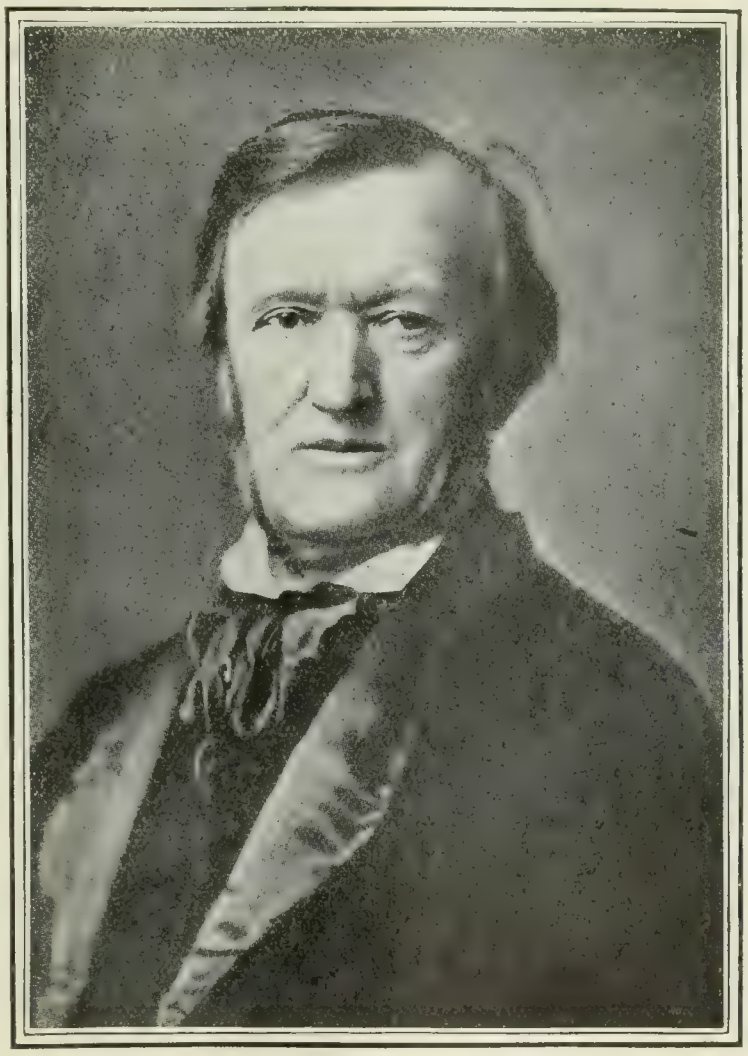
"Especially have I been induced by the consideration that Wagner's influence is continually on the increase, and particularly because such weighty names as those of Henry Thode and Houston Stewart Chamberlain represent his ideas among us. The work of the latter, entitled 'The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century,' is one of the most significant, perhaps the most outstanding work of the last years of the nineteenth century. It must gradually but surely gain a great number of adherents and exercise vast influence on our spiritual life. In that work Wagner's ideas are set forth in a powerful way, and, altho approximating more closely to the gospel, it always clearly occupies the ground on which Wagner's whole mode of view rests. Wagner's influence, indeed, is bound to keep pace with the increasing maturity of our European development. Certain it is that the general uncopyrighted edition of his works will by and by find a public very differently prepared for their purchase and far more appreciative than was the case at the first appearance of his works in Germany."

Wagner's religion contained elements borrowed from both Buddhism and Christianity, and his first writings on religious questions dated from the time of his acquaintance with Schopenhauer. Says Professor Weinel:

"Richard Wagner became acquainted with Schopenhauer's work between 1853 and 1857, just while he was occupied with the composition of the 'Nibelungen.' From that time forward, as he ever freely and thankfully acknowledged, he became and continued to be a disciple of that philosopher. In many of his writings Wagner has given expression to this new mode of view. The most impor-

tant of them are 'Ueber Staat und Religion' ('On State and Religion'), 1864, which was prepared for the young King Ludwig of Bavaria; 'Beethoven,' 1870; and 'Religion und Kunst' ('Religion and Art'), 1879, with the appended treatises 'Was nützt diese Erkentniss? Erkenne dich selbst' ('What Avails this Knowledge? Know Thyself'), and 'Heldentum und Christentum' ('Heroism and Christianity'). But poetry and music as well as prose were brought into requisition by Wagner in furtherance of his new teaching, which has received its fullest and finest expression in 'Parsifal.' In this drama the new music and the new religion cooperate in the representation of a grand mystery, to restore to humanity what it has lost—viz., spiritual well-being, true life, and happiness.

"What required to be overcome was 'the gloomy feeling of misery in the human spirit, and of human cravings profoundly unsatisfied by the state' as well as by culture. What gives deliverance from this unhappiness? It is religion as negation of a world which it perceives to be a transient, dreamlike state of existence grounded on an illusion: religion both prepares the deliverance we long for through renunciation and attains it through faith."



RICHARD WAGNER.

Schopenhauer's extreme positions, however, Wagner never accepted. He felt the bitterness of life, but he was unwilling to counsel an attitude of denial and negation. He rather set the ideal of spiritual knighthood before the soul—an ideal which involves not only complete renunciation, but conflict. We quote further:

"I need not say much about Wagner's own life, in which he did not exemplify his own ideal of saint-hood. He was twice married, and in other ways—as an artist—he gave himself up to the enjoyment of the good things of civilization. This, however, does not affect our judgment of his doctrine. The ethical teacher and the prophet need not always be identical, as Schopenhauer claimed in his own case, altho for the success of a system of ethical teaching it is of decided importance that it find a prophet who devotes his life to it, rather than a mere ethical teacher who only speculates about it and recommends it to others. Wagner, however, can claim to have been more than a mere ethical teacher. He can appeal to the fact that he aimed at making his art the instrument of bringing spiritual deliverance for others, and that his art had compelled him to use the means and advantages of culture. Wagner strove and suffered for his art, and was faithfully devoted to its service. In face of a hostile world, he won his way upward through much privation. But what he did for music was also accomplished for religion and man's spiritual deliverance. 'Genuine music,' he says, 'has the power of deliverance from the fault of mere appearance'—that is, it reveals the essential nature of things. In music, and in the mind of the composer, the true nature of the world is disclosed. Music brings home to man's spirit that insight which is the means of its deliverance. Great as may be the difference between a Buddhist monk who begs his daily bread and patches his garments out of picked-up rags, and Wagner, as he lived in his Villa Wahnfried, he, too, exercised renunciation by the full surrender of his life to the service of his art. There were also times in his life when he could hardly call anything his own any more than the Buddhist beggar, just because he was unwilling to compose fashionable music."

Wagner's attitude toward Christianity is indicated in the following passages:

"Schopenhauer and Wagner appealed to three facts connected with the life and teaching of Jesus. First of all, that he went about the country without home, without family, without possessions, as an itinerant ascetic and preacher, extraordinarily like the Buddhist preaching fraternity as to outward circumstances; then they pointed to his voluntary death, which is always regarded by the church as having atoning efficacy; and finally, to the fundamental principle of the ethics of Jesus—viz., neighborly love, which they held to be nothing more than sympathy in the sense of Schopenhauer and the Buddhists. . . . . .

"Wagner regarded the church itself, in many of its phenomenal forms, as degenerate, especially in its concrete dogma and in its cumbrous political organization—these being evidence of a reincroachment of the spirit of Judaism upon the gospel. On the latter alone would Wagner base his doctrine. He would have Christendom reformed by bringing it back to Jesus. 'In the image of the crucified Jesus and in his influence on the human soul lies the whole secret whereby the church won to itself the Greek and Roman world. On the other hand, what smote the church with spiritual blight and at length led necessarily to the ever more strongly expressed "atheism" of our time was the conception, inspired by the encroaching spirit of lordly arrogance, which reduced the divine victim on the cross to the old Jewish conception of the "creator of heaven and earth," with whom as an angry punitive God man seemed to have more to do than with the self-sacrificing, all-loving Savior of the needy.' . . . . . .

"Wagner represents Jesus as saying: 'Even as the body has many and manifold members, each of which has its work, its use, and its peculiar function, all of which, however, constitute the one body, so all men are members of the one God.' God is for him the unity of mankind in love. 'All are partakers of God in immortality who know Him; but to know Him means to serve Him—that is, to love our neighbor as ourselves.' Man must love others as Jesus did—viz., even to death. For with death is annihilated the body, which is the seat and abode of egotism; through death man returns to the universal. He who has loved others and spent his life for them in faithful service, and so has absolutely surrendered it, attains immortality in the grateful love of those whom he has loved. The egotist, on the contrary, who loves only himself, never has the happy experience of receiving grateful love in return for his own. He is excluded from immortality, tho no doubt he, too, must yield up his life in devoted service—that is, to himself and his own welfare. Yet, notwithstanding all his care, he can not at all, amid his continual desire, make himself happy. To such men apply the words of the epistle of James: 'Ye lust and have not; ye hate and envy and obtain nothing thereby; ye fight and war and have nothing.' Only through loving service to the common weal is the life even of the individual maintained and happiness attained—a profound and true thought which even apart from the pantheistic substruction retains its truth. In our time Tolstoy has reread it out of the gospels and made it the foundation of his teaching."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Dr. B. F. De Costa, formerly well known as an Episcopal minister in New York, has been ordained a Roman Catholic deacon by the Bishop of Fiesole, near Florence.

A new memorial temple is soon to be erected in Ocean Grove, N. J., to replace the old and inadequate Young People's Temple. The preliminary plans call for a magnificent $50,000 structure on the Colonial style. There will be about eighty memorial windows, and each of the porch columns will be a memorial.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN INSINUATIONS IN THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

DENUNCIATION of President Roosevelt because of the celerity of his isthmian policy has not attained, in the European press, the volume of a chorus; but there are voices crying here and there in condemnation, and the anti-American *Saturday Review* (London) notes the progress of events with that reluctant admiration which conscious virtue feels at times for vice. "One must admire the United States," we find it saying, "as one admires a horse-dealer"; and "this creation of an independent Panama is even smarter than the bluff which beat down to a song the price first asked by the French company." The London *Speaker*, hitherto stalwart in its praise of the strenuous life as lived by President Roosevelt, finds the isthmian situation "overwhelming in its cumulative force," while "the haste displayed by President Roosevelt," it fears, "can not fail to justify the gravest suspicions." It notes, in a paralysis of stupefaction, that "this patent infringement of the most elementary principle of international law is impudently defended by State Secretary Hay," and President Roosevelt himself is held responsible for "a stretch of interpretation which exceeds even the most liberal methods employed by the Supreme Court of the United States when driven into a corner." It concedes the spaciousness of President Roosevelt's isthmian horizon, but it thus refers to clouds which must eventually disconcert him:

"If the United States, in this spirit of 'imperialism' with which Mr. Roosevelt's name is so unfortunately associated, confiscates (or protects) a province of Colombia, digs the canal, defends it, appropriates it—for, apart from hypocrisies, that is what the movement means—then for the first time since the republic has existed she enters into the jealousies, the alliances, and the whole international politics of Europe.

"There is no escape. The isthmus once pierced becomes of as much cosmopolitan interest as the isthmus of Suez. The difficulties, the glories perhaps, but the delicate diplomacy and the perpetual peril that have attended our presence in Egypt enter for the first time into American life.

"Such a canal would transform a fifth of the sea-borne commerce of the world. Every great Power would have a political, direct or indirectly commercial interest in its management and control. The bluff, the self-confidence, the 'insular feeling' (if one may use such a word of the United States), the strong and genuine feeling in favor of the integrity of the American continent; all these would count for nothing. The isthmus and its canal would become, and would remain, one of the permanent objects of dispute or of armed and allied agreement between the great nations of Europe."

There is an oracular allusion in the Paris *Temps* to "the secret spring of a sort of American complicity," and "the haste" displayed by the Roosevelt Administration seems "significant." Then, too, "the presence of Admiral Glass and his squadron, the movements of that naval force, seem to warrant the hypothesis of familiarity with the designs of the isthmian revolutionists." Such "familiarity" can not be explained on the theory of "prophetic gift," for "to that the federal Government does not lay claim." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks the "explanation" of the Washington Government "is able, is politic," and "will not fail to afford matter for reflection to governmental circles at Bogota." The Belgian organ thinks the subject should be looked at from the large and ample point of view—thus:

"The basis of the affair is that the Americans prepared and organized this revolution in order to evade all the difficulties occasioned by Colombia regarding the construction of the interoceanic canal. Colombia tried to levy a sort of political blackmail in this business. Knowing that the United States adhered especially to the construction of the canal by the Panama route, she wanted to procure financial benefits far in excess of the real value of the concession. It may be thought that the United States abused its power here; but, looking at things from above, placing oneself at a general standpoint, one can not censure it for its present attitude and for the political maneuver which will allow it to realize with little delay the great project for an interoceanic canal. This project, as we have explained already, concerns the commerce of the whole world. Its realization will greatly facilitate communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is important, therefore, to build the canal with the least delay and under the best possible conditions. All that presents an obstacle to the realization of a project of general interest should be got rid of, whatever be the particular interests in opposition. There are no considerations of a sentimental kind that can be urged by a small nation against a great Power that forces its hand in circumstances of this kind."

It was essentially a "dollar question," asserts the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), altho "on a grand scale." "But not a finger in all the world will be raised in Colombia's behalf." The German daily informs its readers that "the revolution was instigated, whereupon, strangely enough, there were wielded thousands of Mausers which had formerly been put to similar use in Cuba and subsequently taken in charge by the Americans."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNCLE SAM ON THE ALERT.

"I am waiting."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

PICKANINNY PANAMA—"Don't yo' reckernize me in mah new clo'es, Uncle Sam?"

UNCLE SAM—"Recognize you, child! Why, I reck'n I'd know that bag anywhare. (Persuasively) Hadn't I, ahem! better-er-carry it for you, honey?"

—*St. James's Gazette* (London).

EUROPEAN PANAMA CARTOONS.

MR. O'BRIEN AND THE IRISH.

THE great Irish land act and a split in the ranks of the Home Rulers have come into operation simultaneously. It is true that the London *Times* can not bring itself to qualify with so important a word as "split" what remains as yet a mere "periodic spasm of fissiparous development"; but Mr. William O'Brien has announced that he will resign his seat in Parliament; that he will permanently suspend the publication of his organ, *The Irish People*, and that he will sever his connection with the National Directory of the United Irish League, the directory being the body supposed to settle all matters of Home-Rule party policy with a sovereign authority. In announcing his purpose, Mr. O'Brien seizes the opportunity to denounce the great Home-Rule organ, *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), in excoriating phraseology.

A study of Irish newspapers indicates that the Home Rulers are now divided into an O'Brien element, comprising mainly the more youthful of the party, and into what has been called "the Dillon section," the organ of which is *The Freeman's Journal*. The Dillonites are said to have "captured" Mr. Michael Davitt. Some observers think the situation points to the downfall of Mr. Redmond as leader of the Home Rulers. The trouble began in a fierce debate regarding the number of annual payments that ought to suffice to buy out a landlord under the new act. The landlords are willing to go on receiving money for the next twenty-eight years. *The Freeman's Journal* will not hear of a longer average than twenty-three years, altho the twenty-three years of the Dublin organ really amount, according to the London *Times*, to no more than seventeen years. Mr. O'Brien would breach the gulf by paying the landlords less than they ask, but more than *The Freeman's Journal* is willing to give. There are so many technicalities in the land act and so many local peculiarities which modify its application in individual cases that this whole controversy is now involved in a cloud of figures. Of Mr. O'Brien's attitude *The Freeman's Journal* says:

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Ireland "unanimously sympathizes with the hope," says the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, "that Mr. O'Brien will even yet withdraw his resignation" as a member of Parliament. "But even should that hope fail . . . there is no danger of even the slightest dissension in party or country."

"The fact that Mr. W. O'Brien announces his resignation, alike of his seat in Parliament and his membership of the National Directory, will excite universal regret among the Nationalists of Ireland. The news will come with surprise on the people who had long learned to look to Mr. O'Brien for aid and guidance in the national struggle. It is no exaggeration to say that every thought and feeling of his youth and manhood, his eloquence, his energy, his strength, have been devoted to unfaltering service to the national movement. In the days of coercion his was ever the place of danger and of honor. To him among the greatest of his services the country mainly owes the reorganization of her forces and the unity of her party. That such a man should feel it necessary for any cause to drop out of the national movement must be a matter for great regret. But that regret, arising from the universal belief in the sincerity of his motives and the grateful remembrance of the length and magnitude of his services to the national cause, will be aggravated by the terms in which the announcement of his resignation has been conveyed to the world. *The Freeman's Journal* has differed with Mr. O'Brien on the important issue of the prices to be paid under the new Land Act. On that subject we have not merely claimed a right, but performed a duty as chief organ of national opinion to offer advice, with the facts and arguments that enforced it, for the consideration of the tenants of Ireland. . . . By loud professions and vague promises the attempt was made to wheedle a ruinous price from the tenants. The demands were a violation of equity and good faith. They were an evil example of attempted extortion by those who should have exercised a moderating influence on their insensate brethren."

Mr. O'Brien's estimate of the attitude of *The Freeman's Journal* is totally different. He accuses it of having been an obstacle in the way of the passage of the Irish Land Act from the very beginning. "On more than one occasion" it brought that bill "to the very verge of destruction," and as for himself Mr. O'Brien "must decline to speculate as to the real design of *The Freeman's* extraordinary course of conduct." He says further in a widely published statement:

"The spirit of all *The Freeman's* innumerable writings since the Land Conference, throughout the Parliamentary stages of the bill, and since it passed into law, is a spirit of denunciation so implacable that it has never been able to frame a single sentence of honest praise for the measure which the directory regards as the greatest ever wrung from the English Parliament. The methods of the directory were slow and cautious action by the tenantry, unitedly and after confidential consultation among themselves and with their own organization, after the manner of the landlords. . . . The methods of *The Freeman* were to run directly counter to all the plans of the directory, to break up the arrangements for cautions and confidential action by the tenants, to force the country into a premature and ill-informed public controversy, to divulge all their plans and weak points to the landlords, to stir up all that is worst in the landlord body by every species of wanton provocation, and to excite their greed and stimulate their hopes by exhibiting to them daily the spectacle of a panic-stricken tenantry, divided among themselves, and betrayed by their leaders."

The London papers are asking if the land act itself will not be wrecked in the fierceness of the controversy that has set in. "Victory of the advocates of unrelenting and irrational agitation could hardly fail to postpone the settlement of the agrarian difficulty for a considerable time," thinks the London *Times*, while the London *Standard*, alarmed at "the prospect of a renewed agrarian agitation in Ireland," says nevertheless:

"Mr. O'Brien is very capable of taking care of himself, and we may be sure that he will not submit easily to defeat. Meantime, and while the conflict is ripening to the final crisis, he must excuse English observers for noting how little foundation there has been for a very favorite contention of his, repeated almost weekly for months past. He has missed no opportunity of insisting that in the coming session a united Irish party would hold the balance between Unionists and Liberals. . . . The signs of the times are that whatever confusion there may be on this side of the water, it will be more than matched by the feuds between the Nationalists, who

regret the retirement of Mr. W. O'Brien, and, on the other hand, the partizans of perpetual agrarian agitation who follow Mr. Michael Davitt."

TRAGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

ITALY'S new Premier, Signor Giolitti, had scarcely announced the definitive formation of a cabinet when his Minister of Finance, in office eight days, committed suicide. This act, which occasioned a tremendous political sensation in Rome, is stated by the ministerial *Tribuna* to have been the outcome of serious charges in the Socialist organ, *Avanti*. The late Minister of Finance, according to the last-named daily, accepted a bribe for the use of his influence as deputy in procuring the release of a Socialist from prison. Altho this charge, and others of a similar kind, were laid before Signor Giolitti before the appointment of his deceased colleague, he refused to take them into consideration. For this reason the Socialists would have nothing to do with the Giolitti ministry, and the *Avanti* continues its series of attacks, which now involve the personal integrity of the new Premier himself.

A slightly different notion of the order of events is derived from a perusal of the ministerial *Tribuna*, the radical *Secolo*, and the somewhat conservative *Giornale d'Italia*. It seems that when Signor Giolitti set out to form a ministry, he aimed to secure for it "the broadest basis." His idea was that the inclusion of radical and Socialist elements would result in such a ministry as that of France, where the anti-clerical achievements of M. Combes have "revealed the possibility of combinations seemingly the most hopeless." The *Corriere della Sera* (Milan) is informed that Signor Giolitti was on the point of success until there arose "the personal question." This concerned chiefly the late Minister of Finance. The moderate Socialists would have entered the Giolitti "combine" but for the attitude on "the personal question" of the uncompromising Signor Ferri, who edits the Socialist *Avanti*. Signor Giolitti on his side refused to sacrifice the statesman who has since committed suicide. After that tragedy the new Premier, says the London *Times*, resolved to resign at once, but he was dissuaded, asserts the Paris *Figaro*, after a conference with King Victor Immanuel. The memory of the unfortunate Minister of Finance is editorially vindicated by the *Tribuna*, the *Roma*, and the *Mattino*. The incident has wide ramifications, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*. Predictions of serious complications to come are general in the Italian press.

The conservative organs of Europe make Signor Ferri the scapegoat of Signor Giolitti's failure to "form combinations seemingly the most hopeless" on the Parisian model. It was Signor Ferri who kept the Czar away from Rome by instigating the Socialists to hiss, or rather to whistle, for we read in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) that when the Italians wish to express disapproval they whistle. A somewhat striking portrait of Signor Ferri, from the clerical point of view, occupies some pages in the Roman Catholic *Correspondant* (Paris). "Ferri," observes our contemporary in its spirited French, "Ferri, the noisy chief of the Socialist Anarchists, laid hold of the beautiful idea of insulting the Czar." It proceeds:

"Ferri is one of the most ignoble figures that can be met with among the Italian revolutionaries. Eaten up with pride, of conspicuous bad faith, he shamelessly exploits the ignorance of the revolutionist workingmen, for the sake of arousing in them the most violent passions, and of prompting them to revolt and crime while he, the knight without fear and without reproach of the new social order, holds carefully aloof in sedulous protection from the slightest scratch. From this point of view he prodigiously resembles Mazzini, upon whose fame he is not sparing of attack, and whom he accuses of having been a wretched bourgeois. Ferri has, in turn, been Conservative, Liberal, opportunist, progressive, radical. Political evolution in him has never been determined by any illusion or by the quest of an ideal, not to speak of a Utopia. Interest and wounded and exasperated ambition have impelled him ceaselessly to change his ideas, to pass from one pole of politics to the other. As a Conservative, he found his future scarcely assured, and, as he was even then a materialist and free-thinker, he thought it the easiest plan to abandon his party and advance toward the left. When he had reached the penultimate stage of his rapid journey—he took only a few years to do it—he came into collision with Signor Zanardelli and had a violent difference with him on the subject of the penal code. The gentle Ferri, who does not lack a certain culture—without being the man of genius that he thinks himself—was professor of penal law at the University of Pisa. He was still very young when he was charged with the teaching of this science,—first as under-professor at Bologna and later as occupant of the chair of penal law at Siena, whence he passed to Pisa. This brilliant career inflated his pride. . . . . .

"One day Italy learned with surprise that this man, who but twenty-four hours previously was the resolute opponent of Socialism, had made a noisy allegiance to the theories of Karl Marx. Among the Socialists men of cultivation do not abound. Ferri was, therefore, destined to attain without difficulty the first rank. But as he was not leader, and as he could not endure being anything else, he strove to create a personal following. Realizing at once that the anarchist spirit would get the upper hand of the doctrinaire views of the intellectuals, he encouraged the most detestable passions, put himself at the head of the obstructionists in the Chamber, preached violence and insurrection, and thus became the head of the anarchist Socialists.

"Facts can be cited as proof of the moral worth of Signor Ferri. He has the impudence to sign himself 'Ferri, the real workingman.' Now he is so little of a workingman that he has a comfortable house, a luxurious summer home, a considerable fortune, and he never pleads a case for nothing."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

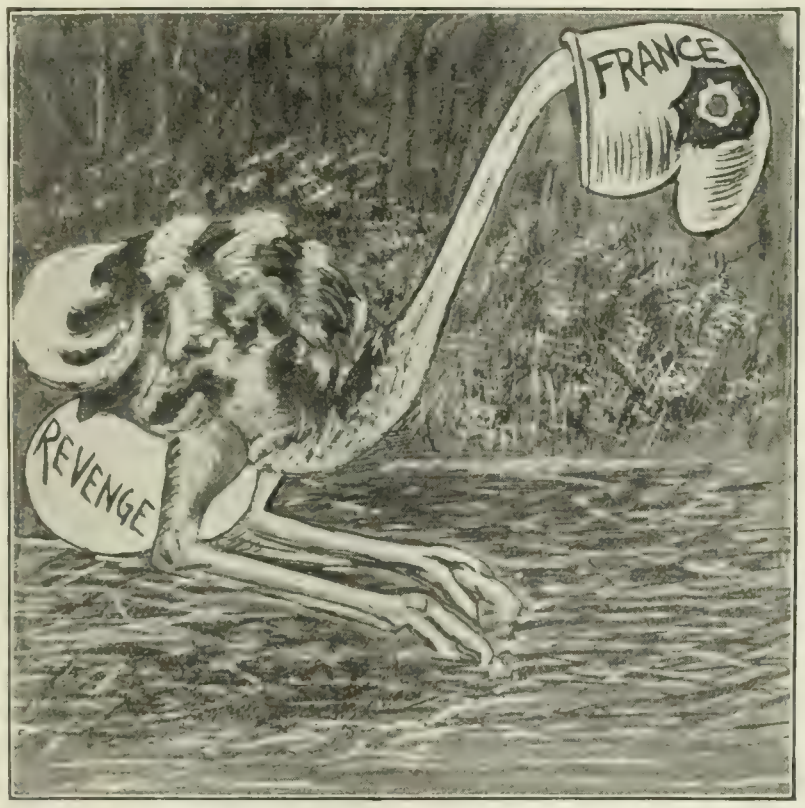
A FRENCH REVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE Triple Alliance, the Dual Alliance, the relations between Italy and France, the friendship establishing itself between France and Great Britain, the world-policy of Germany, the problem of the Balkans, the problem of the Far East, the Moroccan question, and the future of Africa—these and problems of only less importance form the themes of a recent series of articles in the *Figaro* (Paris), which have attracted the widest notice in the European press. The articles are from the pen of M. Eugène Etienne, Vice-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and one of the most eminent authorities on foreign affairs in the public life of Paris. M. Etienne, while dealing with the European situation as a whole, regards it from a point of view distinctively French. "His careful survey of existing conditions and his estimates of the future are of the nature of a manifesto," says the London *Standard*, "and, to some extent, an apology—*urbi et orbi*—to Paris and the world at large." "These three articles," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "would in any case have an importance for us and others as an expression of opinion by an intelligent and responsible French politician; but coming, as they do, from the pen of one who is generally regarded as a future Minister for Foreign Affairs, they have a significance that should not be underrated." The dexterity with which M. Etienne outlines the aggressiveness of his country's attitude toward Germany while maintaining the amenities of the diplomatically correct phraseology required by his own official position gives his words a tone which the careless reader might deem neutral. But M. Etienne's articles are so far from neutral—even regarding England in Egypt—that the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) feels called upon to urge Germans not to take offense. The plea is prompted, it may be assumed, by the stress which the distinguished Frenchman lays upon the "eternal preoccupation" regarding Alsace and Lorraine. It is a delusion to suppose that France can ever give up the lost provinces. Their re-

covery is the pivot—at least theoretically—of French policy, and must remain so. He writes:

"Gone is the time when was imposed upon us the celebrated formula of Gambetta [with reference to Alsace-Lorraine]: 'Think of it ever—speak of it never.' This noble advice accorded so completely with the situation made for us in the course of the somber years after 1870 and 1871, when, in her labor of recuperation, France could afford at no price to supply her conqueror with the desired pretext for a new attack which would have crushed our strength, reestablished too quickly and too well to suit that conqueror's convenience. . . . But if it was permissible, even before the understanding with Russia, all the more to-day is it useful and necessary to arrive at a clear comprehension of the respective situations of France and Germany, of the origin and the character of the Triple Alliance, as well as of the results already attained and those still to be expected from the Franco-Russian compact.

"What our policy was after the cruel treaty of Frankfort, wherein nothing was spared us, nobody in France could forget, even among the young generation which is rising without having known, either from near or afar, the ordeals of the terrible year. And what proves this is what the orator of the Socialist party [M. Jaurès] himself declared a few months ago in splendid terms regarding the violation of justice and the abuse of power which France has suffered. If he did not say so expressly, he at least let it be understood that nothing sets up a statute of limitations against right, and that a nation declines and surrenders itself when, resigned, it bows its head down to destiny and yields sadly to accomplished fact, leaving time to complete the work of men. Undoubtedly France had to submit to the law of the conqueror and to yield to defeat with all its consequences. But instinctively rather than from reason she set courageously to work, and like one other nation—oh, how much less severely dealt with—she drew herself together to consecrate herself to her own rehabilitation. Less than ten years sufficed for the task, ten years of labor, patience, wisdom, during which, while establishing the republic and liberty, we were able to inspire confidence in monarchical Europe, which let us see the fact already in the midst of alarms which on various occasions threatened to ruin all."



HOW M. ETIENNE CONCEIVES THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The brilliant leader of the French colonial party next passes in review the period when his country "could, in safety, raise her downcast head and look straight before her and even beyond her own frontiers." "The Russo-Turkish war had just convulsed the whole east of Europe, threatening at the same time to light up an Anglo-Russian war. The event was all the greater in our eyes because it was to give birth to the Triple Alliance at first and to the Dual Alliance later." France participated in the Congress of Berlin, which set Europe against Russia, the republic alone standing apart. "The conqueror of the Turk submitted, not without protest, to the requirements of the European concert as expounded by Germany, by Austria, and by Great Britain." The cabinet of St. Petersburg could not forget the humiliation. So the Triple Alliance developed out of the agreement between Germany and Austria-Hungary, because Italy sought that result through "ill-grounded" fear of France as "the supposed enemy" of the unification of Italy. Then France threw herself enthusiastically into the mission of building up her colonial empire:

"One after another rose the questions of Tunis, Egypt, Tonkin, Madagascar, western Africa. . . . Now has it been forgotten that neither Gambetta nor Jules Ferry, the real creators of our colonial policy, ever admitted that this colonial policy was incompatible with the mission of France in Europe? No doubt party spirit, always careless of truth, has not scrupled to belittle them with outrage, those men of initiative, to accuse these great patriots of lacking patriotism. But it matters little. Each of them had the precise sentiment, each of them never ceased to declare even more precisely—and I, who am honored in having been their disciple and, so far as was possible to me, their follower, I declare loudly with them that in going to Tunis, to Indo-China, to Madagascar, to eastern and western Africa, and in wishing to go to Egypt, France never meant to lose one of her memories, to renounce one of her hopes, but, peaceful and strong, she maintained intact her faith in immanent justice, knowing, in the great phrase of Jules Ferry, how to wait until 'the hour struck on the dial of destiny.'"

In such words does the French political leader remind the world of the existence of Alsace-Lorraine. Then he goes on to the possibility of conflict between the colonial policy of France and that of Great Britain:

"No doubt it was to be foreseen and it might happen that the very development of our colonial enterprises might have as a result to place us in contact first and in competition afterward with the colonial power which for more than a century has striven to make a monopoly for its own benefit of the exploitation of the other continents. But neither Gambetta nor Jules Ferry deemed it a task above the capacity of our diplomacy to convince Great Britain that there was, in the new regions to conquer and exploit, a place for others besides herself; that Africa as well as Asia was vast enough to leave a free field for our expansion, it being understood that French colonial policy, directed with method and firmness, would not be animated, as regards Great Britain's colonial policy, by anything but a lively and defined sentiment of large and fruitful emulation, going sometimes as far as rivalry in the true sense, but not degenerating into premeditated and deliberate hostility."

Therefore, continues the Frenchman, should not France draw closer to Great Britain? "To-day every feeling of suspicion has vanished. An equal emulation in frankness and cordiality animates both peoples, and, beyond peradventure, both governments. This means that the questions which still divide us—there are old ones like Newfoundland, relatively recent ones like New Hebrides, or novel ones like central Africa—are more important from their number than by their intrinsic importance." But M. Etienne makes an exception in the case of Egypt, "where France blundered," and where negotiations must be had of a kind calculated to vindicate "the rights of the republic." But even Egypt presents no insuperable difficulty, especially as the understanding between France and Great Britain is urgently needed to settle the question of the Mediterranean. And an understanding between the two Powers would round out the Dual Alliance. It is with reference to Germany, however, that the French statesman makes his most emphatic remarks. Germany has made efforts of a kind to conciliate France:

"Let us receive with due courtesy such manifestations, but let us take care not to over-estimate their significance, or to wrongly appreciate their worth. Let us not forget, moreover, that such sentiments have in them nothing of a nature to occasion surprise, seeing that our neighbors have the good fortune to be able to express them without a loss of their dignity

or their pride. How much more difficult and more delicate our part is!"

Then M. Etienne enters into an analysis of German world-policy, which elicits from the London *Times* the editorial observation that "he is under no illusion as to the value and the meaning of the advances which Germany has made of late toward the republic, or of the general trend of her policy, which he describes in a passage of singular penetration and vigor." Here is the passage referred to:

"We see the consummate art with which German policy can pursue its vast designs of world rule; taking care to renew, before their expiration, the Austro-Hungarian alliance and the Italian alliance; having an almost equal regard for its wholly new navy and for its army, which is no longer its sole and supreme concern; in regulated coquetry with Great Britain, to whom Germany does not hesitate to display in turn her good and bad humor; covering the Sultan with her political patronage in order the better to invest Turkey with her military protection; invariably cordial to Russia at the same time that she is equally favorable to the agreement between Vienna and St. Petersburg regarding the Balkans, to the agreement between Rome and Paris regarding the Mediterranean—and all this without losing sight of more modest but not less important neighbors, those Danes, who remained so worthy in their misfortunes, the distant prelude, alas! to our own—and also those Dutchmen whose just resentment during the Boer war it seemed for a moment possible to exploit for the benefit of the Triple Alliance. With an eye open in every part of the world where there is a place to take, a bargain to conclude, especially on the alert in Morocco as in the Euphrates valley, in the United States as in Brazil, in Siam as in China, the Germany of to-morrow, military and naval, industrial and commercial, means to speak loud and clear, without regard to those—friends, enemies, or rivals—who impede her path."

Of Italy France has always thought with warm regard, we are next assured. In times that have now gone by, "many good Frenchmen deemed it their duty to separate the Italy of Crispi, too readily ill-disposed, from the Italian people themselves, whom so many ties and memories unite to ourselves." No one can underestimate the importance of Italy in the immediate future, "and that is an additional reason why we should receive with a well-disposed promptness all that tends to unite the two peoples in a frank and mutual forgetfulness of past suspicions, in an equal desire for closer union and for peace." But M. Etienne admits that his examination of the European situation would "lack timeliness and truth as well" if he did not deal with one subject now engrossing the attention of the world—the Balkans. He concludes with a suggestion that Great Britain and France unite in urging the Powers to take up in earnest a matter "of which the gravity is no longer disputed." So the Vice-President of the Parisian Chamber takes leave of his large subject with the observation from Mirabeau that "Right is the ruler of the world." "France," adds M. Etienne, "is the vigilant and faithful servant of the right."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM II.'S AFFLICTION.

CIGARS are no longer permitted to William III., that luxury having for some time past been banished from German court dinners. This is stated on the authority of the London *Standard*, the information being connected in some pessimistic circles with the announcement in the *Neues Wiener Journal* that "it was at first intended that the operation upon the German Emperor should be performed by Professor Bergmann, who, however, gave a somewhat pessimistic opinion, and proposed a radical operation, whereupon Professor Schmidt was summoned to perform an operation of a less serious character." The fact that it was necessary to remove a polypus from one of the vocal cords of the German Emperor inspires in the London *Times* a fear "which will recall to mind only too forcibly the lingering illness and untimely death of the Emperor Frederick from malignant disease occurring in the same situation." However, the "growth" seems in the present instance "benign":

"Altho the part affected is not infrequently the seat of cancer, it is also liable to growths of other kinds, and hence the mere situation affords no reason to believe that the one now in question is of the same character as that which ultimately destroyed the life of His Imperial Majesty's father and predecessor. To the general public, unaccustomed to enter into nice distinctions between different kinds of diseased structure, the coincidence of position will, we fear, appear alarming; but it is certainly permissible to believe, as we are bound to hope, that the coincidence may not conceal any deeper or essential resemblance. . . . His enforced silence will mean the temporary interruption of utterances to which people have learned to look forward with respect as well as with curiosity; and any enforced interruption of his many-sided activity, even if only temporary, can hardly fail to be felt in the high places of the world. In this country it can hardly be denied that the general popularity of Germany and the Germans has of late years been markedly on the decline; and it can not be forgotten that the unlucky telegram sent by the Emperor to Mr. Kruger gave great and just offense to the English people. We have, however, always drawn a broad distinction between the Emperor himself and the policy which has sometimes been pursued under the shelter of his name. His powerful, even if somewhat aggressive, personality and the strength and obvious sincerity of his patriotism have always commanded our respect and admiration; and if, in some respects, he may be thought to have inclined toward eccentricity, or to have been somewhat too much in evidence in many different ways and many and various occasions, Englishmen have never failed to remember the difficulties of his position, the necessity under which he has lain to be the master-man of his empire, and to make his will felt throughout its limits."

German newspapers express their astonishment at the Emperor's affliction. "The wholly unanticipated announcement of an operation upon the Emperor's throat," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "will occasion universal anxiety and consternation in spite of all the assurances of physicians." It is noteworthy that the leading Berlin dailies, excepting the Socialist *Vorwärts*, insist that the Emperor's affliction is slight, whereas the papers published outside the Prussian frontier seem tempted to make gloomy comments. Political considerations of a very fundamental character are adduced in portentous fashion by the *Magdeburger Zeitung*:

"Every one will be impressed by the thought of the sublime benefit to the German nation—yes, to the whole world—involved in the preservation of the life of this ruler who devotes himself so unsparingly to the service of the state. His strong will is needed at this time, when the spirit of discontent threatens to bend even the steel-like frame of the Prussian state. Let us think more frequently than we do of the yawning abyss that would open before us if we were bereft of this life, so filled with ideality, so all-embracing in the comprehensiveness of its antitheses. Ever on the alert, ever ready to proclaim and strive for peace as well as for those adorning arts which grace existence, immediately thereafter betaking himself to the armed camp or to the battle-ship's deck, obedient to the stern summons of his duty, the life of this fiery monarch goes on, more to the admiration of foreign lands, it would seem, than of his own people. Yes, let us think of all that is involved in this life to ourselves. All devils would rejoice were this life taken from us."

There is no occasion whatever for alarm, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which is stated to have received its information from Professor Schmidt, who performed the operation on the Emperor. "The root of the polypus," it says, "was not small, but broad. It was at the edge of the left vocal cord. The operation, consequently, was more complex than is ordinarily the case." Nevertheless, observes the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), "the interest in the case, intense and universal, is one more proof of the wonderful part assumed, in the imagination of peoples, by Emperor William's personality."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN UNUSUAL PRODUCT OF THE WEST.

JUDITH OF THE PLAINS. By Marie Manning. Cloth, 331 pp. Price, $1.50 Harper & Brothers.

MISS MANNING, in this her second novel, has taken a long stride ahead of "Lord Alingham, Bankrupt," and that was an excellent piece of work. Her canvas here is of larger proportions, her characters more potently individual, and her aim is a higher one. Her sense of humor is of the best American brand, and she is perfectly at home with it, but the strength of the story is in its dealings with tragedy. The heroine is of fine, bed-rock qualities, which make her loom large as a woman who, tho born of the West, even to the one-fourth Indian blood in her, belongs to Humanity. Judith is a creation, and rings true despite her aloofness from all usual types. She is entirely natural, yet there are no flaws in her. With the physique and freedom of a man, she is not in the least "mannish," but displays a womanliness that is virginal in the fundamental sex qualities.

The life of the plains, with their sterility, their huge, range-grazing herds of cattle, and the impetuous, virile cowboys, is pictured in these pages with tremendous realism and truth. With keen sympathies and perceptions for her kind, Miss Manning portrays the physical aspect of Wyoming in the days of its greatest cattle-raising prosperity with a vivid power that makes even her descriptions of scenery stimulating. Such familiarity with the country, its ways and its dwellers, could hardly have been shown by one who had not absorbed them, as the author has, by actual experience.

MARIE MANNING.

The interest lies in the superb Judith more than in the story itself; more than in anything else. The love-story is a trifle thin when boiled down, but whatever she is talking about, Miss Manning does it so gustily and with such "good-fellow" feeling that the reader is perfectly content to be led by her whither she wills. There is a "happy ending" when the swell cowboy from the East makes a good woman his own; but the tension of the preceding tragedy renders this final result rather tame reading. The reader does not get a thrill, and the outcome, tho all he could wish, fails to arouse any exuberant satisfaction.

Miss Manning has a masculine grip, and despite a sure touch in dealing with delicate human feeling, has no squeamishness. One fault, however, may be remarked in "Judith" which applies also to that other fine novel of Western human products, "The Spenders." The humorous remarks are put into everybody's mouth, and with an elegance of diction which has no warrant, in many cases, from anything the reader has gathered of the characters who utter them. Now and again the lady's pen is a little wayward, too, in trifles. "Synonyme" is a bit airy and *littérateuse* is not acclimated; while in the sentence: "The sin be upon the heads of *whomever* took such things seriously," nicety comes a cropper.

Miss Manning has proved herself something to be reckoned with in the world of letters. There is no good reason why "Judith" should not run through many editions.

A "CHRISTMAS TRADE" STORY.

COLONEL CARTER'S CHRISTMAS. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Cloth, 5½ x 7 in., 159 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MANY will purchase this book because of kindly remembrance of Colonel Carter and his biographer, and nobody will be disappointed in the contents of the small volume, tho it is "flattery" to Mr. Dickens of the kind which the proverb declares the "sincerest."

We know the genial Virginia Quixote, Colonel Carter, and his friend "Fitz," Aunt Nancy, a "dear old thing" worthy of her nephew, and Chad, the antique family "coon" with a disgust for freedom. A dark contrast to all these is one "P. A. Klutchem," an eminent financier of the firm of Klutchem, Skinham & Co. The sneering refusal by this hard-hearted plutocrat to accept as security a contract secured by an engraving company to print the bonds of a railroad, as yet existing only as a project in the Colonel's mind, led to mournful results. The Colonel, stung by such a slur on his honor, fell upon the Wall Street caitiff, and subsequently underwent incarceration for such assault in a police-station. Matters were made up later, and Klutchem and his little girl are bidden to the Colonel's Christmas dinner in Bedford Place. Despite "all that wealth can give," the dainty child is not an inmate of a "happy home." The cheery amenities of the Carter *ménage* deeply impressed the banker and his offspring. When he turned "to take the extended hand of the Colonel, I heard the banker say in a voice as if a tear choked it: 'Carter, you're mighty good stuff and I like you. What you've taught me to-night, I'll never forget. Katy never had a mother, and I know now she never had a home. Good-night.'

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

"'Come, Katy, I guess I'll carry you, little girl,' and he picked up the child, wound her reluctant arms about his neck, and went out into the night."

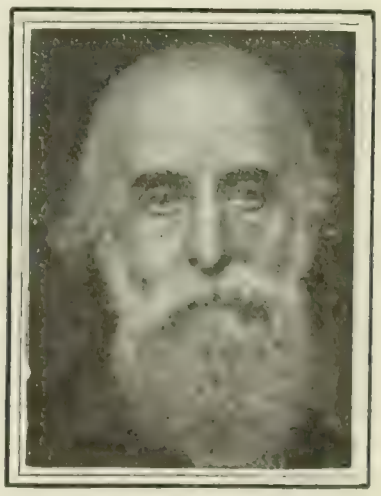
This isn't over-Christmassy in tone, but it is Dickenish. Note that "went out into the night!" And there is no hint that there was even a carriage there to receive the wealthy banker and his only child. In fact, Katy, who is only seven, had come without even a maid, her cruel father arriving some time after. Strangely, too, each of them comes in without knocking, altho there was "a scrap of a pickaninny about three feet high, with closely cropped wool and two strings [*sic!*] of glittering white teeth," whose function was to take in the cards of visitors. The little girl may be excused, but her papa, who had only been at the house once, should certainly have knocked. Mr. Smith in his water-colors frequently makes the absence of paint contribute to the effect of a picture; and the absence of the carriage and the maid certainly add to the reader's sense that little Katy was not getting all that should have come to her.

AMERICA'S GREATEST PULPIT ORATOR.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. By Lyman Abbott. Cloth, 457 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NO other man now alive could have written this interpretation of Mr. Beecher. It would be misleading to call it a biography, inasmuch as Dr. Abbott specifically declines to repeat the biographical material compiled earlier by William C. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, and Dr. Samuel Scoville. This book is rather a personal appreciation of Mr. Beecher by a friend whose knowledge of the great pulpit orator was probably greater than that of any one else outside Beecher's immediate family. The book is all the better for this narrower but far more vital method of treatment. The theme makes an appeal to the most vivid and sympathetic interest of the author, and this interest he makes his readers share "from cover to cover." Not only did Dr. Abbott know Mr. Beecher intimately during a long association that began when the author was a very young man, but after the great preacher had finished his career Dr. Abbott succeeded him for ten years in the same pastorate, and came into the immediate atmosphere of all the memories and associations that linger still in that historic church. Out of this nearly life-long friendship Dr. Abbott has woven a memorial that will be likely to take its place as the most important in all the Beecher bibliography.

According to the author's estimate, Beecher religiously was the "apostle of love." All his subsequent career is to be understood in the light of a decisive spiritual experience, when one day, in a certain month of May, he came to the hour of his "vision," and God was revealed to him in Christ as a loving God. This vision is vividly contrasted with the picture which Dr. Abbott draws of the Calvinistic theology and the Puritan ethics, under the influence of which Beecher, in early life, was placed. From the time of this "revelation," his life work was determined as the task of setting forth the love of God in Christ. The course of the analysis, after this first chapter, follows, for the most part, the chronological order, surveying the influences that surrounded Beecher's boyhood and youth, and giving a graphic picture of his Indianapolis ministry, and an account of his pastorate of Plymouth Church, during which his anti-slavery attitude was developed.



LYMAN ABBOTT.

While Dr. Abbott expresses the opinion that the famous trial of Mr. Beecher will receive little attention from future historians, his own account of it will be welcomed as so far the first clear and satisfactory account by one speaking from intimate acquaintance with all the facts. Its purport is that, through an unselfish confidence in men who were,

in fact, his unscrupulous enemies, he was betrayed into writing letters intended to express sorrow lest he might have wronged Mr. Tilton, and which were distorted into a confession of guilt.

In a chapter on Beecher's later ministry, some account is given of the controversies that grew out of his adoption of the evolutionary philosophy, leading to his withdrawal from the local ecclesiastical association (not from the Congregational denomination). This withdrawal was the occasion of his delivering the only formal statement ever made of his theological views, and this statement is given nearly in full in the appendix.

A closing chapter, probably the most interesting in the book, gives Dr. Abbott's impressions and estimates. He compares Mr. Beecher with his most famous contemporaries, Phillips Brooks, John B. Gough, Wendell Phillips, Daniel Webster, and Mr. Gladstone, giving his final opinion that Beecher is "to take his place in the rank of the greatest orators of the world."

The charm of this book is in the personal element that enriches it with reminiscent incidents, which at every point illumine the analysis. To those who know Mr. Beecher it will recreate him in the imagination as he was in life; to those who did not know him it will probably give the best idea of the preacher and the man that will ever be forthcoming in a literary form.

A TEMPERAMENTAL TRAGEDY.

KATHARINE FRENSHAM. By Beatrice Harraden. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 362 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

AS a story, there is no family likeness between this and the one which first brought its author into sudden fame; and yet there is in this much of the same independence of manner which went far toward making "Ships That Pass in the Night" a much-talked-of book.

In this, as in Miss Harraden's first book, the reader grows conscious that the author's chief aim on buckling down to work was to free herself as far as possible from all fear of literary precedent and let her people act themselves out precisely as they had being in her own brain. The introspective vein is strongly in evidence, and so, too, is that sense of pain-chastened philosophy that marked her first effort; only in that the philosophy was the outgrowth of physical disease partially conquered, and in this it is that of moral adjustment to inevitable results.

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

The theme here is the misery of two lives held by the marriage bond while temperamental strife makes intercourse a hell, and the life of a child is enmeshed by shadows he can neither lift nor penetrate.

The spectacle is more common in life even than in literature, and when dealt with in the latter, authors are wont to overcome the difficulties of the theme by calling into play as many artistic subtleties as they can master. Miss Harraden does not seek to soften or obscure her story by any such extraneous aids. In simple, direct English she presents a man of sensitive, introspective mind, an experimental chemist needing harmony and quiet for his work, and a wife of no sustained poise of character, a woman sharply perceptive where she herself is concerned, but blind to another's rights, of imperious pride and whirlwind temper. The man's forbearance is rated as heartlessness, his nerves are tortured, his life-work thwarted.

As the author puts it:

"He and his wife had discovered at the outset that they were out of sympathy, each having an *aura* hostile to the other. Then the child came, and these two mutually antipathetic people thought, 'we shall draw nearer to each other because of the child.'

"But nature is merciless in many of her ways and mysterious; and perhaps her greatest and subtlest human mystery is the strife, conscious or unconscious, of one individuality with another individuality. And she gives no balm for it. On the contrary, she gives a sort of morbid remorse, wholly out of proportion to the quality and quantity of mistakes and failings born necessarily of unsuitable companionship."

This quotation from the first chapter, where the father seeks to prepare his fifteen-year-old son for things he ought to know, foreshadows subsequent happenings. The reaction from a shock on a weak heart brings about the sudden death of the wife, and then the man experiences all the "morbid remorse" of which a nature so finely strung as his is capable. It is here that Katharine Frensham's influence is brought to bear upon both father and son, and in due course brings their lives into harmony.

Altho the whole motive of the story is the reverse of sunny, the effect is by no means morbid. It is too honestly dealt with for that. The aim is not to probe depths which quicken a sense of vague and awful possibilities, but rather to show the tragic depths lurking behind the tantrums in which people daily indulge and might overcome by an effort of will and reason.

Katharine is a heroine unconventional even in modern fiction, and a woman who in real life would be pretty sure to get herself misunderstood, unless she had the good luck to have her lines cast among people as straightforward as herself. She has a way of facing half truths and prevarications, especially in defense of her friends, which has gone quite out of fashion in polite circles to-day, where dead silence, even in face of calumny, is about the hardest rebuke it receives.

The scenes of the story are laid first in England and later in Sweden and Norway. The glimpses of people and scenery in the latter countries are made very attractive. Several folk-songs of the Northland, given with music as well as words, are full of charming melody. Altogether there is a primitive, outspoken directness in the way Miss Harraden tells her story that gives a freshness of type to her *dramatis personæ* and makes them stand out in the reader's memory as people worth knowing.

POLITICAL SIDE OF AN ECONOMIC MOVEMENT.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., 371 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

PART I. of Mr. Hillquit's book, being a compendium of the voluminous information concerning early socialistic experiments in America which is scattered through many books and pamphlets, is a more useful than noteworthy addition to historical literature. In it the old stories of the founding of communistic religious communities, such as the Shaker villages, the Harmony Society, and the Oneida Community, are briefly retold. The Mormon movement, most important of all American communistic experiments, is, however, inexplicably passed over by the author, who, nevertheless, assumes a knowledge of it on the part of his readers when he comes to discuss the Icarian socialists.

The Owenite communal experiments in this country are more ably treated. The author lifts the account above the plane of mere "index learning" by connecting Owenism with the central idea of the Marxian socialism of to-day—political action. He shows, for example, how the movement resulted in the formation of "The Working Men's Party" of 1830.

Mr. Hillquit's chapter on Fourierism in the United States is the clearest and fullest, and, at the same time, most concise account that has yet appeared of this most picturesque movement. Owing to the prominence of authors and journalists in two of the experiments (Brook Farm and the North American Phalanx) the economic aspect has been obscured heretofore by the literary. The present book restores the balance. It enumerates a number of other phalanxes, and describes their downfall. The impracticability of the idea is shown to be intrinsic, and not due, as generally assumed by communists, to the fact that its execution was entrusted to mooning poets and wool-gathering philosophers.

In Part II., "The Modern Movement," Mr. Hillquit lets us see that the idea of political action has entered into the socialistic problem to stay. William Weitling's "Republic of the Working Men" paves the way for the introduction of the more systematized socialism of "The International Working Men's Association."

But the growing divergence between the views of Marx, the socialist, and Bakounine, the anarchist, who were the philosophic leaders of the "International" abroad, extended to this country and was fatal to the industrial and political organization of the movement. However, out of this confusion of socialistic and anarchistic theories finally arose the Socialist Labor Party of America. The connection of this party with the trades-union cause, and the industrial rôle it played in the great labor strikes of the last quarter of the nineteenth century are clearly and fully set forth by Mr. Hillquit without undue magnification. The part the organization took in politics, particularly in the mayoralty campaign in New York City in 1886, when Henry George was the labor candidate, is presented in what is probably the ablest chapter in the book, revealing, as it does, all the qualities—fairness, sympathy, and comprehensive intelligence—which mark the true historian.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

From this point onward the author is on familiar ground, untrodden by any other historian. He describes the dismemberment of the old Socialist Labor party, and the rise of the Socialist party as the stronger of the two wings into which it divided. Of the new party he is commissioned to speak with authority, since he is one of its founders and leaders.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Benjamin Disraeli."—Wilfrid Meynell. (D. Appleton & Co., $3 net.)

"Wonderfolk in Wonderland."—Edith Guerrier, with pictures by Edith Brown. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vol XIV. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Public Life and Diplomatic Correspondence of James M. Mason." (Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Va.)

"The Pedagogical Bible School."—Samuel B. Haslett. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"Champlain, the founder of New France."—Edwin A. Dix. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Negro Education in the South."—A. A. Gunby. (H. C. Thomason, New Orleans.)

"The Heather in Lore, Lyric and Lay."—Alexander Wallace. (A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company, New York, $1.50.)

"Angel's Wickedness."—Marie Corelli. (Walter R. Beers, New York.)

"A Bunch of Roses and other Parlor Plays."—M. E. M. Davis. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"Daddy Joe's Fiddle."—Faith Bickford. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.40 net.)

"The Planetary System."—Frank Bursley Taylor. (Published by author, Fort Wayne, Ind., $1.60.)

"The Web."—Frederick Trevor Hill. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Story of the Nazarene."—Noah K. Davis. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.75 net.)

"With the Treasure Hunters."—James Otis. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.20 net.)

"Through the Gates of Old Romance."—W. Jay Mills. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Philippine Islands 1493–1898."—Vol. VII. 1588–1591. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"The Baronet in Corduroy."—Albert Lee. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Practical Course in Spanish."—H. M. Monsanto. (American Book Company.)

"Kinder und Hausmärchen der Brüder Grimm."—Edited by B. J. Vos. (American Book Company.)

"Half a Dozen Housekeepers."—Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Henry Altemus & Co.)

"George Washington Jones."—Ruth McEnery Stuart. (Henry Altemus & Co.)

"Elementary Geometry Plane."—James McMahon. (American Book Company.)

"Dispensations and Ages of Scriptures."—G. B. M. Clouser. (Loizeaux Brothers, New York.)

"New Thought Primer."—Henry Harrison Brown. ("Now" Publishing Company, San Francisco, paper, $0.25.)

"Mother Bunny."—Harriet A. Cheever. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.40.)

"Shipmates in Sunshine."—F. Frankfort Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

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Original prices mean the prices at which 1000 lots were sold before the improvements were completed and before the success of Westerleigh was established.—Before it was brought so near the business center of New York City by rapid transit.—Before the boom—Before the new ferries, parks, and the many other improvements.

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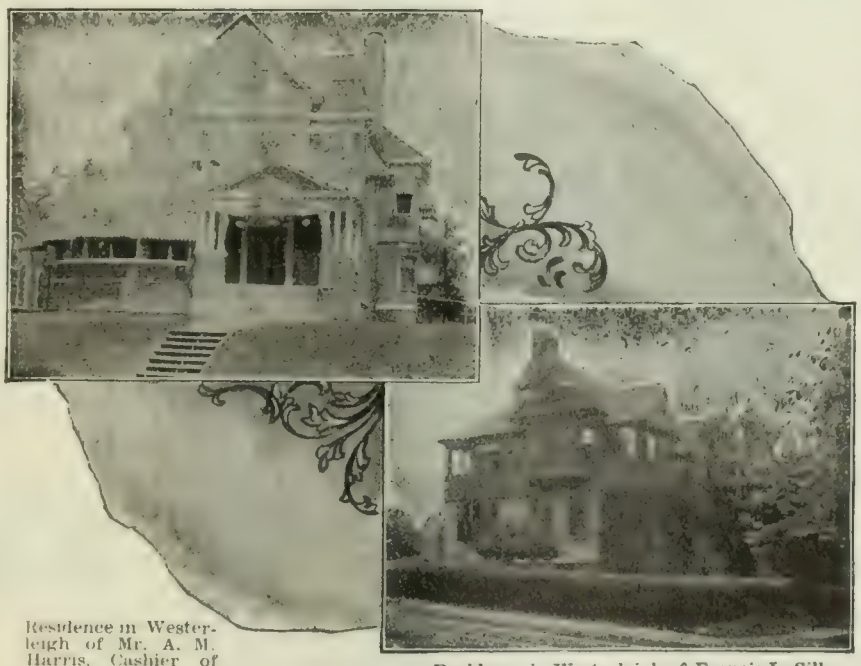

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CURRENT POETRY.

Sherwood.

By ALFRED NOYES.

Sherwood in the twilight, is Robin Hood awake?
Gray and ghostly shadows are gliding through the brake;
Shadows of the dappled deer, dreaming of the morn,
Dreaming of a shadowy man that winds a shadowy horn.

Robin Hood is here again: all his merry thieves
Hear a ghostly bugle-note shivering through the leaves,
Calling as he used to call, faint and far away,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Merry, merry England has kissed the lips of June:
All the wings of fairyland were here beneath the moon;
Like a flight of rose leaves fluttering in a mist
Of opal and ruby and pearl and amethyst.

Merry, merry England is waking as of old,
With eyes of blither hazel and hair of brighter gold:
For Robin Hood is here again beneath the bursting spray
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Love is in the greenwood building him a house
Of wild rose and hawthorn and honeysuckle boughs:
Love is in the greenwood: dawn is in the skies;
And Marian is waiting with a glory in her eyes.

Hark! The dazzled laverock climbs the golden steep:
Marian is waiting: is Robin Hood asleep?
Round the fairy grass-wings frolic elf and fay,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Oberon, Oberon, rake away the gold,
Rake away the red leaves, roll away the mold,
Rake away the gold leaves, roll away the red,
And wake Will Scarlett from his leafy forest bed.

Friar Tuck and Little John are riding down together
With quarter-staff and drinking-can and gray goose feather;
The dead are coming back again; the years are rolled away
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Softly over Sherwood the south wind blows;
All the heart of England hidden in a rose
Hears across the greenwood the sunny whisper leap,
Sherwood in the red dawn, is Robin Hood asleep?

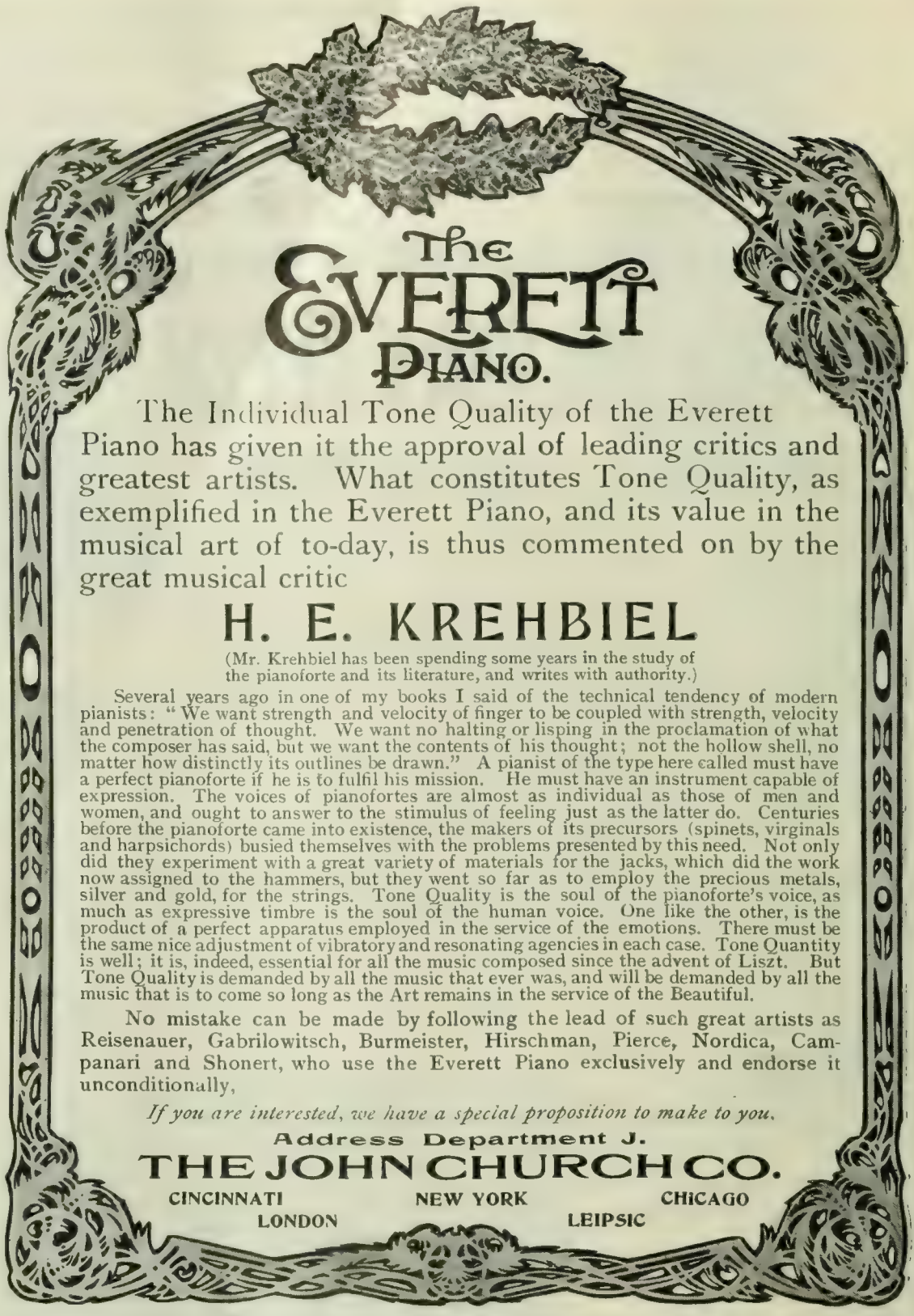
Hark, the voice of England wakes him as of old
And, shattering the silence with a cry of brighter gold,
A bugle in the greenwood echoes from the steep,
Sherwood in the red dawn, is Robin Hood asleep?

Where the deer are gliding down the shadowy glen
All across the glades of fern he calls his merry men;
Doublets of the Lincoln green glancing through the May
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day;

Calls them and they answer: from aisles of oak and ash
Rings the *Follow! Follow!* and the boughs begin to crash;
The ferns begin to waver and the flowers begin to fly;
And through the crimson dawning the robber band goes by.

Robin! Robin! Robin! All his merry thieves
Answer as the bugle-note shivers through the leaves:
Calling as he used to call, faint and far away,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

—From the London *Spectator*.



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A Song of Music.

By Ethel Clifford.

Your music moves me like the sea.
Can you not feel my spirit wake
And lift, and like a strange bird take
Its way to where the wild deer slake
Their thirst in some far desert pool?
My soul, set free in woods of rain,
That which it once had finds again;
Or like some morning-god sees plain
The crimson and the purple stain
Of amaranth and close vervaine
Where Ida greets the dawning-cool.

Your music moves me like the sea.
It brings a sadness half divine,
As that of one who for a sign
Waits all in vain and does resign
The hope that forth his light may shine,
Yet still sits watching day by day.
And then into an older age
It takes my soul, and I engage
Where ancient battles fiercely wage,
And know the triumphs on Time's page
Till Troy becomes my spirit's cage
And Babylon my heritage,
And I grow royal as you play.

Your music moves me like the sea.
Long since what promise from a king
Was unfulfilled that time should bring
So great a gift? May it not be
Perhaps, in ages yet unknown,
I shall be queen and you shall own
No state, but kneel before my throne?
And then, defying gibe and frown,
I shall remember and step down
And yield to you my royal crown
Because that once you played to me.

—From the London *Pilot*.

October's Rose.

By George Douglas.

Must I from October's wreck
Weave a garland for the brow
Summer's pride was wont to deck,
In days that mock me now?
Frosted bud and drooping flower,
Looked on their happier hour,
Minions, portioners of Death,
Must I twine for beauty's wreath?

Nay, sweetheart, you know not me,
My creed nor my philosophy:—
When the full flame of life is sunk,
When the bounteous draft is drunk,
Shall we, brooding o'er the lees,
Indulge our idle fantasies;
Or strive by painful artful ways
To fan the embers to a blaze,
And cowering in the ghostly light
Whisper that day has vanquish'd night?
Scorn it! and with the Roman cry,
"As I have lived so let me die!"
Shiver the goblet, quench the spark—
Who loved the light will dare the dark.

—From London *Outlook*.

A Reverie.

By Ernest Neal Lyon.

A fettered menial by day
I babble jargon of the mart,
And never deign to mention Art
But in a condescending way.

I thread a sordid thoroughfare,
Obeisance pay in Mammon-town,
Or Gossipry's gay thistle-down
I bandy lightly here or there.

. . . . . .

But when the social embers glow
And starry lamps in promise shine,
I quaff a cup of Fancy's wine,
And dream the dream of long ago.

I drag my dog-eared Horace down
To scan "*splendidior vitro*"—
How did the tangled sentence go
In classic days of cap and gown?

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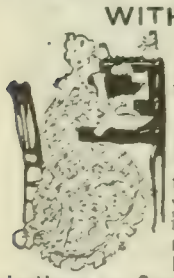

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Perchance I ride,—such joys are mine,
My Pegasus in wingèd flight.
Belike he throws me—luckless wight!
About the middle of the line.

Or I attempt the jolly song
That made the soaring rafters ring—
Have I forgotten how to sing?
It doesn't seem so very long

Since youth and I went hand-in-hand,
And Life was yet in Canto One,
Its weary prose all unbegun,
We loitered long in Faery-Land.

Her argosies of Hope were freight
With honors, titles manifold,
And Fortune's rainbow-tinted gold,
And bowed beneath its precious weight.

. . . . . .

Night runneth on,—with velvet tread,—
I dream,—and not a voice to warn,—
I waken,—'tis a winter morn,—
And all the flowers of Fancy,—dead!

—From *The Reader* (November).

Ned Braddock.

[1755.]

By JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER.

Said the Sword to the Ax, 'twixt the whacks and the hacks,
"Who's your bold Berserker, cleaving of tracks?
Hewing a highway through greenwood and glen,
Foot-free for cattle and heart-free for men?"
"—Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and grim,
Carving a cross on the wilderness rim;
In his own doom building large for the Lord,
Steeple and State!" said the Ax to the Sword.

Said the Blade to the Ax, "And shall none say him Nay?
Never a broadsword to bar him the way?
Never a bush where a Huron may hide,
Or the shot of a Shawnee spit red on his side?"
—Down the long trail, from the Fort to the ford,
Naked and streaked, plunge a moccasin'd horde:
Huron and Wyandot, hot for the bout;
Shawnee and Ottawa, barring him out!

Red'ning the ridge, 'twixt a gorge and a gorge,
Bold to the sky, loom the ranks of St. George;
Braddock of Fontenoy, belted and horsed,
For a foe to be struck and a pass to be forced.
—'Twixt the pit and the crest, 'twixt the rocks and the grass,
Where the bush hides the foe and the foe holds the pass,
Beaujeu and Pontiac, striving amain;
Huron and Wyandot, jeering the slain!

Beaujeu, bon camarade! Beaujeu the Gay!
Beaujeu and Death cast their blades in the fray.
Never a rifle that spared when they spoke,
Never a scalp-knife that balked in its stroke.
Till the red hillocks marked where the standards had danced,
And the Grenadiers gasped where their sabres had glanced.
—But Braddock raged fierce in that storm by the ford,
And railed at his "curs" with the flat of his sword!

Said the Sword to the Ax, "Where's your Berserker now?
Lo! his bones mark a path for a countryman's cow.
And Beaujeu the Gay? Give him place, right or wrong,
In your tale of a camp, or your stave of a song"
"But Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and grim,
Who but he carved a cross on the wilderness rim?
In his own doom building large for the Lord,
Steeple and State!" Said the Ax to the Sword.

—From *Yale Alumni Weekly.*

Transcendence.

By CAROLYN WELLS.

Dear Heart, altho Ambition's trumpet-call
Arouses thee in triumph to respond;
Remember that its guerdon is not all—
I am beyond.

System Begins at Home

THIS IS AN AGE OF SYSTEM. The papers are full of advertisements of systems and system makers. The successful merchant and manufacturer prides himself on the exact way his business is run. He can tell you to a fraction of a cent the cost of each article he manufactures. He knows what per cent must be added for his non-productive expenses. He knows what each salesman earns him. He knows a lot more things about his business than one would believe possible to know.

Ask him rather quickly what it costs him to live, to run his house, the various costs of his personal and household expenses. Can he answer? He runs his business correctly, but his house runs itself.

A single man spends his money and is satisfied as long as the money lasts. After he marries, things become a trifle more complex. He finds that the money does not hold out. He wants to save. Where shall he begin? He generally does some such foolish thing as cutting out cigars, or walking down to business—for a while.

Take hold of the proposition in a broader way. Analyze your outlay. It may require a radical change to put the matter right. Where does your money go? Car fare last year—how much? Rent—how much? Now figure. Would it be better to pay more rent and less car fare? Is it better to be a suburbanite and pay car fare? Housekeeping divides itself into such items as groceries, help, rent, gas, fuel, etc. Boarding will cost you so much. Which is better? Last year you ran the furnace. John is shoveling coal this year. Does he burn more or less? The past three months, Mary the cook, has been in charge of the kitchen. The meat and grocery bill is double that of the same three months one year ago. Let Mary depart. Your doctors and medicines cost so much. How much did you spend for a vacation? Better spend more on recreation. Know what you are doing in order to know what you can do.

The originator of The Economy Expense Book was an expert accountant. He could keep the books of anything from a grocery store to a railroad. He could compute the intricate costs of a factory's product to a farthing. He didn't give much thought to his own money. Then he did some things, and he realized he must economize, but where? In what direction could he curtail? He had nothing tangible beyond guesswork to go by. He must have some sort of figures to guide him. He wanted to see what each department of his household and personal outlay cost. A book was drawn up and printed. It was simple enough for a child, but it gave results; it showed things. It pointed out just what everything cost. Its totals showed comparisons by weeks, months and years of similar expenses. It had to show. You couldn't hide it. It showed where you were increasing or running behind. That book was THE ECONOMY EXPENSE BOOK.

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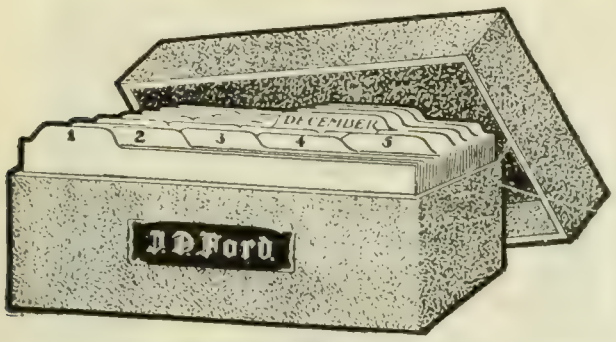

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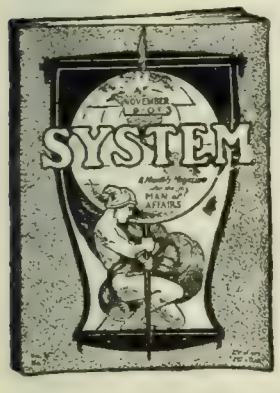

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—*From Scribner's Magazine, November.*

PERSONALS.

An Authority on Penology.—Some years ago when Richard Harding Davis penetrated the trans-Mississippi to gather material for his book, "The West from a Car Window," says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he stopped over in a small Indian Territory town where he was assured there was plenty of local color.

Proceeding along the street, he met two men apparently just in from some distant ranch. They were tall, untamed, intoxicated, and "bad." Placing a hand of size on Mr. Davis's shoulder one of them said:

"Young feller, is there a jail in this yere town where they lock up men?"

Mr. Davis saw that his best chance of avoiding trouble was to meet the man on his own ground of boisterous camaraderie, so he looked up and said carelessly:

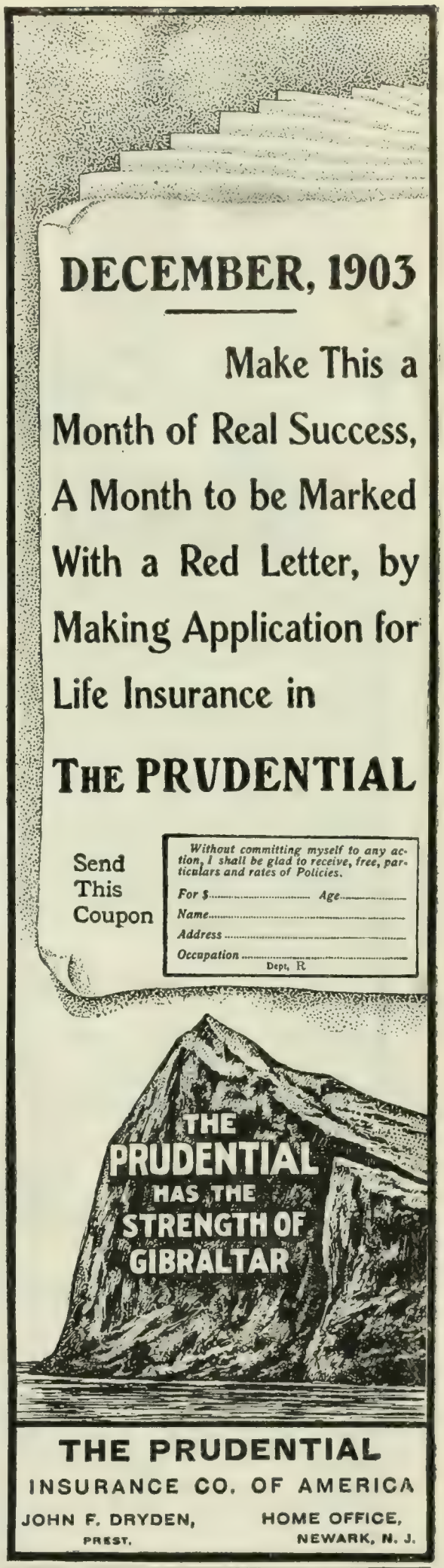
"Guess not. I've been here two days and I——"

"There ain't none then," broke in the man with a tremendous thump on the author's back; "you'd 'a' been in it 'fore this time if there was!" and they passed joyously on, leaving Mr. Davis with another tube of the desired local color.

A Puzzling Answer.—Julian Hawthorne, whose reminiscences of his father, Nathaniel, have just been issued by the Harpers under the title "Hawthorne and His Circle," is sometimes confused with his father in the minds of certain readers.

When, a few years ago, Nathaniel Hawthorne's great romance, "The Scarlet Letter," went out of copyright, it was reprinted by many publishers all over the country, and thousands of readers became acquainted with it for the first time. Readers are not always very observant of the precise names of authors, and one day Julian Hawthorne received a request for an autograph from a lady who professed herself one of his most ardent admirers. "I think," she wrote, "that I have read everything that you have produced; but I must say that that last thing of yours, 'The Scarlet Letter,' is by far the best work that you have ever done." "Did the lady get the autograph?" was asked by one of his friends to whom Julian Hawthorne related the story. "Oh yes," he replied; "and I told her that, so far from that being my last work, it was published when I was only four years old."

Pope Pius X. Stole the Meat.—The following interesting story of Pope Pius X. was written by Salvatore Cortesi for the Christmas *Success*, and is part of an article telling of the Pope's boyhood



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days, when he was known to his comrades as Beppi Sarto:

His sister lived with him (the Pope), and was often in despair because there was nothing in the house to eat and nothing in the house with which to buy food. One day she had procured a fine piece of beef and had promptly put it in a pot to make soup. Near the dinner hour she came rushing to her brother, crying:

"The meat is stolen!"

"Perhaps it was the cat."

"The cat! A cat can not carry off the pot, too!" Thereupon he added insult to injury by saying:

"My dear sister, I fear you do not attend very well to the kitchen. It was I who took them to give to a poor man who said his wife was ill in bed and needed broth."

"Well, at least I suppose she could not eat the pot!" said the other indignantly. "Now what are you going to have for your dinner, I should like to know? I am sure you have not a cent in your pocket." Beppi indulgently turned out his empty pockets and then said: "Never mind, never mind, sister, God will provide for us!" But He did not provide another piece of beef for dinner that day.

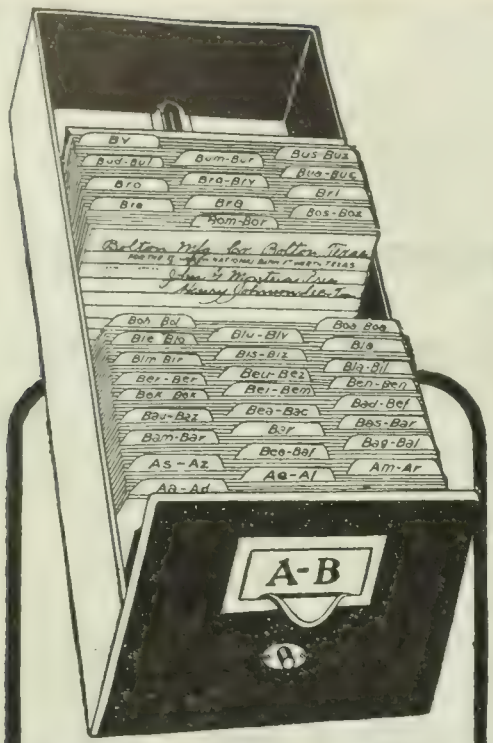
Abigail Adams and Her Clothes.—Mr. A. Maurice Low contributes to *Harper's Weekly* an interesting character study of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. One of the anecdotes which Mr. Low tells of him gives one an insight into the peculiar powers of the man.

It was in the last session of Congress. Following the remodeling of the White House, there was an auction sale of old furniture, and among other things a sideboard, which had been presented to the wife of President Hayes by the young women of Cincinnati, was sent to the auction-room. It seemed to one Democratic member that a ruthless indignity was about to be committed, and he introduced a resolution demanding an investigation of the heinous transaction. When he had finished, and while some of the Republican members were quaking and wondering whether it would be their duty to impeach the President, "Uncle Joe" Cannon arose:

"Mr. Speaker," he declaimed, "we are told that in the early days of the republic, Abigail Adams hung out her laundry to dry in the East Room of the White House. Good God, Mr. Speaker, where is that clothes-line now?" After that and the uproarious shout which followed, no more was heard of the sideboard.

When Morgan's Money Talked.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan rarely indulges in speech-making. On one occasion, however, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he made a palpable hit in an after-dinner effort. The affair was a banquet to celebrate the successful and long-continued pastorate of the well known Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New York.

Mr. Morgan had been prevailed on to act as toastmaster, with the understanding, however, that no speech was to be expected from him. When the cigar-and-story point of the dinner was



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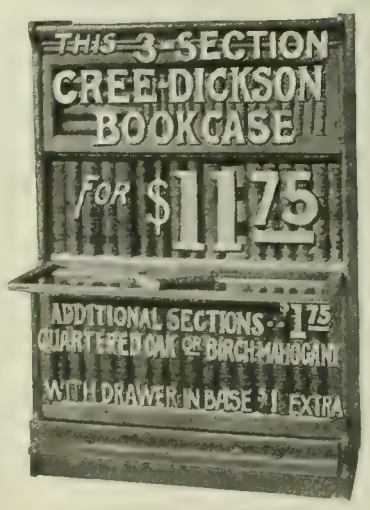

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reached Mr. Morgan touched off each speaker by a simple "naming of his name." But the diners grew impatient, and finally the prevailing sentiment expressed itself in cries of "Speech! Speech!" and significant glances at the head of the table.

Mr. Morgan, whose genius for mastery is only equaled by his tact in yielding a point, rose and began to describe how Doctor Rainsford had been induced to come to the church. He told of the doubt and the hesitation.

"Would he come or would he not come?" said Mr. Morgan. "And what would lead to his decision?"

At this period in his speech Mr. Morgan became slightly embarrassed, and thrust his hand deep down in the pocket of his trousers, where it encountered and jingled some silver currency.

"What would cause him to decide to come to our church?" repeated Mr. Morgan, and again came the answering jingle of the coin, audible to every diner in the room. Then with a final tinkle of money, Mr. Morgan went on hastily: "So Dr. Rainsford decided to come."

The reference to the call and acceptance, with this implied side-light on the cause that prevailed was too much for the guests, and the best laugh of the evening was equally on the rector and the toastmaster.

A Daredevil from New York.—"If it is ever written, the story of the life of Herbert O. Jeffries, commander of the Pacific flotilla of the new Panama republic, will make the lurid tales of our Western scouts seem fit for the nursery," says a member of the Geological Survey, who has spent considerable time in Central America, and who happened to be on terms of good-fellowship with Jeffries. He was born in New York and is a graduate of West Point. He has been a prominent factor in every important revolution within the past seventeen years in Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and the United States of Colombia. Jeffries's stormy career probably started in Guatemala under the first Barrios. Here is one of the incidents of his career as related in the New York *Sun* by the member of the Geological Survey:

Jeffries fell out with Barrios, and was exiled and a price put on his head. He fled to Guatemala, with Gen. P. P. Brannon, a redoubtable Pennsylvanian fighter.

Both were welcomed by Don Luis Bogran, known as the Diaz of Central America, then president. They planned the ambuscade which resulted in the slaughter of nearly four hundred Guatemala invaders.

Under President Bogran's administration, Americans were strictly in it. Concessions were granted them for nearly everything they asked, and peace prevailed throughout the land.

An American named Cecil was made administrator of the telegraph lines; a Virginian built the water-works and a wagon-road to the Pacific coast; a Louisianian was chief of police, and Major Burke, once state treasurer of Louisiana, managed the mineral resources.

Among the Americans who flocked to the capital at Tegucigalpa was a New Yorker named Palmer, a polished gentleman, and the possessor

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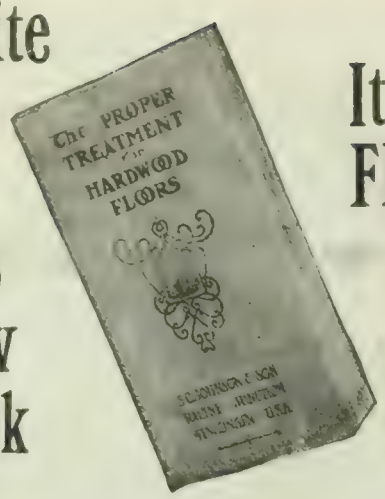

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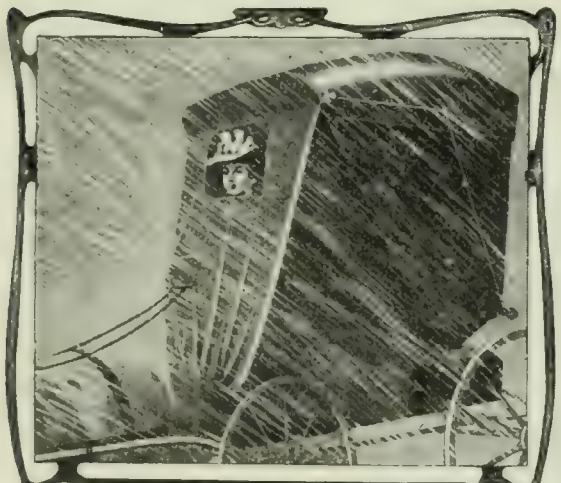

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of a magnificent baritone voice. Palmer and Jeffries became chummy at once, and for months were inseparable. Both were in demand at social functions, Jeffries being a fine tenor singer and passionately fond of music.

Their popularity roused the jealousy of Cecil, who, while carefully avoiding Jeffries, constantly sought a quarrel with Palmer. On the night of a Presidential ball, Cecil, drunk and noisy, met Palmer in the barroom of the Picalilly Hotel, grossly insulted him, and then shot him dead. So powerful was Cecil's influence that he was not even arrested.

Jeffries was at Yuscatan, two days' distant by the usual mode of travel, but he made the journey in twenty-four hours, killing two mules en route. He wired Cecil that he was coming to kill him.

When Jeffries rode up to the hotel, fully twelve hours before he was expected, he found Cecil in the barroom, surrounded by a number of native officers, boasting of what he would do to Palmer's friend. Jeffries's entrance was the occasion of a stampede on the part of the natives, many of whom threw themselves headlong out of the windows in their frantic efforts to escape the calm, determined-looking man in the doorway, whose big revolver seemed to cover every man in the room.

Two shots rang out almost together. Jeffries strode into the yard, quietly mounted his mule, and, without a look backward, rode away.

Cecil was found a few minutes later, dead, with a bullet in his heart. Just over the panel of the door through which Jeffries entered, on a line with his head, was the mark of Cecil's bullet. It was a duel to the death, and Palmer was avenged. There was no trial.

Jeffries owns about 50,000 acres of valuable timber land in the line of the Panama canal, so that his interests, naturally, are with the new republic.

Speaker Cannon Rebuked.—The Hon. Joseph Cannon started for the Capitol the other morning, and, as usual, he was smoking a cigar. He succeeded in catching a car, but, finding the rear platform crowded, the Speaker walked through the ear to the front platform and took his station by the side of the motorman, well to one side, where the brake handle couldn't hit him. Then, according to the Washington *Post*, this occurred:

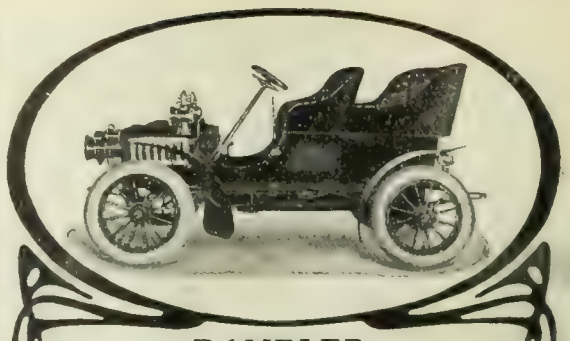
The motorman turned on the Speaker of the House:

"Say," he growled, "ain't there room enough in the car for you? You can't ride out here; it's again' the rules."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the Speaker, in the humblest of voices, touching his hat at the time, "I wasn't aware of that," and he returned meekly to the rear platform.

Got Ahead of Russell Sage. One of the few men who have ever managed to get ahead of Russell Sage in a business transaction is a young curb broker named Tucker, and he did so more by accident than design. The New York *Mail and Express* tells us how it happened:

Tucker had ten shares of gas stock he was trying hard to dispose of, with no result. Finally,



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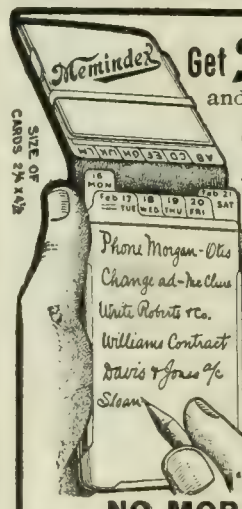

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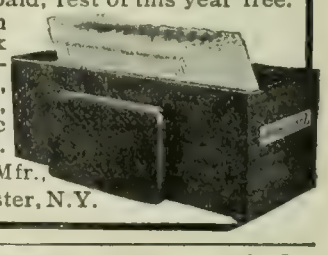

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one of his acquaintances, in a spirit of fun, said to him: "Say, old man, I understand that Sage wants that stock bad, and is willing to pay 95 for it."

At that time the stock was selling for 91, when it sold at all, so naturally Tucker, who was a newcomer on the curb, started off post-haste for Mr. Sage's office, and half an hour later offered his shares in person at 95.

"Don't want it young man," was the financier's reply. "I can go out and buy all I want at 91."

Then, as he realized that he had been "taken in," an idea struck Tucker. "Mr. Sage," he said, "since you don't want to buy my stock, maybe you'd like to sell me any of the same stock you may own at 93."

"Eh, what?" queried Mr. Sage. "Ninety-three?" He pondered for a moment. Then, "I'll take your ten shares at 95," he said. And the sale was made.

A little later on, when Mr. Sage found that he really could have bought all the stock he wanted at 91, his feelings were anything but friendly toward Mr. Tucker. The next day, however, he was in a different frame of mind. "Any man," he said, "who can take care of himself like that is useful, and I want Mr. Tucker to watch out for any business I may have on the curb."

And that is what Mr. Tucker is doing to-day.

A Defective Title.—When Beriah Wilkins, who is now the proprietor of the Washington *Post*, was in Congress from Ohio, he was also president of a national bank. Once he was ordered away by his physician, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and he went to a little village in Georgia, where he was a perfect stranger. Nobody apparently cared to know him. He sat around the hotel for two weeks doing nothing; then he decided to go back to Washington.

He found he did not have enough money to pay his hotel bill and his railroad fare. He did not care to make a check, so he went over to the little bank that faced the public square and told the aged banker who he was, saying he desired to make a draft for $200 on the bank of which he was president.

"I don't know you," said the banker, "but you can make the draft, and if the bank honors it I will give you the money."

"I can't wait that long," Wilkins replied, "I want the money now."

"Identify yourself," said the banker. Mr. Wilkins showed the banker his name as president of the Ohio bank in the Bank Directory and produced some letters.

"That's all right," said the banker, "but I can't let you have the money on such an identification."

Wilkins argued. The banker was obdurate. Finally, after half an hour's talk, the banker softened and said: "Let me see the tag on your shirt. If the initials are right I'll cash the draft." Wilkins opened his waistcoat. The letters "J. P. B.' loomed red and distinct on the tag.

He had on one of half a dozen shirts his shirtmaker had sold him for cost because the man for whom they were made didn't take them.

The General Smiled.—In the Boer War, one of the columns, half Canadian and half regular, under

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197 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

General Ian Hamilton, became so notorious for looting that the soldiers were nicknamed "The Thousand Thieves." General Hamilton reviewed them one day in a small village near Bloemfontein, says *The Times*, New York, for the purpose of warning them against any future depredations.

The column had just drawn up and was waiting for Hamilton to begin the review when a ragged rooster ran out from a hut and across the front of the line. A kind of shiver ran through the volunteers. Suddenly a private left the ranks and took after the rooster.

"Halt!" shouted Hamilton.

The soldier ran on. He shortly overtook the rooster and turned back, wringing the neck of the fowl. As he passed the general he noted the fierce scowl on his face. The soldier was an Irish boy from Toronto and not easily daunted, but this time he temporized. Throwing the defunct rooster at the general's feet, he said:

"There, now; I'll tache ye t' halt whin the Gineral says so!"

History records that the column laughed and the general smiled. Also that the soldier got only two days in "quad" for one of the most barefaced breaches of discipline in the records of the most irregular corps in the army.

An English Premier's Political Debut.—The beginning of Lord Salisbury's parliamentary career, as told by his biographer, Frederick Dosglas How, illustrates one of the worst features of the English political system of half a century ago—the pocket borough—now eliminated. The town of Stamford was represented in Parliament by two members, who were really appointed by the Marquis of Exeter, tho the forms of an election were preserved. When a vacancy occurred in 1853, Robert Lord Cecil, then twenty-three years of age, was selected by the marquis. *The Youth's Companion* says:

The whole proceeding was something of a farce. The electors had never heard of him until a letter from Lord Exeter's lawyer told them they were to change their representative, and informed them of the member selected for them. That was quickly followed by a personal visit from the candidate, when a so-called canvass was made.

The notices which invited his supporters to assist at this function were issued for both the Wednesday and Thursday mornings of his visit, and were in the following form:

STAMFORD ELECTION.

The friends of Lord Robert G. Cecil are respectfully requested to meet his lordship at the George Hotel, St. Martin's, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock precisely, to accompany him on the canvass. J. PHILLIPS, *Chairman.*

On the Thursday afternoon a handbill was issued by Lord Robert saying that the result of the canvass was "most satisfactory," and earnestly requesting the attendance of his friends on the following Monday morning to accompany him to the hustings. Meantime he had put out an election address.

When he was elected he made a speech, and a local paper states that when he stepped forward he was "slightly cheered." He spoke well,—that

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was conceded by those who heard him,—but he does not seem to have given the people of Stamfore in those early days any idea of the real power that lay beneath his quiet exterior.

Ellen Terry at the Play.—Clara Morris, in the December *McClure's*, relates this incident which occured at one of her performances in New York:

One muggy, dank, dark day I was playing "Alixe" at a New York matinée. The great house was packed with a genuine East-Side audience. As I entered for the second act I noticed that occupants had arrived for the empty stage-box. A tall, slight woman stood there with her back to us while her escort unfastened her cloak I spoke my line: "I will serve the coffee, Claudine—you may go," and instantly a clear voice, with a sort of I-told-you-so ring to it, said: "There she is—any one could tell by the voice."

The gentleman said quickly: "H-s-sh! h-s-sh!" and with a swift glance of inquiry about her and a faint laugh at being overheard, the delinquent sank into a chair in the shadow, set her chin in her hand, gave one comprehensive sweeping glance over the stage and then turned her attention to me and my soliloquy; and I suddenly wondered if the maid had pinned my sash down behind and whether my skirts hung well, while my hand stole up to feel if the rose at my throat was nestling correctly in the tulle—or was just anyhow. There was, you see, such intensity in the stranger's look. And then some incidental music was played, and it was too loud, but before I could catch the leader's eye and quiet him with a warning gesture, I had heard an impatient "Piano—*pianimisso!*" from the alert woman in the box, and then I *knew* what I had suspected in that comprehensive sweeping first glance about the stage, and at my exit I remarked: "That's an actress in that box."

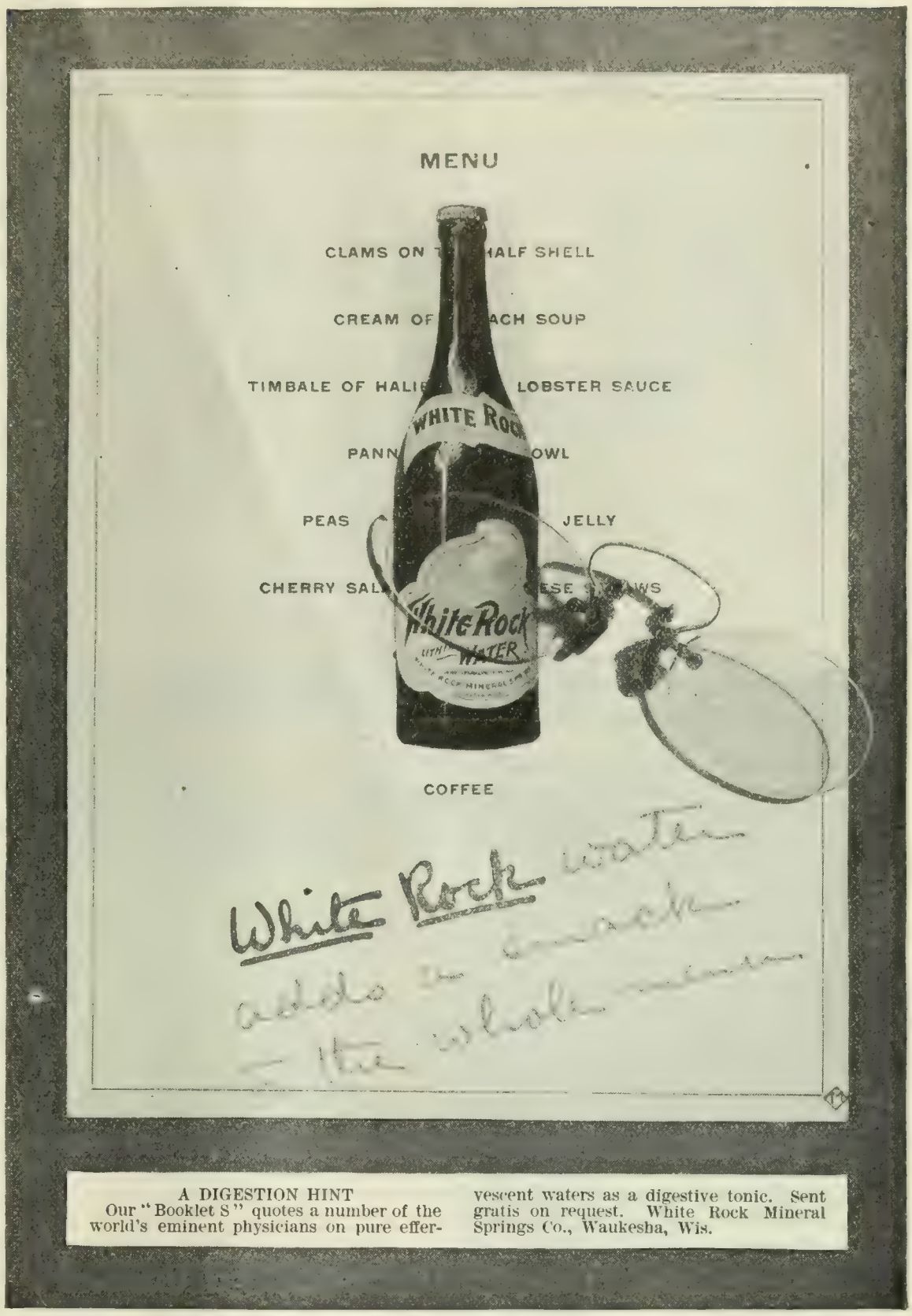
"Well, I should say so!" agreed the local manager. "And she's come splashing across town through a mud bath, just to see you! But that's her, if she wants a thing—that's Ellen Terry al over."

"W—who?" I stammered. "W—why, she's playing! What are you talking about?"

"I'm talking about the woman in the box. She plays to-night, but not at the matinée. There goes her hat," he laughed. "She never took her eyes from the scene, but just pitched the thing that hurt or bothered her anywhere it happened to land. That's an Ellen Terry trick, and you ought to know her by that alone."

Lincoln Miscellanies.—Mr. Lincoln manifested no concern for his personal appearance, so far as dressing went, writes Gibson William Harris, in his "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," now appearing in *The Woman's Home Companion*, for as long as his clothing was clean and comfortable the cut of it did not trouble him in the least. His indifference respecting dress was equaled by his indifference respecting money. Says Mr. Harris;

His wants were few and simple, and as long as he had enough to supply them for the present he seemed to have no use for money, except to give it away or lend it, often with no expectation of return, to those in need of it. He preferred plain



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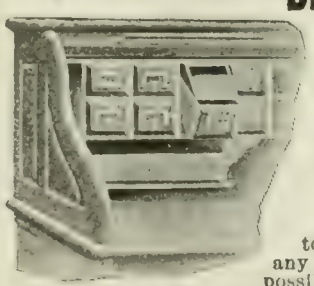

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food, and a very moderate amount satisfied him. Of liquors he often said he did not know the taste, nor did he use tobacco in any form.

He had a decided fondness for chess and checkers, though no games of any kind were permitted at the office. In playing either, his method was to act on the defensive until the game had reached a stage where an aggressive policy was clearly indicated. He liked ten-pins also and occasionally indulged in them. Whatever may have been his youthful tastes in regard to hunting and fishing, at this period both sports were ignored.

From his mother, a woman of superior endowments he inherited a melancholy that was ineradicable, though it became less marked after his marriage. The angle of incidence is the same as that of reflection; day and night, taking the year through, divide the twenty-four hours equally. Lincoln was gifted with an extraordinary sense of humor, and necessarily he must know its counterpart of gloom. It was my good fortune to see in him very much more of the bright side than the dark. When in repose or in deep contemplation, his face even then wore a sad, or more correctly a faraway, expression, that made one long to wake him up, as it were, and bring him back to his accustomed geniality and winning smile. I never heard his partner or any one else in Springfield refer to his occasional blue spells, and am very sure he got altogether more of merriment than of moping out of life. It took me no great time to learn that a very slight thing would break up his brooding.

He liked to read the Bible, and in his way he was a religious man, though not a church-member. At the period in question his position seemed to be that he shrank from subscribing in full to any of the creeds that were known to him; he would not make a pretense of doing that, and could not force himself to it as a duty. His character as a total abstainer being well known, he was often called on to make temperance addresses, yet he did not join any temperance society. It is significant that he never belonged to a fraternal order, nor to a secret society of any kind.

Mr. Harris, who, by the way, was a law student in Lincoln & Herndon's office from 1845 to 1847, goes on to tell how Lincoln spent his days of leisure.

When the courts were not in session the senior partner spent more time out of the office than in it. A likely place to find him was some street corner, there discussing with others at their ease the topics of the day. He chummed with every one, Whig or Democrat, and particularly with the young men, a class among whom he was especially popular. He was hail-fellow with them all. From the time of his mature manhood Lincoln learned more, as I believe, from contact with his fellow-men than from books. "Honest Old Abe" was a colloquialism familiar to all Springfield before he was thirty-seven. Strange to say, he deemed himself old, and took undisguised pleasure in fathering many of us younger persons, including some already in their thirties.

It would not be fair to speak of Lincoln as an idler save in his aversion to bodily labor. His brain was a singularly active one—seemed never to rest, never to tire. Yet as a formal student Lincoln struck me as actually lazy. Days of leisure came frequently, and on such he might some-

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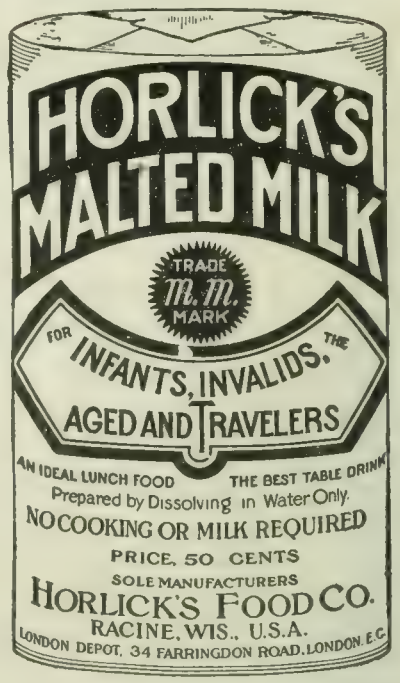

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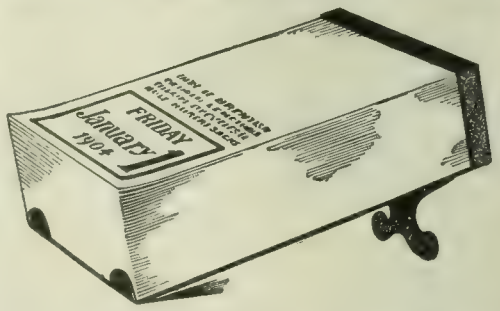

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times be seen sitting in his chair, with his feet on the office table, reading the office copy of Burns or Byron. He would read for an hour or more, then close the book and stretch himself at full length on the office lounge, his feet projecting over the end of it, hands under his head and eyes closed, and in this attitude would digest the mental food he had just taken, not merely thinking over what he had read, but seeking to reproduce it in his mind. But weeks might pass before this would be repeated. He read but little at the office, and I have never imagined there was much burning of the midnight oil at his home.

The truth is, unless I am greatly mistaken, Abraham Lincoln never studied hard at any period of his life, He did not need to study *hard*. With him a single reading was sufficient to afford a clear insight into any ordinary subject. It almost seemed as if, in a previous existence, he had acquired a knowledge of things, and in this life needed only to refresh his memory, now by reading and now by colloquy with others.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Worm at Home.—DIDACTIC MAMMA: "Now, then, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?"

CHARLIE (with emphasis): "Yes, mamma."

DIDACTIC MAMMA: "And, Charlie, all the silk is provided for us by a poor worm."

CHARLIE: "Do you mean dad?"—*Illustrated Bits* (London).

Sometimes. — SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Bobby, where do good people go when they die?"

BOBBY (glibly): "To heaven."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Yes, that is right. And if a person who is wicked all the way through dies, where does he go?"

BOBBY: "To the police-station." — *Woman's Home Companion.*

A Needed Invention.—CASEY: "Oi see there's bin another railroad wreck due to an open switch.'

CASSIDY: "Ay, 'tis a pity some wan don't invint a switch thot'll stay shut when it's open."—Philadelphia *Press.*

A Moving Speech.—"I was much moved by a speech I heard yestiddy." "Wot was it?" "A park cop said 'gettinblazesoutofhere!'"—Denver *Post.*

One Way.—HANNIGAN: "Shure, these scales is no good at all for me. They only weigh the helt o' 200 pounds, an' Oi'm near to 250."

FLANNIGAN: "Well, man alive, can't ye git on thim twice?"—Philadelphia *Press.*

The Reply Unkind.—BENHAM: "Our boy was a pretty baby, but he gets more homely every day."

MRS. BENHAM: "Well, you didn't expect him to

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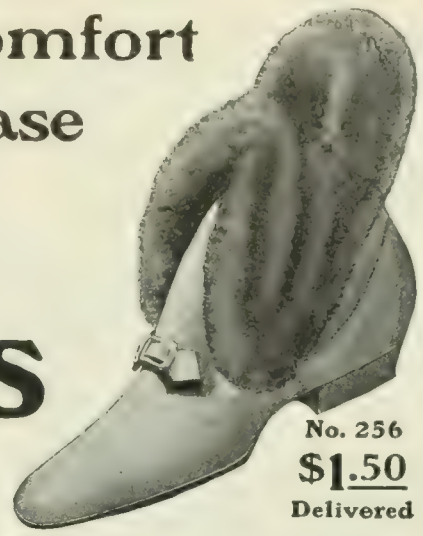

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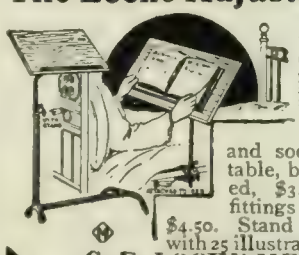

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get to look like you all at once, did you?"—Brooklyn *Life.*

Literary Reputation.—"Lizette," said Mrs Goldrich to her maid, "I wish you would run up to my room, get the novel on my writing-desk, cut the pages, take it back to Miss Bookhides, present my compliments and thanks, and tell her the story aroused my most profound interest."—*Tit-Bits.*

Her Husband Was Not In. "Husband in?" asked the gas collector, cheerfully.

"No," answered the woman, "he isn't at home."

"Expecting him soon?" asked the collector.

"Well," the woman replied thoughtfully, "I don't know exactly; I've been lookin' for him for seventeen years, and he hasn't turned up yet. You travel about a good deal, and if you see a man who looks as tho he'd make me a pretty good husband, tell him I'm still awaitin' and send him along."—*Tit-Bits.*

At the Club.—"Come, come, Brown. Do go home, old man; it's two o'clock. What will Mrs. B. say?"

"Rest easy, my boy. Mrs. B. was just as mad three hours ago as she's going to be all night."—*Life.*

He Knew His Bible.—SMALL BOY: "Mamma says you are a very rich man."

THE VISITOR: "Your mother exaggerates, Willie; I'm not so very rich."

SMALL BOY: "Ain't you rich enough to go to hell?"—*Life.*

Economy.—THE HUSBAND: "What! You don't mean to say those furs were three hundred dollars?"

WIFE: "Yes; but I'm to be very careful of them. In fact, I ordered another set for only a hundred, so as to keep these for best."—*Life.*

Estimated.—"Papa, what's the difference between the Upper Ten and the Four Hundred?"

"Oh, about sixty-eight millions."—*Life.*

The Favored Few.—"Don't you believe, then, that 'public office is a public trust?'"

"Oh, sure, it's very like a trust. Some fellows seem to have a regular monopoly of it."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Humanity.—SERGEANT: "What did you arrest this man for?"

OFFICER KEEGAN: "For his own safety, sergeant! He was too drunk to protect himself and insisted on going home!"—*Puck.*

Didn't Bother Him.—An Englishman and a German were traveling together in a diligence, and both were smoking. The German did all in his power to draw his companion into conversation, but all to no purpose. At one moment he would, with a superabundance of politeness, apologize for drawing his attention to the fact that the ash of his cigar had fallen on his waistcoat, or a spark was endangering his neckerchief. At length the Englishman exclaimed, "Why the

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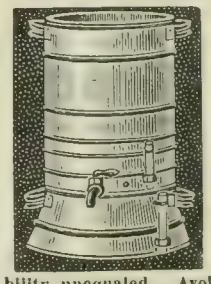

This was the largest order for Stills ever placed, given to us by an Eastern Export Company for shipment to India.

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dickens can't you leave me alone? Your coat-tail has been burning for the last ten minutes, but I didn't bother you about it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Slightly Rattled.—"I want a Turkish bath," said the man.

"Yes, sir; what size?" absent-mindedly asked the clerk, who had been employed formerly by a haberdasher.

"What?" snorted the man. "I said I wanted a Turkish bath."

"Oh!—er—yes, sir. Shall I send it home, or will you take it with you?"—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

She Got the Candy.—It was a Chicago child, not yet three years old, who, having been punished by her mother, called up her father on the telephone for sympathy. "Papa," was the call that his stenographer heard on answering the ring.

"Why, it's the baby," she said to her employer. The startled man, with visions of disaster in his mind, caught the receiver and said:

"What is it, baby?"

"Mamma panked me," came the reply.

"What do you want me to do about it?" asked the relieved and amused parent.

"Come right home and bring me a pound of candy," said the child.

How it Happened.—It was just after the apple incident, and Eve was growing restless.

"Do you know," she said, "I am beginning to feel the shopping instinct come over me. Really, my dear Adam, I must go down-town and get a few little things."

In four hours she came back loaded with bundles and a satisfied smile, clad in a peek-a-boo waist and a hip skirt.

"Good gracious!" said Adam, "this is worse than I dreamed of. What next?"

"Simply this," replied Eve. "I must get up a sewing society. Here I am with no neighbor and dying to gossip. What shall I do?" and she wept bitterly. There seemed no help for it.

"Well," she said, thoughtfully, at last, "I'll donate this impulse to future generations, and just because I haven't been able to satisfy it, they'll have it ten times worse. And now——"

"What next?" groaned Adam, as he puffed his first cigar.

"I begin to feel an impulse," said Eve, "to shine in society; there being no one to snub, I'll have to look down on you. How shameful it is that I had to marry beneath me."

Adam merely smiled and took his first drink.

"Have your little fun," he observed, gaily. "This isn't half so bad as I dreamed."

Eve turned upon him.

"It isn't, eh!" she said. "Well, what do you think? Here's the most powerful impulse of all. I begin to feel a growing desire to reform the world, and I'm going to begin on you!"

Then it was that, in desperation of spirit, Adam groaned.

"Alas!" he muttered. "You are a true wo-

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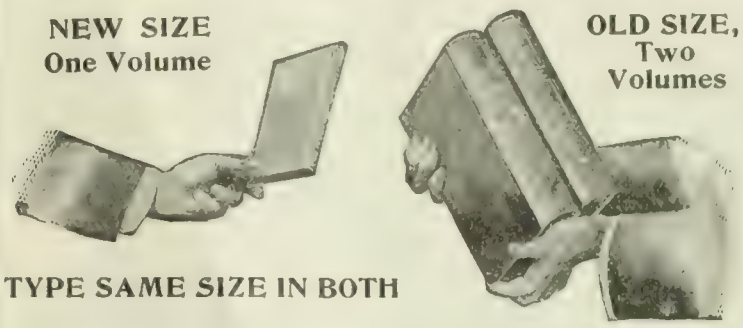
HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS



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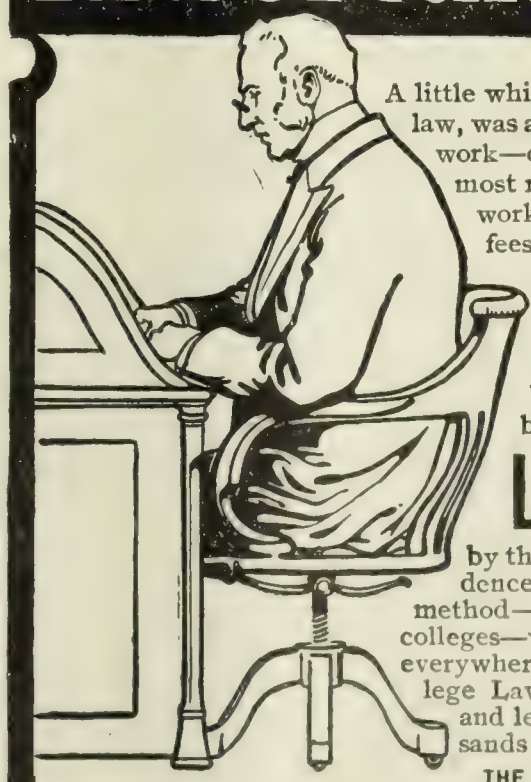

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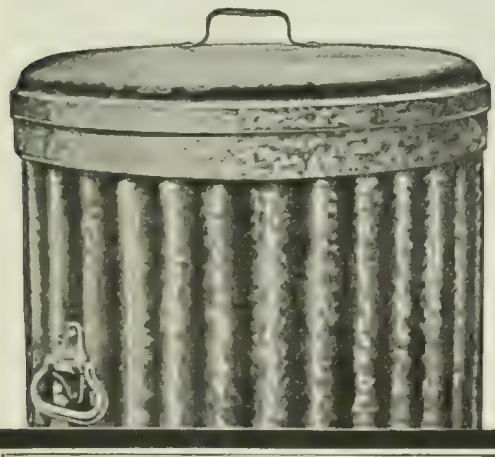

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man. I begin to wish I had never been made!"—TOM MASSON in *Brooklyn Life*.

Another Fish Story.—This one is told by ex-President Cleveland about a shop-keeper in a town visited by the ex-President last summer on a fishing excursion.

"For the purpose of advertising fishing-rods which he had for sale, the shop-keeper had a large rod hanging outside his shop, with an artificial fish at the end of it. Late one night a townsman who had been dining a bit too well happened to see this fish. He looked at it, then went cautiously to the door and knocked gently.

"Who's there?" demanded the shop-keeper from an upper window.

"Sh-h! Don't make a noise, but come down as quietly as you can," was the reply.

Thinking something serious was the matter, the man dressed and stole down-stairs.

"Now, what's the matter?" he inquired.

"Hist! Pull your line in quick; you've got a bite!" admonished the bibulous one.—New York *Times*.

A More Profitable Field. "But the pirate is not what it used to be."

"Is it not?"

"Far from it. Had I my life to live again, I would stay ashore and enter politics."—*Puck*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

November 23.—Germany recognizes the republic of Panama.

November 25.—Despatches from Bogota state that the Government had issued orders to raise the army footing to 100,000 men if General Reyes's mission failed.

November 26.—The Panama Junta unanimously decide to ratify the canal treaty with the United States.

November 28.—General Reyes, special envoy of Colombia, arrives in Washington, and offers to grant the United States all the canal concessions it desires absolutely free of cost.

SANTO DOMINGO.

November 24.—Santo Domingo surrenders to the revolutionists and President Wos y Gil and his ministers take refuge on a German warship.

November 25.—Articles of capitulation are signed at Santo Domingo, the insurgents guaranteeing protection of lives and property.

November 26.—United States Minister Powell annonnces the end of the revolution in Santo Domingo.

November 27.—United States Minister Powell refuses to acknowledge the provisional government.

November 29.—General Wos y Gil, the exiled president of San Domingo, arrives at San Juan, P. R.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 23.—An Argentine war-ship rescues the members of Nordenskjold antarctic expedition, whose vessel was crushed in the ice in February.

November 24.—Efforts are being made to urge William O'Brien to withdraw his resignation as member of Parliament from Cork.

November 25.—Turkey accepts the Austro-Russian plan of reforms in Macedonia.

November 26.—Because of disorder in the lower House of the Hungarian Diet several members are suspended.

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November 27.—Spain withdraws the exequaturs of all Venezuelan consuls in Spain.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that Russia and Japan have reached an agreement regarding Manchuria, but that the delay in the negotiations was caused by the inability to reach an understanding about Korea.

November 28.—Emperor William postpones the transatlantic yacht race, for which he offered a cup, until 1905.

King Peter, of Servia, forward to Washingington an autograph letter to President Roosevelt announcing his accession.

November 29.—Robert P. Skinner, on a mission from the United States to the King of Abyssinia, reaches Harrar and is welcomed by Menelik's troops.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

November 23.—*Senate:* The Newlands resolution for the annexation of Cuba is discussed. Senator Morgan, in discussing the Panama Canal question, attacks the President's Panama policy. A subcommittee on Military Affairs will go to Cuba to take testimony in the matter of charges against General Wood.

November 24.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan continues his speech on the Panama situation. The Isle of Pines treaty is sent back to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Correspondence submitted by President Polk in 1847 on the treaty with New Granada in 1846 is made public.

House: Representative Hill's bill for currency reform is presented.

November 25.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack speaks against the Cuban Reciprocity bill, and the Newlands resolution for annexaaion of Cuba is discussed.

November 27.—Both houses, after brief sessions, adjourn until December 1.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 24.—President Roosevelt entertains at luncheon a number of labor leaders from Butte, Mont.

The Cabinet discusses the attitude of the opposition on the Panama policy, and says that the Administration was entirely willing to stand on its record in the matter.

The President confers with Governor Odell, Senator Platt, George W. Dunn, of New York; the political situation in New York State is discussed, and Governor Odell is recognized as the State Republican leader.

Charges of attempted bribery of President Nixon, of the United States Shipbuilding Company, by Charles M. Schwab, are made in the Shipbuilding hearing in New York.

November 25.— The Chicago street-railway strike is settled.

Arms and ammunition are sent to Denver from the Government Arsenal at Rock Island for use of the Colorado National Guard in connection with the miners' strikes.

November 26.—The *Cedric*, which was reported to have been sunk, arrives safely in New York.

November 27.—President Roosevelt attends the funeral of his uncle, J. K. Gracie, in New York; despite unusual police precautions a crank hands a letter to the President.

Three youths, charged with committing nine murders and many robberies in Chicago in the last three months, are captured in Indiana after a fierce fight.

November 28 —Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British Ambassador, arrives in New York.

November 29 —An abstract of the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bris-

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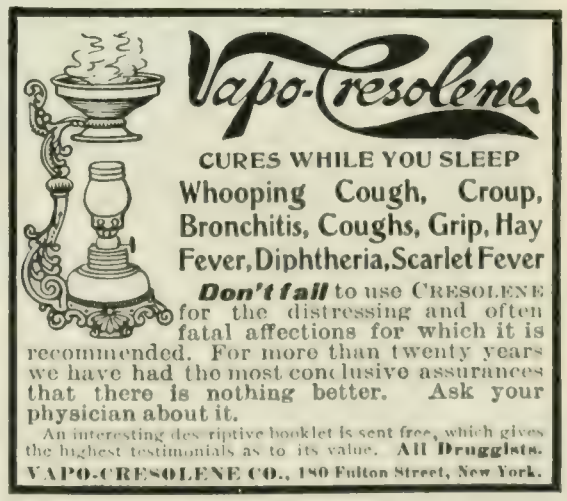

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tow on his investigation of frauds in the Post-office Department is given out in Washington, together with comments by President Roosevelt.

Hundreds of people have been killed by a scourge of typhoid fever in Butler, Pa.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 23.—*Philippines:* More than 300 Moros are killed by American troops under General Wood in five days of fighting in Jolo.

November 24.—Anotner Moro position in Jolo is captured by troops under General Wood; seventy-five natives are killed.

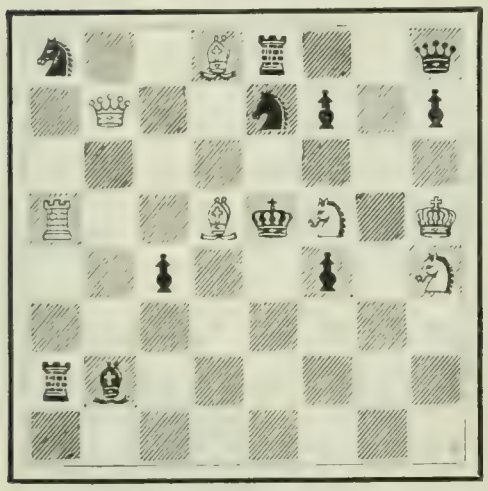
CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 884.

By KONRAD ERLIN.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

s 2 B r 2 q; 1 Q 2 s p 1 p; 8; R 2 B k S 1 K; 2 p 2 p 1 S; 8; r b 6; 8.

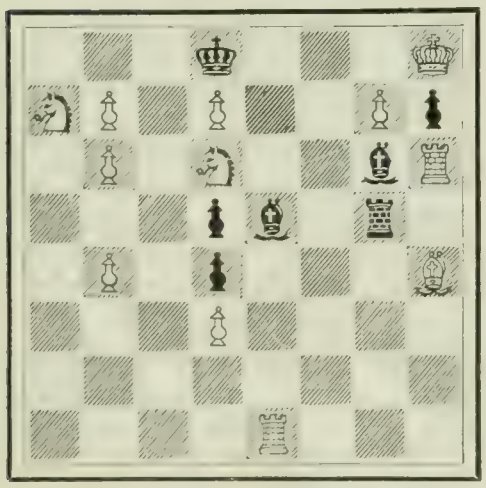
White mates in two moves.

Problem 885.

By JEAN DUFRESNE.

From *Barmer Zeitung.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

3 k 3 K; S P 1 P 2 P p; 1 P 1 S 2 b R; 3 p b 1 r 1; 1 P 1 p 3 B; 3 P 4; 8; 4 R 3.

White mates in three moves.

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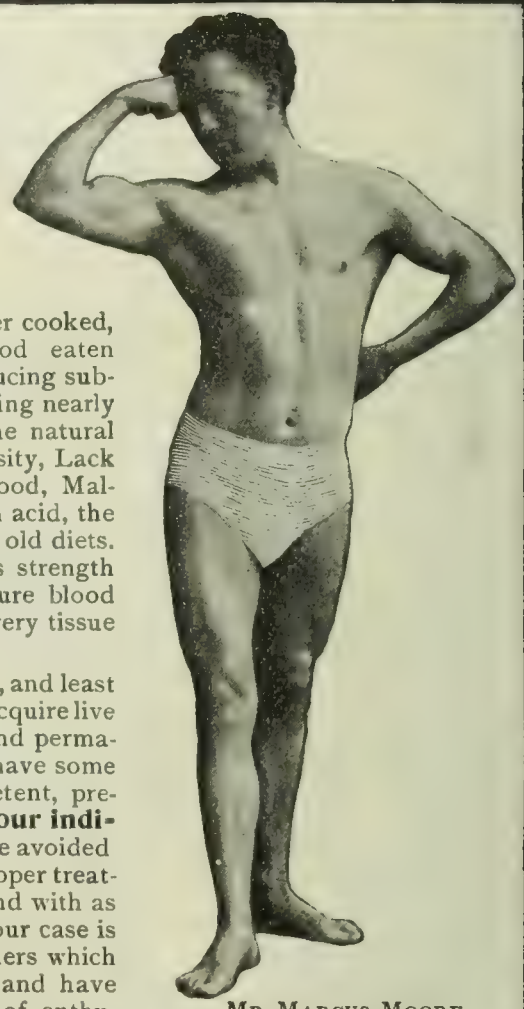

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A Great Sicilian.

Here is a "Sicilian," worth studying, between M. Rosenthal and the great Professor Anderssen.

ROSENTHAL. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*	ROSENTHAL. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	26 P—R 5	Q—K 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	P—K 3	27 Kt(R 3)—Kt 5 (d)	Q x B
3 P—K Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3	28 Kt x Q	R x Kt
4 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2	29 Q—Kt 3	R—R sq
5 K Kt—K 2	P—K R 4	30 Kt—B 7	Kt x Kt
6 P—K R 4	P—K B 4	31 Q x Kt	R(K 4) x P
7 Kt—B 4	Kt—K B 3	32 Q—K 8 ch	K—B 2
8 P—Q 3	P x P	33 Q—K 4	B—B 4
9 P x P	Kt—B 3	34 R—Q sq	P—R 4
10 P—K 5	Kt—K Kt 5	35 R—Q 3	P—K Kt 4
11 Kt x R P	Kt(Kt5) x KP	36 P—R 3	P—R 5
12 Kt—B 4	Q—K 2	37 P—Q Kt 4	P x P *e.p.*
13 Kt—R 3	Kt—B 2	38 P x P	B x P (e)
14 Castles	Castles	39 Q x P	R—K 8 ch
15 R—K sq	Q—B 3	40 K—Kt 2	R (R 8)—R 7 ch
16 Kt—K 4	Q—B 4	41 K—B 3	R—B sq, ch
17 Kt(K 4)—Kt 5 (a)	Kt—Q 5	42 K—Kt 4	R(R 7) x P
18 B x B ch	K x B	43 P—Kt 4(f)	B—Kt 7
19 R—K 4	Kt—Q 3	44 Q x P ch	K—Kt sq
20 R—B 4	Q—Kt 3	45 Q—Q 6 ch	K—Kt 2
21 R x Kt(b)	P x R	46 P—Kt 5	R(B 7)—B 3
22 Q—B 3 ch	K—Kt sq	47 Q—K 7 ch	K—B sq
23 B—B 4 (c)	P—K 4	48 R—Q 7	B—K 4
24 B x P	R—K sq	49 R—R 7	Resigns.
25 Kt—B 7	R—Kt sq		

Notes,

(a) This prevents Black from advancing his Q P. White has very cleverly delayed Black's development.

(b) Brilliant play not often seen when two Masters are contending. Anderssen was one of the Past-masters of subtle combinations; but he evidently did not see this fine sacrifice leading to an almost irresistible attack.

(c) Threatening Kt—B 7. Hence Black is forced to play 23... P—K 4.

(d) This forces Black to give his Queen for B and Kt. White evidently saw this beautiful play as far back as his 21st move.

(e) Black can not guard his Q P.

(f) To get the B from diagonal, so that he can not guard Q 3.

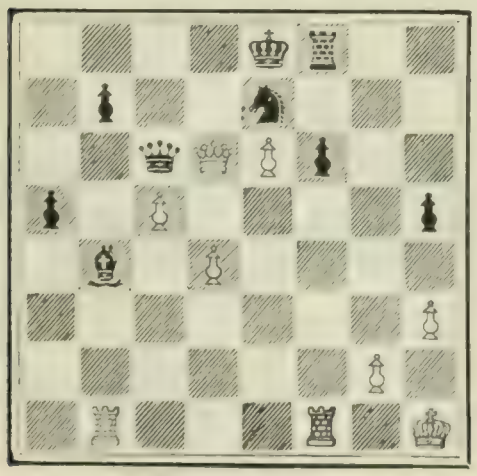
One of the Great Games.

The following game, one of a series in which Mr. Morphy gave Mr. Thompson the odds of Q Kt, is considered one of the most masterful games in the annals of Chess.

Remove White's Q Kt.

MORPHY. *White.*	THOMPSON. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	THOMPSON. *Black.*
1 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	16 P—B 4	Kt—B 2
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	17 P—Q Kt 4	P x P
3 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	18 P x P	B x P
4 B—K 2	P—B 4	19 B—Q 4	R x B
5 Castles	Kt—B 3	20 P x R	P—R 4
6 P—Q Kt 3	P—K 3	21 P—Q B 5	Q—R 2
7 B—Kt 2	B—K 2	22 Q—K 5	Q Kt—Q 4
8 P—K R 3	B x Kt	23 B x Kt	Kt x B
9 B x B	P—Q 5	24 Q x Kt P	R—B sq
10 Q—K sq	Q—Kt 3	25 P—B 5	Q—R 3
11 R—Kt sq	Kt—Q Kt 5	26 Q—K 5	P—B 3
12 Q—K 2	R—Q sq	27 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
13 P—R 3	Q Kt—Q 4	28 P x P	Kt—K 2
14 K—R sq	P x P	29 Q—Kt 8 ch	Q—B sq
15 P x P	P—K R 4	30 Q—Q 6	Q—B 3

Position after Black's 30th move.



White wins. How?

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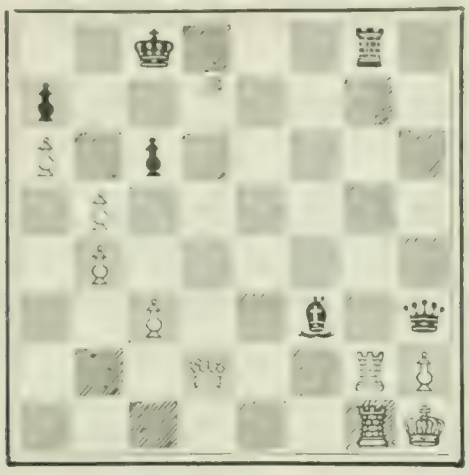
A Fine Ending.

In a game played in Berlin between Tn. von Scheve and J. F. Heemskerk, the following position was brought about:



Black to play and win.

Tschigorin's Mate.

The following game was played in the recent Russian Masters' Tournament. The champion's opponent is only eighteen years of age.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SUOSKO-BOROWSKI. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SUOSKO-BOROWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 7
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	18 Q x P	Kt x K R
3 K P x P	P—K 5	19 R x Kt	K R—K sq
4 B—Kt5(ch)	P—B 3	20 Q—B 2	Q—B 4
5 P x P	Kt x P	21 B—Kt 4	R—K 3
6 P—Q 4	Q—R 4 ch(a)	22 Q—B 3	Q R—K sq
7 Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	23 P—Kt 4	Q—B 3
8 B—Q 2	Kt—B 3	24 Q—B 2	R—K 6
9 P—Q R 3	B x Kt	25 P—Q 5	P x P (d)
10 B x Kt ch	P x B	26 Kt x P	Q—B 3
11 B x B	Q—B 2	27 R—Q sq	R—K 7
12 Kt—K 2	B—R 3	28 Q—B 5	Q-K Kt 3 (e)
13 Q—Q 2	Castles K R (b)	29 Kt-K 7 ch	R(K sq) x Kt
14 B—R 5	Q—Q 2	30 R—Q 8 ch	R—K sq
15 Castles QR	P—K 6	31 Q—B 8 ch	K x Q
16 Q—K sq	Kt—K 5 (c)	32 R x R mate.	

(a) Kt—B 3 is preferable.

(b) Kt—Q 4 looks good.

(c) Kt—Kt 5 was much better; for if then White plays 17 Kt—B 3, Black has time to play R—K sq before playing Kt—B 7.

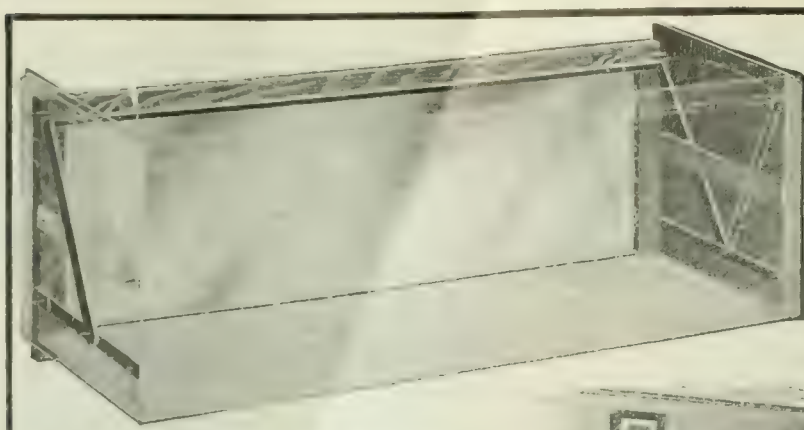
(d) From this point, Tschigorin had to play the most careful defense.

(e) Q x Q is probably best, altho White's Queen's-side Pawns are strong.

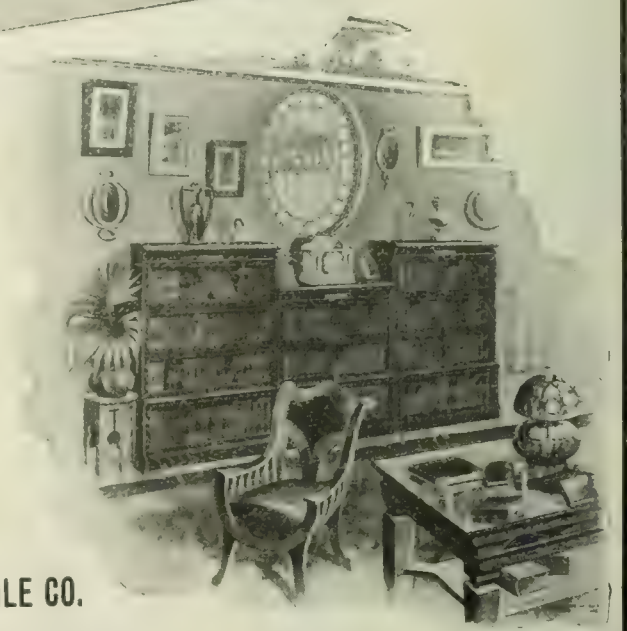
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If S. G. Covey will send his address, we will furnish him with the information he desires.

H. B. P. — A three-move problem may have "short mates"; *i. e.*, mate in two moves. This is considered a blemish. Black is supposed to make the best moves.



WHO SAYS NEW?



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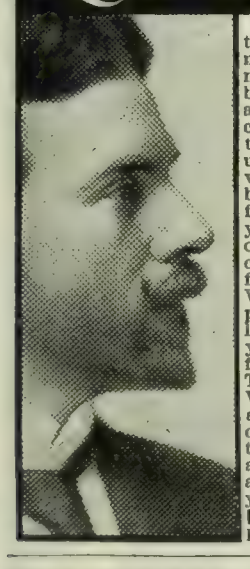
Rheumatism



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A Fine "French."

The following game, which is a model of its kind was played in the Pillsbury N. C. C. A. Masters' Tournament, between J. E. Narraway, president of the Canadian Chess Association, and W. P. Shipley, of Philadelphia.

French Defense.

NARRAWAY. *White.*	SHIPLEY. *Black.*	NARRAWAY. *White.*	SHIPLEY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	21 B—B 3	P—R 5
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3
3 Kt—Q 2	P—Q B 4	23 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2
4 P x B P	B x P	24 K—R 2	Kt—B 4
5 B—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	25 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
6 Q—K 2	Kt—B 3	26 Q—Kt 3	Q—K B 2
7 K Kt—B 3	Kt—Q Kt 5	27 B—Q 4	R—R 2
8 Castles	Kt x B	28 R—K Kt sq	B—B 3
9 Q x Kt	Castles	29 Q—B 2	Q—B sq
10 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2	30 R—Kt 3	R—K 3
11 Kt—Kt 3	B—K 2	31 P—Q R 3	R—K R 3
12 B—B 4	P—Q Kt 3	32 K—R 3	R—Kt 2
13 K Kt—Q 4	B—Kt 2	33 R—Q 3	B—K 2
14 Q R—Q sq	R—K sq	34 R—B 3	B—Q sq
15 Q—R 3	Kt—B sq	35 Kt—Kt 5	Q—K sq
16 B—Q 2	P—K B 4	36 Q—K 2	B x Kt
17 P-K Kt 4	P x P	37 R x B	R—Kt 3
18 Q x P	Q—Q 2	38 R x R	Q x R
19 P—K B 4	B—Q B 4	39 P—K 6	Resigns.
20 P—K R 4	P—Q R 4		

If 39.., B—K sq; 40 R—K Kt 3, Q—R 4; 41 P—K 7!, Q x Q; 42 R x P ch, K—R sq; 43 R—Kt 3 dis. ch, Q—K 4; 44 B x Q mate.

If 40.., Q—R 3; 41 P—K 7, P—Kt 3; 42 Q—K 6 ch, B—B 2; 43 P queens mate.

If 39.., B—Kt 4; 40 R—B 8 ch, B—K sq; 41 P—R 5, Q—Kt 5 ch; 42 Q x Q, P x Q ch; 43 K x P, R—K 2; 44 P—B 5, P—Kt 3; 45 B x P, P x R P ch; 46 K—Kt 5, R—Kt 2 ch; 47 K—B 6, etc.

If 39.., Q—K sq; 40 Q—K 5, R—K 2; 41 R—K Kt 3. Q—B sq; 42 B x P, etc.

A Dadian Brilliant.

Played in Kiew, Russia, during the late national tournament, Prince Dadian of Mingrelia and Schiffers in consultation against Lebedew and Jurewitsch.

Muzio Gambit.

DADIAN, SCHIFFERS. *White.*	LEBEDEW, JUREWITSCH. *Black.*	DADIAN, SCHIFFERS. *White.*	LEBEDEW, JUREWITSCH. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 B x Kt	B—Kt 5
2 P—K B 4	P x P	14 Q—B 4 (e)	Q x B
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	15 P—Q 6	B—K 3
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	16 P—Q 5	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4 (a)	P x Kt	17 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
6 Q x P	P—Q 4	18 R—K 7	P—K R 3
7 B x Q P	K Kt—B 3	19 R x P ch	K—Kt sq
8 Castles	P—B 3	20 R x B ch	K x R
9 Kt-B 3 (b)	P x B	21 Q—B 6 ch	K—R 2
10 P x P	B—Kt 2 (c)	22 Q—K 7 ch	K—Kt sq
11 B x P	B—B 4 (?)	23 R—B 4	Q—Q B sq
12 Q R—K sq ch	K—B sq (d)	24 P—Q 7	Resigns.

Notes by W. E. Napier, Pittsburg Dispatch.

(a) A line of play much favored by the Prince (Castles is the usual move).

(b) It is said that when the Mingrelian potentate suggested this move Mr. Schiffers left the table, much alarmed at this weird sacrifice.

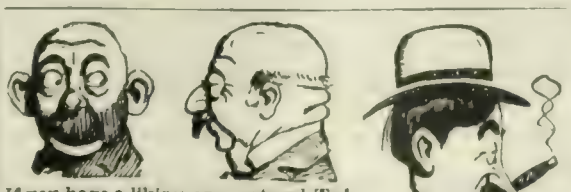
(c) The natural move is 10 B—K Kt 5, and if Q x P, 11 B—Q 3. Should Black check with Rook, King might safely venture to Q 2. The strength of such Chess as Prince Dadian plays is hard to define, but, for want of a better word, we should call it fetich.

(d) Preparation should have been made to cross to the Queen's side.

(e) The termination is vigorously played.

Concerning White's ninth move, Isidor Gunsberg, in the London *Daily News*, says:

"Q Kt—B 3 is always a good move in this move in this opening; it was played at an earlier stage by Marshall at Vienna with some effect against Marco, but as in this particular position the move is somewhat staggering and difficult to deal with



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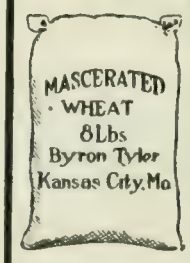

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by an analyst, we will content ourselves by describing it as an intense effort of Oriental imaginativeness, which may pass without further sacrilegious, cold reasoning comment. It seems, however, that Schiffers is not imbued with the same reverential feeling toward imaginativeness as we are, for he would not give his consent to this move, and actually left the board, only resuming play a few moves later on when he discovered that there is more in such moves than actually meets the eye for the moment."

Solution of Problems.

No. 879. Author's key-move. R—B 6.

Second Solution: B x P.

General Ferguson discovered the "cook" after his problem was published, and sent the following correction: "Remove white B from the board, and place white R, now on Q Kt 4, on Q R 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Arata, New York City; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Miller, Philadelphia; N. A. C., Hagaman, N. Y.; "Pyfe," Philadelphia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; G. A. Webb, Fort Collins, Colo.; S. W. Hathaway, Boston; Colonel Hesseltine, Boston; W. F. Kelley, Rome, Ga.; M. Almy, Chicago; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass.

In addition to those reported, J. M. Jones, Hunter's Hill, Wash., got 875; the Rev. W. R., 875, 876, 877, 878; J. J. R., W. T. K., T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., L. Palmer, Burlington, Ia., H. E. Quillian, Montgomery, Ala., 877; Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco, 877 and 878.

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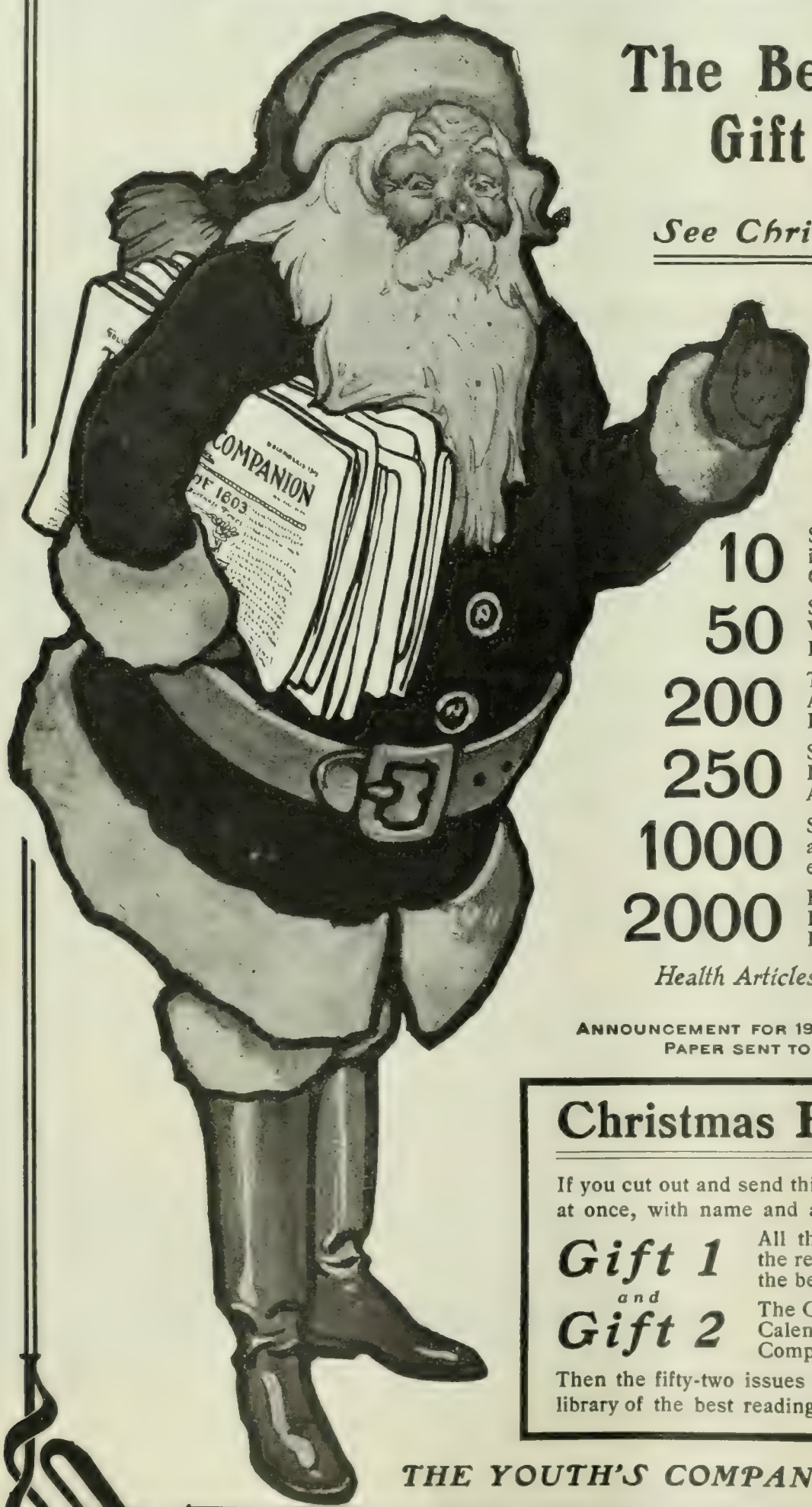

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

UPPER STRATA OF THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

It is said that when Mr. Bristow began his investigation of the postal frauds President Roosevelt told him to "probe them to the bottom." Now that the result has been made public, some of the press think that it might have been well if Mr. Bristow had also been told to probe them to the top. "After all," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "are these clerks and officials of the Post-office Department the only grafters? Does it not go higher? How about Congress? How about the railroad companies, with their enormous influence in the halls of legislation and in all the departments of government?" The reason why Machen passed unscathed through two Congressional investigations, several papers allege, lay in the fact that so many Congressmen were mixed up in his corrupt deals that they did not dare expose him. The Representatives of both parties "ought to be profoundly mortified," declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.):

"They have been voting money into their own pockets, in effect, by voting money for Machen and Beavers to disburse under their direction among their friends and for their advantage. They may not be capable of shame, but the country is ashamed of them; their names ought to be published; some of them are well known already. The country notices with mortification how low is the standard of honor in political life, and how narrow a line divides patronage from plunder. It is the nature of the spoils system to raid the public treasury."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says in the same vein:

"It must not be forgotten that the low standards of many members of Congress are responsible for part of the extravagance, recklessness, and corruption that have been disclosed. Many of the inexcusable acts of Beavers in raising salaries of postal clerks and in approving leases at exorbitant figures were done at the request or behest of Congressmen and political leaders of party influence. If full justice were done, the names of every one of those men would be published this morning in the President's memorandum along with the rogues' gallery of indicted postal officials who conspicuously figure in the President's personal commentary. It is idle to expect absolute purity among department officials and clerks if the men of power whom the people choose as their representatives in Congress constantly seek to corrupt the department by their appeals and demands for special favors that are inconsistent with the integrity of official life. It is to be feared that Congress itself, working through its individual members, has polluted the whole official atmosphere with the old conception of government as a fat thing to be preyed upon. Efficiency, progress, and common honesty can not easily thrive in a service that is kept under such influences."

Other journals would like to see Postmaster-General Payne's resignation handed to him for signature. "To-day he stands revealed more clearly than ever as a miracle of incompetence," and he "should go at once," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and so thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), which remarks:

"The President, in his 'memorandum' on Bristow's report on the post-office rottenness, gives much of the credit for the investigation to Postmaster-General Payne. He, however, fails to make any memorandum of the fact that when charges of this rottenness began first to appear, and for months afterward, Postmaster-General Payne repeatedly pooh-poohed them as of no consequence. The President may write memoranda and issue statements to the end of his term and he will not be able to free his Postmaster-General of blame in this scandal, nor will he be able to justify himself for appointing such a Postmaster-General—an appointment notoriously made, not in the interest of the public service, but of Mr. Roosevelt's personal political fortunes."

Mr. Payne's home papers, however, the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.) and *Sentinel* (Rep.), regard him as the leader of the investigation. "It was fortunate for the country that President Roosevelt made Henry C. Payne Postmaster-General," says *The Wisconsin*; and *The Sentinel* observes:

"Both the President and the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General bear witness that the originator of this inquiry and its moving and directing spirit throughout was Postmaster-General Payne. The absurd theory started in some quarters, either through sheer malice or a gross misrepresentation of Mr. Payne's previous career and personality, that Mr. Payne for some inscrutable reason was inclined to deprecate and check an investigation so manifestly to the advantage and credit of his own adminstration is thus finally disposed of. . . . . .

"The mistaken conception of Mr. Payne's appointment to the Postmaster-Generalship as a purely 'political' one, designed to strengthen the Administration by the addition to the cabinet of an exceptionally shrewd and experienced political adviser and tactician, was mainly responsible for the now exploded notion that the part played by him in the postal investigation was a somewhat reluctant and perfunctory one. As the wrongdoings under scrutiny were carried on through both Democratic and Republican Administrations, and as the credit for the investigation itself certainly belongs to the party making it, it is difficult to see why any such notion should have gained credence. No one who really knew Mr. Payne, and appreciated his expressed aims and ambitions on taking cabinet office, entertained it for a moment. The essential fact that Mr. Payne's critics have either been ignorant of or else have wilfully overlooked is that Mr. Roosevelt's Postmaster-General is a postal expert and reformer of long practical experience."

Mr. Heath's resignation as secretary of the Republican national committee is also suggested. "All things considered," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), his retention "might not be deemed a satisfactory recommendation of the Republican party to the people. The leaders of the party should think this over laboriously and prayerfully before they venture upon the incongruity

of a Roosevelt campaign with Heath for assistant manager." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) treats Mr. Heath thus:

"The notorious Perry Heath, who as First Assistant Postmaster-General was only one step removed from the cabinet, and in the absence of his immediate superior was entitled to a place at the President's council board, is saved from criminal prosecution only by the statute of limitations. Not only did the system of graft flower luxuriantly during his administration, of which he had the effrontery to declare he was 'proud'; the trail of this corrupt spoilsman was constantly struck during the investigation, and evidence brought to light indicating that he, too, was profiting by the perfectly organized system of bribery and blackmail. There are indications that he received a share of stock distributed among post-office officials by the promoters of a device known as the Montague indicator, altho the District Attorney decided that the evidence was not sufficient to justify his indictment. In May, 1899, he gave an order for the purchase of two hundred and fifty Brandt automatic cashiers at one hundred and fifty dollars each, tho they were selling in the open market for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and were proved to be practically useless. There is evidence that the worthlessness of another machine, of which one hundred were purchased at three hundred dollars each, was well known to Heath before they were ordered. One witness has declared that he transferred to Heath twenty thousand dollars worth of stock in consideration of receiving an order for not less than three hundred of another cancelling-machine, and further stated that on all machines sold to the Department twenty-five dollars was to be paid to Beavers, which Beavers asserted was to be divided with Heath. That the latter can not be reached is one of the most regrettable features of the whole scandal."

Railways and the Panama Canal.—*The Railway World* (Philadelphia) makes the interesting declaration that the repeated charges that the transcontinental railroads have been blocking the isthmian canal project "have never had any substantial basis in fact," but have been the product of "very fertile imaginations." It says:

"Any one familiar with railway history and operation in this country knows that such a canal will be of ultimate and inestimable value to the railway systems of the country. Temporarily—until the railways adjust themselves to the new conditions a canal would bring about—there may be an injury to the traffic of the transcontinental lines by the construction of the Panama waterway; but after the adjustment of new conditions is effected advantages will result to the American railway system. This will not only flow out of the development of new resources, but from the growth in population and the general prosperity which will follow the completion of such an important undertaking.

"If the transcontinental railways of the United States were to depend upon the long-haul business from the Pacific to the Atlantic—that is, upon transporting the kind of goods that will go to the canal when in operation—they would long ago have gone into bankruptcy. As a matter of fact, it is the short-haul business of these transcontinental lines that pays, and it is this very business that the Panama Canal will develop and increase. It will do this because the great bulk of the products passing through the canal will not only be brought from interior points to the seaboard, thus adding to the short-haul business of the steam-roads, but the very same goods, to a very large extent, must be taken to interior points at whatever seaport they are landed on either coast, and that, too, by the railroads. So whichever way the goods are transported the railroads will get them finally for transportation to and from inland points. The long-haul business that the roads will lose to the canal will be more than made up by the increase in short-haul business and in the general benefits flowing out of the operation of a Panama canal.

"We pointed out in our issue of November 7 how it was coming about that the competition of the electric lines, at first so much dreaded by some railway officials, is beginning to prove the salvation of the passenger business of the steam-rail lines. Similar effects in adding to the freight business of the transcontinental lines will flow out of the construction of an interoceanic waterway in Central America."

THE WAR ON PEONAGE.

WHEN several persons were convicted of holding negroes in a state of peonage in Alabama last June, several of the Southern newspapers loudly denounced the lawless system and assumed that such cases were rare and restricted only to sections of that State. It was thought at the time that the Alabama convictions would wipe out the practise altogether; but those cases are now followed by a number of indictments for peonage in Georgia and Louisiana. Many prominent persons living in southern Georgia have been indicted by the federal grand jury, which has been in session at Savannah. Among those indicted are a former member of the legislature and an ex-sheriff. Most of the defendants, as in the Alabama cases, pleaded guilty, and three have been fined $1,000 each. On November 22 the federal grand jury of the northern district of Louisiana, which has been investigating charges of peonage and land frauds, returned seven indictments for peonage, reputed to include some of the leading planters in the northern part of the State. There is in Louisiana a law which prescribes penalties for violations of labor contracts. The act was intended to cover cases where the laborer fraudulently obtains advances in money or supplies from the farmer and refuses to work for him; but under this law, it is charged, many persons are kept in servitude to work out real or pretended debts. The grand jury reports that there have been violations of this statute, but adds that it was unable to find many indictments because of the difficulty in securing sufficient evidence.

"Undoubtedly the villainous system of leasing convicts is responsible for the spread of the peonage idea," says the New York *Evening Post*, "but the fact that the negroes were politically defenseless has made them an easy prey to their unscrupulous white neighbors. The one encouraging feature of the whole scandal is that the miscreants are being punished by white judges and juries." The whole peonage movement, declares the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "simply means that there are sections of the South where the negroes would be practically reenslaved if such sections were left to their own devices in working out the race problem." And the Chicago *Tribune* remarks:

"The indictments show that the peonage system in the cotton States has not come to an end. The penalties inflicted in Alabama and Georgia on some of the men who have been carrying it on have not deterred others. Nothing will deter them probably except constant vigilance and persistent prosecution. The true bills returned by federal grand juries in Louisiana and Georgia are evidence that the war against peonage has not slackened. If it continues to be kept up vigorously, the number of black men and women kept in a state of semi-servitude certainly will be greatly reduced. The enslavement of blacks will cease entirely if state and local authorities will cooperate heartily with the federal authorities, but in only a few instances have there been signs of a willingness to cooperate."

The planters of Louisiana, the despatches say, are bitter over the investigation being carried on among them. The following notice has been sent to a deputy marshal who has been getting witnesses in the peonage cases:

"SIR: The part taken by you recently in this community makes it necessary for you to find a home in some other State besides Louisiana. The white people do not propose being annoyed by your kind of cattle. Take warning."

The New York *Tribune* says in regard to this note:

"We hope that there is no mistake about the disposition of the South to protect the negroes. They are practically disfranchised, so that there is no pretext now for not protecting them in the enjoyment of their full civil rights. Therefore we hope to see the South visit its condemnation on all those who attempt to interfere with the suppression of peonage. . . . . .

"Now we perfectly understand that a whole community is not justly to be blamed for the lucubrations of a few individuals, or for the desperate attempts of a lot of lawbreakers to save them-

selves. But we hope that our Southern contemporaries who indignantly asked to be let alone to put down peonage will see that this officer is protected and aided in doing his duty. We should hate to believe, and do not believe, that race prejudice will give the practitioners of peonage any support in Louisiana or any other State."

GENERAL WOOD AND MAJOR RUNCIE.

OF all the objections urged against the promotion of Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major-general, the press treat most seriously the charge that he inspired Major Runcie's article in *The North American Review*, which attacked General Brooke's work as military governor of Cuba and extolled the record of Wood as governor of Santiago. General Wood became Governor of Cuba December 13, 1899, and the now famous magazine article appeared the following February. The Senate committee that is hearing the testimony on the Wood case is sitting behind closed doors, but the testimony appears in the papers from day to day. Major Runcie's testimony is summarized as follows by the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent:

"Major Runcie explained that he had acted as the confidential adviser of General Wood for nearly two years, and that they lived together at Santiago. It was while they were living in the same house that Mr. Baker went to Santiago in search of material for a magazine article. A meeting was aranged between the three men, and a dinner followed, Major Runcie testified, at which the plan to have published an article which would exploit the success of General Wood in dealing with affairs at Santiago and draw a comparison with the situation unfavorable to the administration of General Brooke was formed. Major Runcie declared that General Wood asked him to write the article and that he did so. The article was given to Baker and published in February, 1900, over the name of Major Runcie. He asserted that General Wood knew what the article contained, and that they had correspondence about it as the result of the sensation caused by its publication."

A few days after this testimony Mr. Baker was called. He said that he had had no consultation with General Wood in regard to the article, and that, so far as he knew, Wood had no knowledge of it before it was published. His testimony is summarized thus in a Washington despatch:

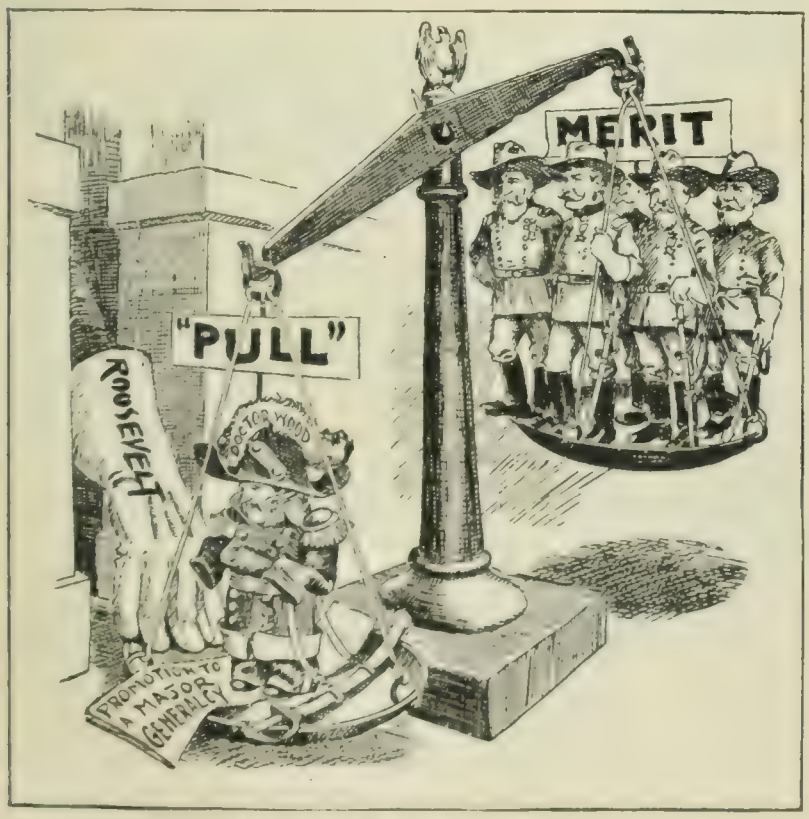
"Mr. Baker confirmed some portions of the testimony of Major Runcie and contradicted or qualified other portions of it. He denied that there had been any consultation between himself and General Wood relative to the publication of Major Runcie's article reflecting on the administration of General Brooke. He said, however, that he had talked with General Wood regarding an article which was afterward published over his own signature. When asked whether he had talked with the President about the Wood case, he replied in the negative, and made practically the same reply to a question as to whether he had conferred with War Department officials.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

Said by *Harper's Weekly* to be his latest photograph.

"Concerning the article which was published over the signature of Major Runcie, Mr. Baker said it had been given to him by Runcie, but, so far as he knew, General Wood had no knowledge of it before it was published. He said he had dined with General Wood and Major Runcie several times at Santiago, but the publication of an article attacking General Brooke had never been discussed.

"Mr. Baker was questioned closely by Senator Scott, a member of the committee, and by Senators Hanna and Teller, who were present. They quoted Major Runcie's letter to Baker suggesting that the time was opportune for the publication of the Runcie article in General Wood's interest, and asked him if the letter did not show that there had been conferences on the subject and a perfect understanding. Mr. Baker admitted that appearances would lead to that inference, but insisted there had not been any understanding. Mr. Baker admitted that he, Wood, and Runcie had discussed General Brooke's administration of Cuban affairs, but said the discussion had been impersonal, and that Brooke's name had not been mentioned. He also said that Gen-



NEW SYSTEM OF WEIGHING.

DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

RUNNING THE GANTLET.

Satterfield in the Nashville *News*.

WOOD CUTS.

"CURFEW SHALL NOT RING TO NIGHT."
—Opper in the New York *American*.

ELIZA CROSSING THE ICE.
—Scott in the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF THE G. O. P.

eral Wood had introduced him to Runcie when he first went to Cuba."

The New York *Tribune* says of the Runcie testimony:

"General Wood may be greatly wronged by this testimony. If so, he should be vindicated and those who accuse him falsely should be punished. But he can not be vindicated on such a charge, definitely made, merely by pushing it aside as of no consequence. If what Major Runcie is reported to have said is true, General Wood is unfit to wear shoulder-straps. If it is false, Major Runcie ought to be court-martialed. There is no middle ground. There is no escape by pleading that the Brooke attack was a small affair and is outlawed. Truth is not a small affair. Military honor is not outlawed."

The Buffalo *Express*, which is friendly to Wood, says:

"Of course, if it should be shown that Wood directly inspired the article written by Major Runcie for *The North American Review*, that might require some attention—perhaps a reprimand. The statements in the article appear to have been true and Brooke probably deserved the criticism. Still, it is hardly right to pass over entirely such an offense as the public criticism of a superior officer by a subordinate, tho that has been done frequently. For example, Major John R. Bigelow published a book on the Santiago campaign in which he criticized General Shafter very severely. The larger-minded Shafter did not even make a complaint, and, instead of being called to account, Major Bigelow was offered a higher command in the Philippines, which he declined. But it still appears very doubtful if Wood had anything to do with that Runcie article beyond a general knowledge that something was to be written about the administration of Cuba. It was Runcie who signed the article, and, supposably, it was Runcie who got the pay for it. Runcie is a West Point man, and had been in the service for twenty-five years when that article was published. He knew all the rules and traditions about criticizing a superior officer in print. He knew them a great deal better than Wood did. He knew what the probable consequence would be of publishing such an article. Having deliberately taken upon himself the responsibility for the publication in the first place, he has not done a very manly act in trying to shift it when the effect on his personal fortunes began to look disagreeable."

It seems to be expected by the Washington correspondents that the Wood nomination will be confirmed. Such a result "is regarded as assured by trustworthy authorities in the Senate," says the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; and the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says corroboratively:

"One of the leaders in the senatorial opposition to General Wood's confirmation expresses the belief to your correspondent that the fight against Wood will prove fruitless. He thinks that the President knew his ground before the nomination was made, and had assured himself of a safe outcome. Many Republican Senators, according to this anti-Wood leader, freely confess that they do not want to vote for confirmation, but from various motives, chiefly a desire for harmony, feel committed to do so.

"How vigorous a fight Senator Hanna will make on the floor remains a subject of interesting conjecture. It was originally supposed that he would content himself with a forceful statement of his position in behalf of his friend Rathbone, leaving the Senate to take its course. But Senator Hanna seldom fights that way, and indications multiply that he will not in this case.

"Undue emphasis is attached in current reports to the effect of a determined fight of this kind upon the relations of Senator Hanna and the President. Such a contest could not be compared with that which Senator Hill made against President Cleveland's appointments to the Supreme Court, resulting in the defeat of Hornblower and Wheeler H. Peckham. General Wood, it is argued here, received his great promotion from President McKinley, and his Cuban policy was a McKinley policy. Therefore Senator Hanna could not logically make the present contest a trial of strength between the McKinley wing of the party, which he generally represents, and the President, even if he attempted to do so."

THE BASSETT RESIGNATION DECLINED.

THE decision of the trustees of Durham College, in North Carolina, by a vote of 18 to 7, not to accept the resignation of Prof. John Spencer Bassett (considered in these columns last week) is received with commendation in the North, and with varied feelings in the South. The trustees, by this action, "have done more for true education in the South than would an endowment of millions," believes the Philadelphia *Press*; while the New York *Evening Post* declares that the importance of their action "can not be overestimated," and "its effects will be felt for years to come." Professor Bassett, it will be recalled, said in a magazine article that Booker T. Washington is "the greatest man, save Lee, born in the South in a hundred years," predicted that the negroes "will win equality at some time," and pleaded for "the adoption of these children of Africa into our American life." He explained, later, that he did not mean social equality, and does not favor racial amalgamation, but the storm of criticism that his article had provoked drove him to tender his resignation. A number of

Southern papers argued, however, that to accept his resignation would be an act of intolerance and a blow at freedom of speech, students and professors in the college urged the trustees to retain him, and the trustees, after a session lasting nearly all night, declined the resignation. When the result was known, the students held a big jollification meeting on the campus, and hanged in effigy the editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which had led the fight against Bassett. Whereupon the North Carolina Editorial Association, which was in Washington on an excursion, adopted resolutions condemning the students' act "as an attempt to abridge the freedom of the press."

"The trustees acted properly in refusing to accept Professor Bassett's resignation," thinks the Jacksonville *Times-Union;* and the Charlotte (S. C.) *Observer* is "heartily glad" of the result. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, however, is "shocked" at the view Profesor Bassett takes of the negro question, and holds that "he is not a fit and proper person to be teaching the youths of the South." And the Columbia *State* says: "To be as mild as possible in our judgment of him, he is grossly incompetent, and the institution which retains him is bound to suffer from his incompetency."

The Raleigh *News and Observer*, which led the anti-Bassett movement, says:

"Freedom of speech is important and must be preserved, but there is one thing dearer to the Southern people, to wit: the preservation of its civilization, and the purity of the white blood, the supremacy of Anglo-Saxon ideals and white government. Dr. Bassett's teachings undermine the very mud-sills of our civilization, the safety and purity of our homes, and dishonor the noble names linked with Southern history. His article shows that he is not only in sentiment alien to the policies essential to the preservation of Southern civilization, but that he is hostile to the spirit that dominates the South to-day and must always dominate it if the white race is to preserve its purity and its power.

"If a man set fire to your house, are you to excuse him under the plea that he always was careless of fire? If a man in an institution of learning in North Carolina, where conditions demand the continuation of the present policy as to the races that has become the fixed policy of the South, deliberately writes an article that would undermine the pillars of Southern civilization, can it be safely condoned?

"Dr. Bassett's offense is as serious as if he had written an article attacking the most vital doctrine of the Methodist Church. He does worse than that: he writes words that tend to dishonor a wise and necessary policy in the South. Once let the ideas in the Bassett article become widespread, and then the civilization of the South is destroyed. He has committed the only unpardonable sin."

"BOODLING" IN GRAND RAPIDS.

"THE most flagrant case of municipal grafting thus far reported," as the Minneapolis *Times* expresses it, was exposed last week in Grand Rapids, Mich., by the confession of ex-City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury. "Here, there, and everywhere," continues *The Times*, "there have been disclosures of municipal corruption, but in no instance has there been exposed such a mass of rottenness as the evidence in the Grand Rapids case lays bare." Salsbury's statement came out during the examination of State Senator David E. Burns, charged with accepting a bribe in connection with the Garman-Cameron scheme for supplying the city with water from Lake Michigan. The statement implicates office-holders, former office-holders, professional men, bankers, business men, and last, but most startling, three daily newspapers. Salsbury has already been convicted of the crime of which he tells, and has just finished a two-years' term in the Detroit House of Correction for breaking the federal banking law in connection with the scheme. His critics think that his record invalidates his testimony. The corruption that he tells of took place two years ago. He testifies that there were six separate water-conspiracy deals on at one time, each effort being promoted by "boodle." Each of the six water companies wanted exclusive water rights, therefore the six were fighting each other. According to his statement, he assured each company that he would look after its interests in the Common Council, while in reality he was not taking sides with any one of them. In this way he received large bribes from several of the companies for using, as they supposed, his influence against the other five. Salsbury alleged that he bought for $13,750 the influence of the Grand Rapids *Democrat* in favor of his conspiracy, and that he gave $10,000 to Eugene D. Conger, proprietor of *The Herald*, and $5,000 to G. S. Burch, manager of *The Evening Press*, for the same purpose. Ex-Mayor George R. Perry is said to have received $13,725. The other persons implicated by Salsbury and the amounts he alleges them to have received are as follows:

"R. A. Cameron, New York, $500; State Senator David E.

"ALAS! POOR TOM, WE KNEW HIM WELL!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

GOVERNOR ODELL ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS GOING TO "TAKE A MORE ACTIVE PART IN POLITICS"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

EMPIRE STATE POLITICS ILLUSTRATED.

Burns, $200; Alderman McCool, $500; Alderman Ellen, $350; Alderman De Pagter, $350; Alderman Muir, $500; Alderman Kinney, $350; Alderman Donovan, $500; Alderman Phillips, $1,000; Alderman Johnson, $350 or $400; Alderman Stonehouse, $350; Alderman Lozier, $500; Alderman Shriver, $350; Alderman Mol, $350; Alderman Ghysels, $350; Alderman Hodges, $500; Alderman Slocum, $500; Cory P. Bissell, $500; Russell Thomson, reporter on *Evening Press*, $500; Isaac Lamoreaux, former City Clerk, $1,500; State Representative Van Zoeren, $350; State Representative Van Derook, $60; Thomas F. McGarry, a prominent attorney, now in Florida, $7,500; Dudley E. Waters, former president of the Board of Public Works; Dr. Wilke De Vries, former City Physician; George Ellis, a local broker; Samuel M. Lemon, Collector of Internal Revenue, and William H. Anderson, president of the Fourth National Bank."

Eight men have pleaded guilty, and Burch, Conger, and others of the accused have issued indignant and pointed denials. The Grand Rapids *Evening Press* supports Mr. Burch, and shows that for years it has vigorously and consistently opposed Salsbury and the proposed water-supply deals. Excerpts from editorials are given to prove its statements. *The Press* then asks: "Was this the course of one who had some of Salsbury's bribe money in his pocket and would himself be involved in Salsbury's downfall?"

Some doubt is expressed as to the truth of Salsbury's confession. He avers that hard luck forced him into the conspiracy, as he had lost a great deal of money in speculation, and had a $15,000 shortage in his bank account. "More than one rascal of Salsbury's stripe," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "finding himself in a pit of his own digging, has accused innocent people for the sake of involving his enemies in his own ruin." But the Detroit *Free Press* believes that Salsbury has spoken the truth:

"If Salsbury lied, how does it happen that half a dozen of the men whom he implicated have confessed their share in the crime? Certainly he could not have lied about them, or they would not have admitted their guilt and begged for mercy. Is it fair to presume that he told the truth only about the men that have confessed and lied about the men that strenuously deny all knowledge of wrongdoing? This is possible, but the weight of evidence is heavily against this theory. The 'personal-malice' explanation leaves a great deal to be desired. A man who knows what prison life means, and who is again standing in the shadow of the penitentiary, is not likely to jeopard his chance of escape by allowing personal malice to dominate his conduct."

The charge against the newspapers of Grand Rapids is a shock to many of the papers. "The offense that is charged against them," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "is even more heinous than that charged against the city officials, for the American newspaper pretends to be a stone wall between the public and the rascality of its servants." And the Detroit *Journal* declares:

"If the whole body of Grand Rapids clergy had been named by Salsbury, the shock could hardly be greater than we received when we read his charge that he bound every newspaper in the city hand and foot. . . . This is the most shameful and distressing of Salsbury's charges. Public officials by the score have fallen in the sight of all men at the blasting touch of the briber. But nowhere in this country before has the press been charged with being in a scheme of spoliation with thieves and purchasable and purchased officials. St. Louis was given over to the grafter. But the press of the city fought on, and eventually succeeded in opening the investigation. In Chicago the press has aided the cause of pure government consistently and effectively. The same is true even in Philadelphia, so apparently otherwise lost to a sense of shame for the rottenness of its government. It remained for Grand Rapids alone to present this astounding, sickening, and saddening spectacle of a city's entire list of newspapers lying under the charge of selling out their allegiance to the public."

The Chicago *Tribune* has this to say of the whole exposure:

"The striking feature of the exposé is that it concerns a comparatively small town. It had been generally supposed that virtue had been driven from the big cities and had taken refuge in the smaller ones, whence the boodler could not drive her out. But here is a typical middle western city of moderate size, progressive, busy, and prosperous, in which political corruption, if Salsbury is to be believed, is as widespread and thorough as it ever was in Chicago during its palmiest days of evil. City officials, the mayor included, and many leading citizens not in office, have been boldly dishonest.

"The conclusion to be drawn is that wherever there is a franchise to give away there may be boodling, whether the town be a large or a small one. The only communities which are certainly honest are those whose municipal officers have no privileges to grant which tempt the boodler."

DOWIE BANKRUPT.

DOWIE may not be Elijah, but he seems to have "gone up," remarks an unfeeling paragrapher, apropos of the Chicago prophet's financial embarrassment; while another observes that Zion City is now proved to be a genuine "land of promise."

TOTTERING.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Dowie's creditors, says a third writer, will see to it that he is the "restorer." Such comments as these show how little sympathy is felt by the press at large for the bankrupt prophet. Dowie is reported to have assets of $10,000,000, while the claims against him are reckoned at from $400,000 to $3,000,000. Some of his creditors think he is fully able to meet his obligations, and they will join in an effort to have the receivers in bankruptcy ousted on the ground that Dowie is solvent, and that his creditors will get less if litigation is prolonged. It seems to be pretty generally believed that Dowie's spectacular New York crusade was undertaken with the idea of filling the Zion treasury, and that its failure, with an expense bill of more than a quarter of a million, precipitated the trouble. Says the New York *Press*:

"It takes real genius to run the gantlet of New York city. Such had the promoters of the Franklin Syndicate and the shipbuilding trust. Dowie had neither genius nor tact. . . . The moral of Dowie's undoing is plain for all to read. Unless they can invent a really artistic bunco they should shun New York."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks corroboratively:

"New York is a cormorant that takes everything and gives up nothing. It is thankful for the quarter of a million which Dowie spent there, but it is giving up neither spiritual nor financial recruits. The people of Chicago may be easy, but New Yorkers are hard-shells. The gold-brick game is worked from New York on unsuspecting visitors, and not on the inhabitants."

A good deal of sympathy is expressed, however, for the thousands of Dowie followers who find themselves facing want at the

beginning of winter. A press despatch says that "hundreds of followers, through his urgent appeal during the past few days, have brought and laid at Dowie's feet every cent they have in the world, and, excepting the coupon books on Zion's stores, which they received for the deposits, most of the ordinary residents are poverty-stricken." A Chicago despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

"Investigation to-day showed that the fuel supply of many families in Zion City was reduced to almost nothing. The extent to which the people of Zion City have beggared themselves is shown by a trip through the town. It would be a bleak, desolate place in winter even if the houses were tightly built and warmly heated, because the settlement rambles over an unprotected prairie that slopes to the marshy shore of Lake Michigan, and is open to the full sweep of the winds that come from the north and east over the water. Many of the poorer people, the men and women who work in the factories, live in houses flimsy in construction and unfit to live in through a Chicago winter. The walls of some are merely strips of tarred paper nailed on wooden frames. Other houses are really tents of canvas, while still others are combinations of tents and sheds. Not a few are little less than dugouts.

"A shovelful of coal or a dozen or two sticks of wood comprises the entire fuel supply of most of these people. Others possess neither coal nor wood. In several instances they have gone back to stumps and roots and piles of dried grass and straw as the sole protection against freezing.

"And it is from these people that Dowie asks $1,000,000."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* believes that Dowie is being treated unjustly. It says:

"John Alexander Dowie and his followers have built up at Zion City a $10,000,000 property. There are 6,500 acres of land, bought at an average of $200 an acre. There are factories on whose buildings and machinery over $500,000 has been spent. Hundreds of homes have been erected. Fully $3,000,000 has been put into improvements. About 6,000 people live and work there.

"Whether the particular industries on which the town was to exist were judiciously selected may be a question. That Dowie's general idea in building a town there was commercially attractive is proved by the fact that before a sod was turned responsible real-estate men offered to take his land purchases off his hands at an advance of $500,000 and then of $1,000,000. From this it is plain that Dowie's was no wild-cat scheme.

"The total liabilities of Zion City are said to be about $3,000,000, or less than one-third the estimated value of the visible assets. The great bulk of these liabilities is capital stock, the investments of Dowie's followers in the enterprise. The actual debts now due or soon due to outsiders—to those not in some way partners in the enterprise—appear to be little over $200,000, or about one-fiftieth the visible assets.

"Various creditors had entered suits against Zion for about $70,000. Such suits are certainly no proof of actual insolvency. There is probably not a large manufacturing or mercantile concern in the United States which has not always pending litigations involving a much larger proportion of its visible assets. And it is safe to say that there is not a business house in existence against which larger proportionate suits might not be brought if its creditors chose to press their claims in court.

"Yet, in the face of these facts, showing only the ordinary conditions of the business world, late Tuesday afternoon, without notice to the defendants, a federal judge was persuaded, on the petition of creditors claiming only $1,169, to throw this $10,000,000 property into the hands of receivers, on the pretense that if this were not done this $10,000,000 estate might be dissipated and these creditors might not get their $1,169!

"Aside from the peculiar religious views of Dowie and his associates and with regard only to their commercial organization, it seems fair to ask whether any other business enterprise of equal magnitude would have been treated with such severity. Would any manufacturing or mercantile house in Chicago, with visible assets of $10,000,000, with debts actually due or soon due of $200,000, with suits of creditors against it of only $70,000, be thrown into receivers' hands and declared bankrupt to protect claims of only $1,169?

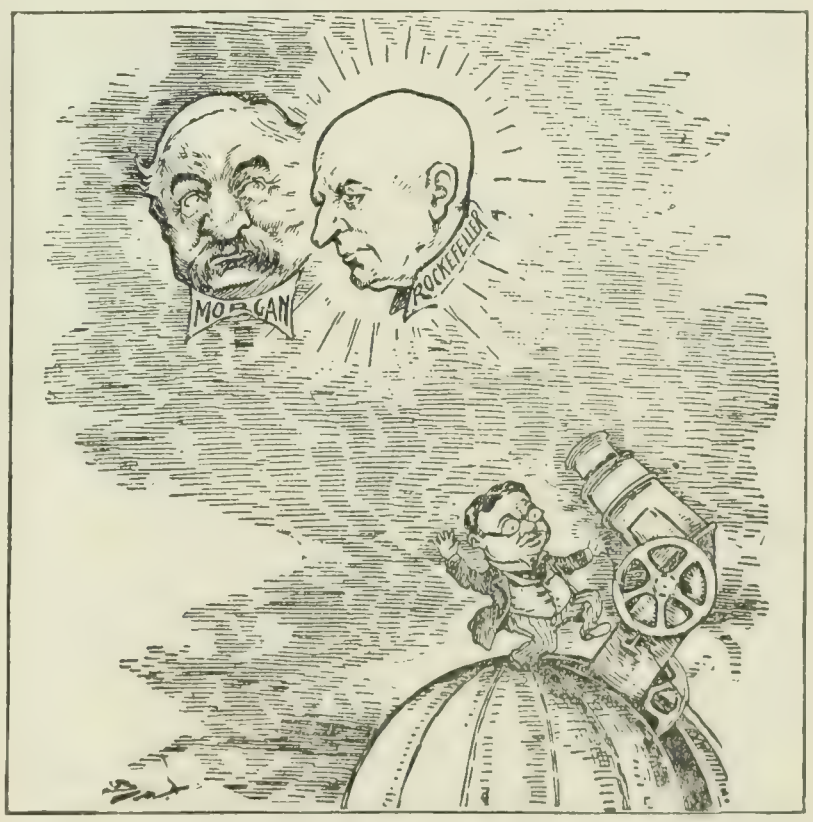
"The question that irresistibly suggests itself to every business man is whether Dowie and his associates have been treated with the commonest of common commercial decency—whether the whole proceeding is not an outrage upon plain, every-day fairness and justice."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Sketched from life by George Varian in Cleveland, October, 1903, for *McClure's Magazine*.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND MR. MORGAN.

NEWSPAPER comment upon our multi-millionaires is always with us in greater or less degree. Just now Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his relations with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, in financial matters, are the subject of earnest speculation; and the report from Washington (followed by a denial) that the Standard Oil Company has refused to answer the questions propounded to trusts by the new Department of Commerce and Labor has further stimulated the newspaper comment concerning Mr. Rockefeller and his supposed aversion to publicity. "He may be said to be the von Moltke rather than the Napoleon of finance," says the Boston *Herald*, in remarking upon this trait of Mr. Rockefeller's character. Mr. Morgan, adds the same journal, delights in playing the great man; it is with him "a pleasure to be pointed out and named when on the street in either Paris, London, or Washington"; but "Mr. Rockefeller has, apparently, no personal ambitions of this character, he is quite content that his personality should not be known." Altho the denial of the report from Washington is offi-



AN ECLIPSE IN THE FINANCIAL HEAVENS.

—Bart in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

cially made by the Standard Oil Company, the newspapers still seem to attach some credit to the report and to make it the occasion of characteristic remarks. "The Standard Oil Company has made its money in the dark, and proposes to continue to do so," comments the Boston *Transcript*; and the Hartford *Post* re-

marks: "Mr. Rockefeller has always worked under cover. His methods are dark-lantern methods. It was, therefore, to be expected that he would refuse to come out into the light. . . . The question whether Mr. Rockefeller is stronger than the Government might as well be fought out now as any time."

Rumors are rife that the stock-market depression that has been in progress most of the year has been, in reality, due to a great fight between the Morgan interests and the Rockefeller interests, and has ended in victory for the latter, leaving Mr. Rockefeller in control of the steel trust and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The only newspaper we have seen, however, that goes so far as to announce all this as a fact is the New York *American*, which declares in startling headlines on its first page that "Morgan is swept out of steel" by Rockefeller, who "forces him to drop $12,000,000 in bond-profits," and "dashes his conversion scheme to the ground." The "action of the Oil King," we are told further, is "regarded as the death-knell of the Morgan power." *The American's* financial writer goes on to say:

"John D. Rockefeller's heavy hand fell upon the throat of J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday and shook loose from the clutches of the master manipulator of steel stocks more than $12,000,000 of bond-conversion profits. The contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. to convert $250,000,000 preferred stock into bonds was cancelled.

"This action was taken quietly, but the effect was volcanic. It marks the passing of Morgan. He is eliminated as a ruling power in the steel company, and his dominance in Wall Street is over.

"He must hereafter report to Rockefeller. . . . Without warning or advertisement the Oil King became also the Steel King of this country."

The accompanying picture of Mr. Rockefeller, which was sketched from life for *McClure's Magazine*, is the first authentic picture of him that has appeared for years; and as he has steadily refused to give out his photograph for publication, it is not thought that the present picture was drawn with his permission, especially as it was intended for a magazine which has been running a series of not very flattering articles about his oil deals, and which has just begun a second series of a similar kind by the same writer, Miss Ida Tarbell, in the December number. The New York *Sun*, which is reputed to be a Morgan paper, reprints some of these magazine attacks upon Mr. Rockefeller upon its editorial page. *The World's Work*, too, in its December number, publishes a rather alarmist article by Sereno S. Pratt, which seems to show that the Rockefeller group of capitalists and the Morgan group are getting such a grip upon the transportation lines and banking institutions of the United States that the entire business interests of the country are more or less under their control.

The New York *Financier* declines to share the fright felt by some people at the size and power of the Rockefeller fortune. It remarks:

"A great many people, for instance, are worrying about Mr. Rockefeller's money. Eliminating the very considerable proportion among these, whose chief anxiety is how to get some of it without effort, there remains an element which is honestly distressed over the problem whether that gentleman should be allowed to accumulate more wealth, or conceding his right to make as much money as he can, whether this piling up of surplus will not in the end reduce Mr. Rockefeller's fellow men and citizens to a condition of nominal vassalage and dependence upon him for means of sustenance.

"To this class reasonable assurance may be given that the Rockefeller millions will never enslave them, providing always that American capacity and love of labor do not degenerate. How much money John Rockefeller is worth no one—perhaps not even himself—can state. A wild-eyed statistician rushed into print the other day with an estimate that the Rockefeller fortune ten years from now, provided the head of the house lived till then, would be at least two thousand million dollars. This is an amount that staggers comprehension. Of course there is nothing tangible on which to base an estimate of this character. . . . . .

"Now, if John D. Rockefeller is worth at the present time half a billion dollars—and the chances are that he is not worth that sum—he holds a little less than one-one hundred and eighty-ninth of the wealth of this country, as officially calculated. If his fortune increases at the rate of one hundred per cent. in the next decade, which is twice the average increase of the country, he will have a billion dollars in 1910, and will hold, therefore, something like one-one hundred and forty-fifth of the aggregate wealth of the nation. Assuming that the Rockefeller fortune will have increased 'to the confusion of statistics and the despair of all readers of the Arabian nights,' as one wit puts it, it still will have to grow amazingly to be regarded as a menace.

"It is not to be forgotten that the largest single fortunes disintegrate. There is no law of entail in this country, and it is quite unlikely that the financial genius that makes possible an enormous accumulation of money by one man will be transmitted from generation to generation in a direct, or collateral, line. There will be huge fortunes in the future, no doubt, but the chances that one will be created of such size as to endanger the welfare of all the people are remote. . . . . .

"There isn't a single conspicuous private fortune in the world over one hundred years old, and the few that have even a respectable ancestry are nothing compared with modern aggregations of wealth. If the American people are seriously alarmed over the piling up of huge accumulations of money, they will easily find a remedy to set affairs straight; and if the real truth were told, it is not unlikely that some of the gentlemen sitting up nights to devise ways to put their surplus to profitable use would be rather relieved at the outcome. Their designs are not sinister, and center around cures for dyspepsia, in many cases, rather than on the question of industrial enslavement of their fellow citizens, present and prospective.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT appears that the kaiser is remaining in retirement because he is so well.—*The Chicago News.*

IF Panama gets the $10,000,000 she ought to do something nice for us in the hat line next summer.—*The Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

IN these days of hygienic foods, who could object to Uncle Sam indulging in a predigested republic?—*The Washington Times.*

ANOTHER Vanderbilt girl has been born, and thus a rosy outlook is provided for some future duke.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF Colombia wants to settle the matter peacefully and happily, why not secede from itself and be annexed to Panama?—*The Chicago News.*

IF Bryan does not pick up an "O" in Dublin, for the occasion, he is a worse politician than we take him for.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

One reason why our manufacturers do not sell more goods in South American republics is that they need the money.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WHEN the Panama canal shall have been completed, South America will be an island, and this nation's specialty is annexing islands.—*The Chicago News.*

TO any charge that the extra session has been profitless, members of the Congress can answer by exhibiting their mileage vouchers.—*The Washington Post.*

SNOW has begun to fly, and it may have a monopoly of that business for the next six months so far as Professor Langley is concerned.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

AS an act of particular regard, how would it do for the American nation to make the silent Kaiser a present of Senator Morgan's voice?—*The New York Mail and Express.*

COLON and Panama are quarreling already over the location of the new capital of Panama. The fight may result in allowing the Panama capital to remain in Washington.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER will give $10,000,000 to aid the search for microbes. Peary should contrive some way to convince Mr. Rockefeller that the north pole is a microbe.—*The Kansas City Star.*

YOUNG man, do not be afraid to burn the midnight oil. If you do you will pile up a great fortune. John D. Rockefeller will receive his fourth quarterly dividend of $4,800,000 December 15. Never mind whose fortune.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

NOBLE Colombian says his country does not want war, but does want Panama. That's sensible talk. Willing to meet them half-way, and will give Colombia all that part of Panama we dig out of the canal channel.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE LITERARY "CRISIS" IN FRANCE.

M. OCTAVE UZANNE, a French essayist and art-writer of distinction, makes the rather startling statement that literature in France is "passing through an acute crisis." He explains this statement by adding: "Literature has been too flourishing, too rich, too luxuriant, and too generally cultivated by an average of flattering talents, instead of by a select aristocracy of the pen. . . . Moreover, the indifference of the great public in matters literary seems destined to become infinitely greater and more opaquely dense. We may believe, then, that French literature is evolving toward an apparent death, the precursor, it may be, of a revival." The train of reasoning by which M. Uzanne reaches this conclusion is presented in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (October). We quote as follows:

"Flaubert, Barbey, d'Aurevilly, Dumas *fils*, Renan, Alphonse Daudet, Edmond de Goncourt, Zola, are no more. They all had their altars and their worshipers, and some remained masters of a conscientious austerity, willing professors of poverty, which was to shield lofty thought, and prevent the lowering of the ideal to the level of the public understanding. But now all the instincts of the younger men are let loose. The appetite for notoriety has grown so keen that people no longer trouble about the dignity of the methods employed to make their names known. Your modern writer has become *arriviste*—that is to say, plotting, pushing, having a foothold in every section of society, able to make his way, to show himself to advantage. He courts old ladies, who sometimes possess a little academic influence. He runs after the big newspaper men, gets himself puffed at the start, and is content afterward to pass off, as his own, works which he has not written himself, but ordered of some poor devil more or less poverty-stricken.

"Such are the latter-day customs that cause one to foresee a speedy literary evolution toward a nameless industrialism. It is true that by that time the few remaining readers will be so greatly disabused, disheartened, or merely indifferent that the book trade will be a chimera. Something else will have to be found.

"At this moment of confusion, when a foreigner comes and asks us what he should read in order to keep in touch with the first-class works appearing here, the most sincere among us feel puzzled, and, before replying, will cast about in our minds for some striking book by a genuine literary man.

"'Let me see,' such a man will think to himself, 'Anatole France is communing with his own thoughts just now. Paul Bourget is publishing nothing. Paul Adam is publishing so much that I can't remember which really was his last book. Henri Lavedan is writing exclusively for the stage, just like Edmond Rostand, who seems to have formed a "trust" in successes. Huysmans works very slowly. . . .'

"And you look for a steeple to tower up above the mediocrities, but it all seems a dead level. Books abound; many of them are of superior merit; but the faith which should hallow them as they deserve is gone; no one has enough zeal to preach the beauties of a new work in the midst of a desert of indifference. To do that, the critic would have to pay for the author's notoriety, and he must needs abandon the idea. On such conditions, the trade of the arbiter of taste becomes impossible.

"To sum up, the French literary output is far too great, the conditions of the novel trade, for instance, compelling professional authors to turn out three or four volumes a year. The writers of works of imagination have increased fivefold within the last quarter of a century. Most of them write with a certain correctness of style; for the French language has never, perhaps, been more thoroughly handled by those who use it. But the glut of books is ruining the best writers, who are stifled in the crowd. It seems probable that, if Guy de Maupassant, Flaubert, Paul Aène, Cladel, Taine, Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, Feuillet, Feydeau, and Balzac had to start writing to-day, they would all run a chance of remaining unknown, of perishing in the suffocating promiscuity of the lower literary brotherhoods.

"Never was there such a plethora of production, nor so startling an anemia of criticism. Is there a literary decadence? That can not be said, for it would be possible to pick out works of first-rate eminence and rare originality from among this mass of printed productions. No one thinks of doing so: the times, the active conditions of life, preoccupations of all kinds, prevent these attempts at salvage. On the other hand, the public is daily lapsing deeper into a coma of indifference to all volume literature. . . . We may believe, then, that French literature is evolving toward an apparent death, the precursor, it may be, of a revival.

"What form will that revival take? It is not mine to reveal this to-day. I have set forth an honest diagnosis of the progress of the *morbus literarius* in France. For the study of the special therapeutics that would befit the situation, or any prophecy as to the future destiny of intellectual works, I take myself to be too near-sighted and altogether little fitted. As in all things, we must wait to see the evolution of ideas take a favorable turn. 'The wise man does not compose,' said Joubert. 'Among his ideas he accepts but few. He gives them, such as they are, and does not waste his time with deductions. Triptolemus, when he gave corn to man, was content to sow it; he left the care of grinding, sifting, and kneading it to others.'"

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE "DEGENERACY" OF THE DRAMA.

FROM many quarters come reports of an unsuccessful winter for the drama. The season is little more than two months old, and already ten dramatic companies are reported to have come to grief. Mr. John Corbin, dramatic critic of the New York *Times*, attributes present depressing conditions to three main causes: (1) The lack of good foreign plays; (2) the inability of the native playwright to rise to the occasion; and (3) the pinch of hard times. He writes (in *The Times*, November 29):

JOHN CORBIN,
Dramatic Critic of the N. Y. *Times*, says: "Now is the chance for the young playwright."

"A glance through the empty playhouses of Broadway will reveal a multitude of pieces in which life counts for nothing and the age-old tricks of the playhouse are everything. The dramatized novel is sure to show the blight of the manager's artificial hand. 'The Spenders,' 'Hearts Courageous,' 'Japhet in Search of a Father,' 'John Ermine,' 'The Light That Failed,' 'Lady Rose's Daughter,' 'A Japanese Nightingale'—one and all relied, or seemed to rely, for atmosphere and characters upon the spectator's remembrance of the book; the scenes were filled up with an alternation of windy dialogue and played-out 'business,' and the curtains were brought down upon cheaply artificial 'situations.' Of one of these pieces, 'John Ermine,' it is known that as first written it was neatly constructed and far from lacking in fresh character and authentic atmospheric color. But the actor-manager did all that in the effort to gain the momentary effect. Several men of taste who had read the author's version rubbed their eyes in amazement at what was placed before the footlights. Those familiar with the fate of the plays of unknown authors are aware that the case is not exceptional, but characteristic. The failures of this and of most other seasons are due to cheap stage artifice. 'Major André' was written years ago, when Mr. Fitch was at his most theatrical. 'Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner' could not have been more theatrical if it were a dramatized novel. 'Personal' and 'Captain Barrington' revealed in every phase that they were conceived and written by stage managers. Only two book-plays, so far as can be judged, have had any real success. 'The Pretty Sister of José' has been floated into popularity by Miss Maude Adams. 'Raffles,' cheap tho it is in places, is witty and has a

firmly constructed spine. The simple fact is that the managers have run their playhouse rules of thumb into the ground. While money was plenty and theaters were relatively few, almost anything paid. But the moment the pinch was felt, it burst the bubble."

All of which leads Mr. Corbin to the conclusion that "now, if ever, is the chance for the young playwright." "A good new play is the thing managers long for, cry for, fight for, and even die for." We quote further:

"If the young American playwright fails to make his place, the fault rests even more clearly than ever with himself alone. Very few men are born to be playwrights—even fewer than are born to be poets. The best of critics or the best of novelists may (and generally do) write the very dullest of plays. But there are ten potential playwrights for every one who has as yet made his way to the front in America; and there never was a better chance to come to the front than now."

Clara Morris, the well-known actress and writer, is inclined to take a hopeful view of the dramatic situation. Writing in *The Theatre* (December), under the title "Has the Drama Degenerated?" she says:

"If civilization and education are of any use in elevating mankind, our social conditions ought to be superior to any that has ever existed. We believe that they are, and we have good reason for our belief. Our drama shares in this well-being—but, of course, it deals in aberrations. All interesting occurrences are aberrations, and many of these are aberrations from the straight rule of rectitude. Philologists tell us that 'right' in nearly all languages means something in the nature of a straight line, which is the shortest connective between two points, therefore greatly to be desired. And then the mathematical philosophers tell us that no man ever yet constructed a perfectly straight line, nor ever will.

"Now since everybody is perpetually trying to go from one point to another, and can not go in absolutely straight lines, the variable courses of humanity are not only infinite, but infinitely interesting: and a well-built play is nothing but the following out of one or more of these curved lines of progression.

"Of necessity, in noting down and rendering into dramatic form these aberrations, there is always the risk of disturbing the adjustment of the sense of propriety of certain individuals. Just how far we can exercise the function of the fabled Asmodeus, and take the roofs off from houses in order to study the habits of the inmates, is a question impossible to answer. The proper and the improper, the fit and the unfit, are relative terms: and neither a transcendental nor a mathematical philosophy will give us the terms of the desired equation. But we plant ourselves on firm ground in saying that if the analysis of human action in any play shocks the moral sense of the community, the community will communicate to the manager and actors and the author its opinion in terms not to be disregarded.

CLARA MORRIS.

"The drama," she says, "deals in aberrations. All interesting occurrences are aberrations, and many of these are aberrations from the straight rule of rectitude."

"That our modern stage is degenerating into burlesque is a statement frequently made, and yet too silly to be seriously noted. There is a time to dance as well as a time to refrain from dancing. In a fit place and at a fit time burlesque is desirable. If, as Shakespeare says, there are occasions when 'Seneca can not be too heavy,' it is also true that on other occasions 'Plautus can not be too light.'

"Certainly, in regard to our modern stage, we need not go in sackcloth and ashes over fancied evils."

THE CHILD IN BOOKS.

MISS AGNES REPPLIER, the well-known author, discerns a tendency toward a new form of fiction. It has to do with the life of boys and girls, and "proposes to break down the barriers which have always existed between childhood and adolescence." "It can not make children understand us," she says, "their blessed indifference saves them from the trial—but we are now to see, through the medium of print, how these mysterious little creatures, so decorative and so exasperating, people their own strange world." She continues (in *Life*, October 29):

"No thought could have been further than this from the minds of the exemplary writers who penned our first nursery classics. Their aim was the improvement of youth. And nothing could be more remote from the efforts of industrious analysts, whose field is the training of parents. The new fiction is not ethical. It has no affiliations with the kindergarten, nor with the Mothers' Congress. It is not destined to popularity in these sacred precincts. It is not to be labeled 'helpful.' It merely tries to give us a keyhole glimpse through the impalpable door, behind which the hidden children play.

"The success which has attended this innovation in letters may be due partly to its novelty, and partly to the sore straits in which the idle reader finds himself when seeking recreation from books. But it can not be denied that the child in literature, like the child in art, is, when well presented, a most engaging object. That excellent adage, 'Children should be seen and not heard,' has a deeper significance than nursery ethics warrant. Who can look upon the little, pinched, and peevish Spanish princesses whom Velasquez painted for our lifelong joy, or upon the riotous piety of Murillo's baby angels, without sensations of deep delight and gratitude; delight that we have them on canvas, and gratitude that we are spared them in the flesh. There is an enchanting old fresco in Pisa which represents little Ishmael pulling little Isaac's hair, and butting his head into little Isaac's stomach, while Hagar smirks contentedly at her son's prowess, and Sarah points out to weary old Abraham the misbehavior of his eldest-born. To stand before that fresco for a few moments, to realize its truthfulness to nature, and then to turn safely and tranquilly away, is alone worth the journey to Pisa.

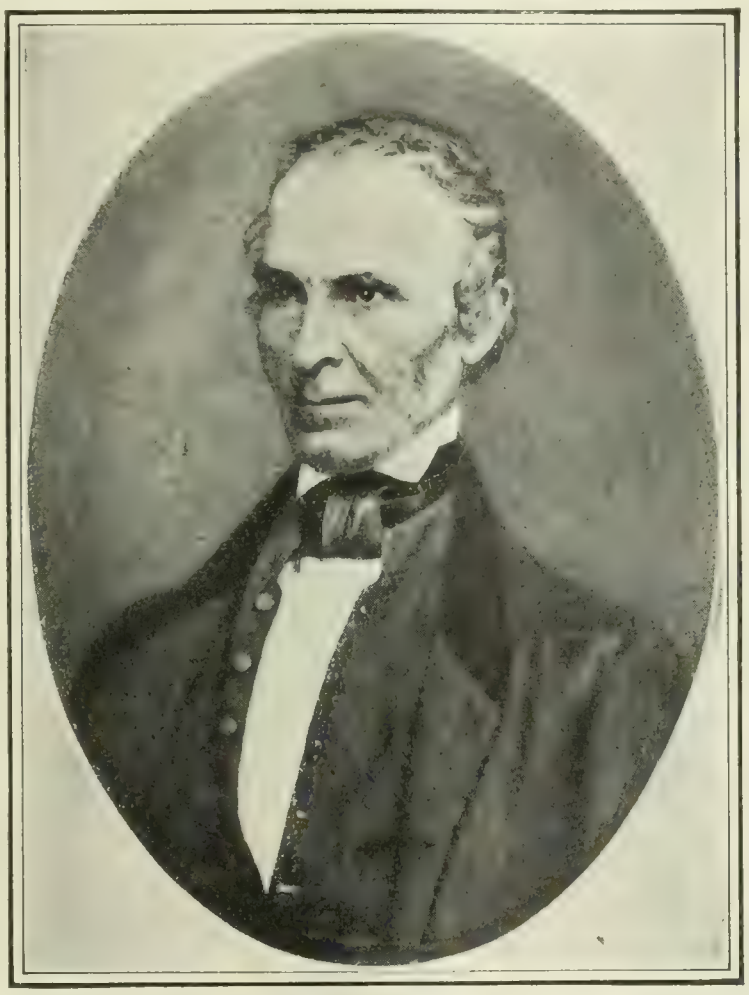
"In precisely the same spirit we read about the unchastened little boys and girls whom Mr. Kenneth Graham first made popular, and who have since obtained such prominence in print. They are—or at least they seem to be—real children; as real as the Bourbon princesses, or the unregenerate Ishmael. We are permitted to see them only in sudden flashes of illumination, for no adult can pretend truly to know a child. The narrowness of our field of vision at once quickens our interest and soothes our apprehension. Mr. James Payn, the novelist, was wont to maintain that a boy in a book was endurable because of his dissimilarity to a boy in life; but Mr. Payn was at no time a very subtle

analyst. A boy in a book is adorable because of his close similarity to a boy in life, and because he *is* in a book, and not in life. There is a keen, subconscious pleasure in the knowledge that we can at any moment close the volume and stand it safe and silent upon the library shelf."

A NEW ESTIMATE OF WHITTIER.

IT is as a poet that the present generation conceives Whittier, and one reads with surprise the statement of his recent biographer, Prof. George R. Carpenter, of Columbia University, that the main interest of Whittier's life was politics rather than literature, and that this interest was perpetuated even after the anti-slavery cause, to which he was early devoted, had triumphed. Says his biographer:

"He still watched the affairs of the state and the nation, and gave counsel freely as befitted one grown old in political service. He exerted himself to counteract the bitter feeling against Sumner, which arose after his attack on Grant's administration in 1872; and he was foremost in the persistent effort that resulted in annulling the Massachusetts resolutions of censure against him for his proposition that the names of battles in the Civil War should not be borne on the flags of national regiments. He urged the education of the negro and the Indian; he praised Gordon, soldier tho he was; he interested himself in several minor causes; he wrote in commendation or in suggestion to prominent government officials and to great politicians; he was consulted in district and state affairs. Too old to change his vote when the reaction against the Republicans set in, he yet felt the force of the counter-movement, and respected its best motives."



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.
The main interest of his life, says Professor Carpenter, was politics rather than literature.

It is not surprising, then, that this political interest should indirectly be the source of his finest poetical achievement. Professor Carpenter thus estimates the ballad for which Whittier is best known:

"The poetry of any permanent value produced by the war, both in the North and in the South, is very small in quantity, and may, perhaps, be regarded as virtually reducing itself to Whitman's 'My Captain,' Lowell's 'Commemoration Ode,' and Whittier's 'Barbara Frietchie.' The first is possibly the greatest, in that it is the most direct and spontaneous translation of the emotion of a people into beautiful imagery; the second is the thoughtful exposition by the scholar and the statesman of the national retrospect; the third is the only ballad of the conflict, North or South, that has found its way to the hearts of the people. The alleged facts on which 'Barbara Frietchie' was founded have been somewhat hotly discussed; but it is clear that Whittier was guiltless of distorting in any way the incident as it was reported to him, and that, furthermore, whether the supposed incident actually occurred or not is of no importance. It was rumored to have occurred, and the rumor was accepted as a fitting image of a real and great emotion of the people. For the incident and the poem are nothing but Webster's federalist speeches put into ballad form, nothing but a type of the great fact of a common nationality which both sections were forgetting. The Stars and Stripes seemed to the South to stand for unjust interference with the rights of certain States, and it became to them, as to the Union army, not the symbol of the country, but only of the North. The gray-haired woman, herself a reminder of the epoch when sectional differences did not exist, by her loyalty to the old standard under circumstances where it was regarded only as a hostile emblem, is thus the incarnation of the honor due, both North and South, to the banner of our fathers, an honor in these later years now again paid throughout our land. The rebuke offered to the South was sectional in its appeal; it was unjust in its inference that General Jackson was not acting a noble part in his defense of his State. But a popular ballad can not be delicate in its shading. The 'rebel' leader must feel the blush of shame, just as he must melodramatically order a company to shoot at a flag, instead of quietly instructing a corporal to have it removed. The power of the poem now, and its high significance then, lay not merely in its perfect form, but in the direction which it gave the thoughts of every reader toward the idea of national unity."

When the burden of his political cause was lifted, Whittier turned to the composition of narrative poetry, which shows the influence of Longfellow in manner, but not in subject. Unlike his contemporary, Whittier chose American and New England themes rather than European. "He loved Oriental apologues, as befitted one who read travels greedily, and whose trend of thought was ethical, and was skilful in framing them; he dwelt with most affection on native legends, and was most successful in treating them." To quote Professor Carpenter further on this point of comparison between the two New England poets:

"In ballad-making, as I have remarked, Whittier owes much to Longfellow; for tho he was himself a pioneer in the field, he for a time well-nigh deserted it, whereas Longfellow came to it fresh from the narrative romances of Europe and with abundant leisure. But in the native ballad, when he returned to cultivate it, Whittier far surpassed Longfellow in force and in truth. Longfellow's eyes were turned Europe-ward, and he wrote of his old land like a half-familiar stranger. Whittier's smallest phrase is accurately true to fact, to tradition, or to our sense of the typical and probable. Beneath the artistic form lies the firm skeleton of history, as beneath the often fanciful Norse saga is plainly to be felt the presence of actual locality, incident, and personality. He realized, too, like the wise antiquary, the limitations of the colonial civilization—its prejudice and cruelty, its crudeness and barrenness."

In respect to the adverse criticism passed upon Whittier's verse, Professor Carpenter assents to its justice as regards three principal points—unequal value, a tendency to moralize, and loose rimes; but he adds the following qualifications:

"Inequality in poetic work, however, does not deeply concern the contemporary reading public or that of posterity. We have only to put aside the trivial and to retain the worthy, thankful for whatever remains after the sifting. A moralizing poet, to touch on the second point for an instant, Whittier certainly was, nor can we imagine him as anything widely different. The reforming element belonged to the essence of his nature; and he was in this respect typical of New England. We must frankly accept him as he was. Whitman, whose point of view was so opposite, judged him wisely. 'Whittier's poetry,' he said in a letter to Mr. Kennedy, 'stands for morality . . . as filtered through the positive Puritanical and Quaker filters; is very valuable as a genuine utterance. . . . Whittier is rather a grand figure—pretty lean and ascetic, no Greek—also not composite and universal enough (doesn't wish to be, doesn't try to be) for ideal Americanism.' Lastly, Whittier's apparently inaccurate rimes are sometimes due to his fidelity to the pronunciation with which he was familiar. More frequently they are due to the fact that his ear was often pleased, as is mine, by an approximate rime, or by a rough as-

sonance. The critics forget that in this particular the public is largely, and has always been, on his side. Minute accuracy in rime seems to me a somewhat pedantic and bookish notion."

A CANDID CRITICISM OF DICKENS.

LET it be granted of any given writer that "his prose style is as bad as possible"; that "his sentimental passages are nauseating"; that "he did not understand women"; that "his would-be fine writing is absurd," and that "his melodrama too often makes us yawn." There would be nothing left of the reputation of most writers after postulates so sweeping as these had been granted. Nevertheless, in the opinion of Prof. Walter Frewen Lord, a contributor to *The Nineteenth Century* (November), "we may say all this of Charles Dickens and yet leave his reputation unharmed." Professor Lord writes:

"What quality, then, in Charles Dickens—in whom his most ardent admirers admitted faults, many and grave—commended our Englishman to men so diverse? Surely it was his abounding love of his kind. If the inspiration of Thackeray was mockery, the inspiration of Dickens was love. To say that is not to say the last word. When the late Mr. Matthew Arnold somewhat condescendingly remarked that to France much must be pardoned because she loved much, the late Sir James Stephen commented that it was precisely France's way of loving mankind that most irritated him. He did not use the expression that I am about to employ; but his comments clearly pointed to the conclusion that, if love is a great and admirable fact, there is a certain parody of love called gush, which is neither great nor admirable.

"Here we have, perhaps, the strength and weakness of Charles Dickens explained. His love of mankind, tremendous driving force as it was, invested his creations with a vitality unparalleled in fiction. It also drove him into writing passages that make us feel positively ill.

"For example, toward the close of 'Dombey and Son' it is Florence Dombey who speaks. She is about to address Walter Gay.

"She sat looking at him for a moment, then timidly put her trembling hand in his.

"'If you will take me for your wife, Walter, I will love you dearly. If you will let me go with you, Walter, I will go to the world's end without fear. I can give up nothing for you, I have nothing to resign, and no one to forsake; but all my love and life shall be devoted to you, and with my last breath I will breathe your name to God if I have sense and memory left.' He caught her to his heart, and laid her cheek against his own, and now, no more repulsed, no more forlorn, she wept indeed upon the breast of her dear lover.

"Blessed Sunday bells, ringing so tranquilly in their entranced and happy ears! Blessed Sunday peace and quiet, harmonizing with the calmness in their souls, and making holy air around them. Blessed twilight stealing on and shading her so soothingly and gravely, as she falls asleep, like a hushed child, upon the bosom she has clung to.

"Oh, load of love and trustfulness that lies so lightly there. Aye, look down on the closed eyes, Walter, with a proudly tender gaze; for in all the wide, wide world they seek but thee now—only thee!'

"Words fail one to do justice to a passage like this. Fortunately another passage from the master's pen may be cited to save the situation. 'And what did Lord Nobley say to that?' 'Why! he didn't know what to say. Damme, sir, if he wasn't as mute as a poker!'"

Dickens, we are told, "had little or no sense of beauty"; and "when we seek in the world of painting for some brother artist whose name may be experimentally bracketed with that of Charles Dickens, we instinctively think of the Dutchmen." The writer says further:

"But we ought to remember the vulgarity of much of Jan Steen, and Ostade, and Teniers, and the grossness of which even greater men could be capable. Dickens had none of this, and while we can hardly venture to place him with Rembrandt, we most cordially admit that he was superior to all but the first-rate Dutchmen.

"That helps us. If he had no sense of beauty, and no more of taste than saved him from grossness, if his idealizations are unconvincing, at least his naturalism is unrivaled. As an example of the failure of his idealizations let us recall Turner's 'Rain, Steam, and Speed on the G. W. R.' and then contemplate the following passage:

"'Away with a shriek, and a roar, and a rattle, from the town, burrowing among the dwellings of men and making the streets hum, flashing out into the meadows for a moment, mining in through the damp earth, burrowing on in darkness and heavy air, bursting out again into the sunny day so bright and wide; away with a shriek, and a roar, and a rattle, through the fields, through the woods, through the corn, through the hay, through the chalk, through the mold, through the clay, through the rock, among objects close at hand and almost in the grasp, ever flying from the traveler, and a deceitful distance ever moving slowly with him; like as in the track of the remorseless monster, Death!'

"There is a great deal more of this exclamatory prose: perhaps four times as much again as the passage above cited. It is clear that Dickens himself watched the railway train—a new thing when he wrote—with the most intense delight. It is also clear that he gives us not the faintest impression of the romance of the railway. An enumeration of the component parts of the engine would be equally effective. Yet the runaway train at the end of the 'Débâcle' shows how tremendous can be the impression conveyed by a skilful artist (and Zola could be a consummate artist when he chose) in prose, with no more interesting subject than an express-train."

Professor Lord writes in conclusion:

"We may say of his work, as a whole, what Turguenef said of 'Le Nabab,' that it may be described as being in some parts very great, while much of it is hackwork. If there is something in Dickens that we would prefer to forget, there is at least as much that we can not forget if we would. He is often a caricaturist, but at least as often he is far above all caricaturists. His place is not with the greatest artists. He does not live with the Veroneses and the Titians, but he is far apart from the Caraccisti. He is hardly Rembrandt, but we can not leave him with the Jan Steens and the Ostades. He is not academic; he remained to the last untrained, undrilled, recognizing no models, consciously or unconsciously, one would even say that he despised them. As a result, he often created, and he often driveled. He cheers us beyond any other writer that ever lived; and he bores us worse than the daily newspaper. He stands alone: Charles Dickens."

NOTES.

THOMAS HARDY is writing a six-act drama. The subject has not been announced.

VICTOR HERBERT has resigned his position as conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra, to assume the leadership of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Pro Cingulo Veritas ("For a Girdle, Truth") is the title of a new quarterly journal devoted to the Ruskin gospel and published by Mr. Frederick Parsons at Concord, Mass.

THE latest news concerning Ibsen's health is of a serious kind. A Vienna doctor who recently visited him in Christiania reports that "he has practically lost his speech." The doctor says further: "Also his faculties are impaired. His loss of memory is particularly noticeable. In consequence of these defects he can not work. Ibsen is, in fact, completely broken up. He presents the picture of a helpless old man."

THE death of Henry Seton Merriman (Hugh Stowell Scott) removes a novelist who was well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Merriman first came into public prominence through the publication of his novel, "In Kedar's Tents," in 1897. Since that time "With Edged Tools" and "The Sowers" have had large sales. His last book, "Barlasch of the Guard," was published only a few weeks ago.

TWELVE hundred authors have united, under the leadership of the Society of American Authors, in preparing a demand that Congress shall grant to manuscript matter in the mails the same privilege as is now granted to printed matter. The movement is backed by Senator Lodge and Representative Hill, of Connecticut, and the committee which is organizing the campaign includes Poultney Bigelow, Orlando J. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, and the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer.

A NEW experiment in publishing has been undertaken by Mr. Howard Wilford Bell, of New York, who announces his intention of issuing monthly "the permanent books of all literatures presented to American readers in the best obtainable English versions." The series is to be known as "The Unit Books" and opens with the "Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln" and "The Marble Faun." The price of the books is to be determined in this way: One cent is charged for every twenty-five pages of printed matter. A paper wrapper is given with the printed sheets. The cloth cover is thirty cents additional, and the leather binding fifty cents additional, to the price of the sheets. The quality of the book-making is such as to recommend it to the cultivated taste.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SEX-CHARACTERISTICS IN HANDWRITING.

NOTHING nowadays can escape capture by the investigators and reduction to percentages and probabilities; and when other scientific men "fight shy" of a subject, it generally falls a prey to the psychologists, who are claiming for their own a considerable region of what was once "no-man's-land." Thus we find M. Alfred Binet, the eminent French psychologist, investigating with painstaking care the subject of "graphology," the so-called science of the determination of character from handwriting. In spite of the somewhat dubious character of the graphologist's calling, M. Binet has come to the conclusion that there is "something in it," and he announces his intention of going a little further in his experimental study. M. Binet describes his methods and results in *La Revue* (October 1), but the following paragraphs are translated from an abstract in *La Nature* (October 24) by Henri de Parville, the editor. Says M. de Parville:

"People have long been asking how much truth there is in graphology. Is it really able to reveal a person's character? Some say Yes; others, No. In fact, we might discuss the subject for a long time without throwing much light on it. M. Alfred Binet, director of the psychophysiological laboratory of the Sorbonne, while avowing that the problem is a difficult one, believes nevertheless that it may be solved, and he begins by examining the question of sex in handwriting. May the sex of a person be recognized from the chirography?

"M. Binet has performed some interesting experiments on this special point. He has made these on simple addresses written by women and men, and not on whole letters, whose contents might give hints of the writers' sex. He took all sorts of precautions to avoid guiding the expert. He mixed addresses of women written by women, and those of men by men, with those of men by women and women by men, fearing lest the sex of the addresses might by suggestion influence the writing of the sender. Finally he sent his collection of one hundred and eighty envelopes, half feminine and half masculine, to professional graphologists, and also to unskilled persons. . . . . .

"The graphologists, of course, brought to bear on the problem the special methods of their calling; the others judged without any particular method and somewhat by sentiment, without explaining their decisions otherwise. M. Crepieu-Jamin [one of the experts] bases his opinions on facts that may be thus summed up: The handwriting of women is slovenly, often ungainly and careless; there are often slim or bent forms or pretentious and complex ones. Abnormal height of the small letters, especially in *s* and *r* and the stem of *p*, is found quite habitually in the handwriting of women and very rarely in that of men. It is the same with long finals. With man clearness, firmness, sureness, simplicity, and sobriety of line are characteristic. The simplification that is a graphological sign of mental culture is much more frequent with men. We find also much less careless writing in men than in women. Here doubtless, according to the graphologists, we have a basis for the study of handwriting.

"So much having been said, let us examine the results. We should note at the outset that the problem as put admits of but two solutions. Chance thus would be likely to lead to fifty per cent. of correct answers. To arrive at any conclusion, therefore, the correct answers must sensibly exceed this proportion. Now, M. Jamin succeeded in answering correctly 141 times out of the 180, or a percentage of 78.8. He gave reasons for his decisions, and often indicated the degree of probability of his determinations of sex. The form of certain final capital letters was invoked 66 times correctly and 12 times wrongly. The abnormal elevation of certain letters formed a basis of right judgment 25 times and of wrong decision only 12 times. The clearness, sobriety, and simplicity of the writing were appealed to 48 times correctly and 8 times incorrectly.

"The decisions of another expert, M. Éloi, which were arrived at in ways similar to the preceding, gave a percentage of 75. A curious fact regarding M. Jamin is that one of his decisions having been declared incorrect by M. Binet, the graphologist maintained energetically that he was right, and investigation showed that he was so, M. Binet having been mistaken.

"These results lead Binet to conclude that graphologists are right in affirming that handwriting has sexual characteristics, and that these are sufficient to determine the sex of the writer in many cases. It is true that, thus formulated, the conclusion was to have been expected. Graphology, subject to error tho it may be, is none the less a science of observation, and should often lead to exact deductions.

"And those who were ignorant of graphology? Well, they, too, often did very well. The percentage of correct answers varied from 65 to 73. This latter proportion was reached thrice. Strictly we should conclude that the most skilful of the uninstructed were inferior to the graphologists; but their inferiority was surely slight. Of course the practise, the training, the habit of comparison, all give the graphologists an advantage. But, on the other hand, this generality of appreciation seems to argue in favor of the existence of sexual characteristics in handwriting.

"Some of the writers intentionally disguised their hands. In these cases there was generally an error in the decision. M. Binet gives an instance where fifteen persons took a specimen to be a woman's, while only one correctly said that it was a man's. This man was an old coachman of seventy years. The writing of the aged seems to be full of snares. . . . But it should be noted that M. Jamin often indicated age as well as sex in his answers, and generally with correctness.

"These first experiments of M. Binet are interesting, but in our estimation, in order that they may lead to a truly scientific conclusion, they should have been undertaken on a larger scale and under varying conditions. What result should we have with the handwriting of very learned women accustomed to foreign languages, with female doctors of science, astronomers, etc.? We should also compare the writing of foreigners, male and female. M. Binet intends to follow up this preliminary study and to investigate next age as shown in handwriting.

"We shall see what will come of it. Meanwhile the figures are puzzling—the success of professionals in 78 per cent. of cases; that of non-professionals in 73 per cent. . . . There must apparently be really a feminine and a masculine handwriting whose general characteristics are sufficiently pronounced to enable any person, even if unskilled, to distinguish between them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN THE LABORATORY TELL US WHAT TO EAT?

THE following note of warning is uttered by *The Hospital* against too implicit trust in laboratory experiments as a guide to practical rules for diet. Says the writer of an editorial in that paper:

"It must be remembered that not all the purposes of food are susceptible of estimate by the tests of the physiologist. He may, it is true, group and classify foods in reference to their tissue-forming or energy-yielding functions, but there are subtle ends to be seved for which, at present at least, he has no standards. Thus it can hardly be doubted that in the development of certain mental qualities which have most directly subserved the progress of the race food habits have played an important part. And there need be little hesitation in suggesting that were, for example, the Anglo-Saxon peoples promptly to accommodate their habits to the claims of what physiology would define as dietetic righteousness, the racial characteristics of succeeding generations would be profoundly modified. It is equally obvious, unless the beneficial trend of evolution is to be denied, that such modifications would not be in the direction of improvement.

"This consideration introduces another element where scientific tests fail. Experimental work in the laboratory is concerned with individuals. It may show what foods promote growth, and weight, and muscular capacity, and may suggest by inference that such foods favor health and long life. But this is too narrow a view from which to attempt the solution of the food problem. The weight and height of the individual, even his good health and long life, do not mean necessarily the welfare of the race. It may be essential that the individual should 'wither' in order that 'the world' may be 'more and more.' Good health and long life are not ends in themselves. They are valuable only because they mean opportunities for work and achievement. It is not long life, but strenuous life, that makes 'the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.' Those food habits are valuable, therefore, which promote national energy, and enterprise, and

force of character, qualities which do not respond to scientific measurements.

"It is not here contended that a science of dietetics is of no value. On the contrary, the study of recognized food habits may provide both interesting and useful information. It may determine what share each habit plays in the promotion of human well-being. In some it may discover that evil is mixed with good, and may be able to suggest means by which the benefit may be obtained without alloy. But the method must be inductive, not deductive. It must start from the position that in what is practised by large numbers of men free to choose, there is without doubt some element of value. The accumulated experiences of innumerable generations are not to be dismissed by the formulas of the laboratory. It is not these latter alone which can claim an experimental basis. What man has learned in the struggle for existence has a position not less secure than the conclusions of the physiological chemist. The latter may define food values, or some of them, in terms of science, but he can not successfully set his analyses and experiments against customs which are the outcome of the matured experiences of the race. It is with these that the final word rests. There remains for the physiologist a task of much interest. His function, in brief, is not to prescribe our habits, but to explain them."

FERTILIZING SOIL WITH BACTERIA.

SOIL that will not bear crops is suffering from starvation. This may be remedied by properly "feeding" it with fertilizers; but in certain cases the trouble may also be cured, like some diseases, by inoculation. In other words, soil deficient in nitrogenous matter may be treated with cultures of certain bacteria that enable plants to absorb and utilize atmospheric nitrogen, as has been shown in Germany by Professor Nobbe. Fertilizing material sufficient for an acre may now be purchased in a small glass bottle. Ray Stannard Baker tells in *Harper's Magazine* just how this discovery was made and how it has been utilized. According to Mr. Baker, it had its beginning in the earlier discovery that plants are fed largely from substances in the air and from consequent study of the problem of how the plant is able to appropriate this aerial food. Says the writer:

"The chief chemical elements in all vegetable substances are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. . . . Nitrogen is the all-important element. Potassium and phosphorus are usually present in abundance, or they can be easily supplied in the form of wood-ashes and other fertilizers; but nitrogen is more expensive and more difficult to restore. Nitrogen is what makes the muscles and brain of a man; it is the essential element of all elements in the growth of animals and plants. . . . If the world ever starves, it will be from lack of nitrogen; and yet if such starvation takes place, it will be in a world full of nitrogen. For there is not one of the elements more common than nitrogen, not one present around us in larger quantities. Four-fifths of every breath of air we breathe is pure nitrogen—four-fifths of all the earth's atmosphere is nitrogen. If mankind dies of nitrogen starvation, it will die with food everywhere about it and within it.

"But unfortunately plants and animals are unable to take up nitrogen in its pure form as it appears in the air. It must be combined with hydrogen in the form of ammonia or in some nitrate. These facts have been well known to science for many years. At the same time it has been known, as a matter of experience among farmers, that when land is worn out by overcropping, with wheat or oats, for instance, both of which draw heavily on the earth's nitrogen supply, certain other crops would still grow luxuriantly upon it, and that if these crops are left and plowed in, the fertility of the soil will be restored, and it will again produce large fields of wheat and other nitrogen-demanding plants. These restorative crops are clover, lupin, and other leguminous plants—a classification including beans and peas. Every one who is at all familiar with farming operations has heard of seeding down an old field to clover, thereby restoring its fertility in a degree."

That this property of clover, beans, etc., is due to small nodules growing on their roots, and that these are produced by so-called "nitrifying" bacteria, is now known to all students of scientific agriculture. Acting on this knowledge, Professor Nobbe has developed his plan for soil-inoculation. Says Mr. Baker:

"If these nodules were produced by bacteria, then the bacteria must be present in the soil; and if they were not present, would it not be possible to supply them by artificial means? In other words, if soil, even worn-out farm soil—or, indeed, pure sand, like that of the seashore—could thus be inoculated, as a physician inoculates a guinea-pig with anthrax germs, would not beans and peas planted there form nodules and draw their nourishment from the air? It was a somewhat startling idea; but all radically new ideas are startling, and after thinking it over, Professor Nobbe began, in 1888, a series of most remarkable experiments, having as their purpose the discovery of a practical method of soil-inoculation. He gathered the nodule-covered roots of beans and peas, dried and crushed them, and made an extract of them in water. Then he prepared a gelatin solution with a little sugar, asparagin, and other materials, and added the nodule extract. In this medium colonies of bacteria at once began to grow—bacteria of many kinds. Professor Nobbe separated the radiocola—which are oblong in shape—and made what is known as a 'clean culture'—that is, a culture in gelatin consisting of billions of these particular germs and no others. When he had succeeded in producing these clean cultures, he was ready for his actual experiments in growing plants. He took a quantity of pure sand, and in order to be sure that it contained no nitrogen, nor bacteria in any form, he heated it to a high temperature three different times for six hours, thereby completely sterilizing it. This sand he placed in three jars. To each of these he added a small quantity of mineral food—the required phosphorus, potassium, iron, sulfur, and so on. To the first he supplied no nitrogen at all in any form; the second he fertilized with saltpeter, which is largely composed of nitrogen in a form in which plants may readily absorb it through their roots; the third of the jars he inoculated with some of his bacteria culture. Then he planted beans and awaited the results—as may be imagined, somewhat anxiously."

The beans in the first jar, we are told, starved for want of nitrogenous food, exactly as a man would starve under the same conditions. Those in the second jar grew about as they would in the garden. But the third, or "inoculated," jar showed really a miracle of growth. The soil in this jar was originally as free of nitrogen as the soil in the first jar, and yet the beans flourished greatly, and when some of the plants were analyzed, they were found to be rich in nitrogen. Nodules had formed on the roots of the beans in the third jar only, thereby proving that soil-inoculation was a possibility—at least in the laboratory. Mr. Baker goes on to say:

"Having thus proved the remarkable efficacy of soil-inoculation in his laboratory and greenhouses, where I saw great numbers of experiments still going forward, Professor Nobbe set himself to make his discoveries of practical value. He gave to his bacteria cultures the name 'Nitragen'—spelled with an a—and he produced separate cultures for each of the important crops—peas, beans, vetch, lupin, and clover. In 1894 the first of these were placed on the market, and they had a considerable sale, altho such a radical innovation as this, so far out of the ordinary run of agricultural operation, and so almost unbelievably wonderful, can not be expected to spread very rapidly. The cultures are now manufactured at one of the great commercial chemical laboratories of the river Main. I saw some of them in Professor Nobbe's laboratory. They were put up in small glass bottles, each marked with the name of the crop for which it is especially adapted. The bottle was partly filled with the yellow gelatinous substance in which the bacteria grow. On the surface of this there was a mossylike gray growth, resembling mold. This consisted of innumerable millions of the little oblong bacteria. A bottle cost about fifty cents, and contained enough bacteria for inoculating half an acre of land. It must be used within a certain number of weeks after it is obtained, while it is still fresh. The method of application is very simple. The contents of the bottle are diluted with warm water. Then the seeds of the beans, clover, or peas, which have previously been mixed with a little soil, are treated with this solution and thoroughly mixed with the soil. After that the mass is partially dried so that the seeds may be readily sown. The bacteria at once begin to propagate in the soil, which is their natural home, and by the time the beans or peas have put out roots they

are present in vast numbers, and ready to begin the active work of forming nodules. . . . . .

"Prompted by these experiments, a valuable series of tests has recently been made by the United States Department of Agriculture, and an improved method for distributing the bacteria has been devised. Instead of a moist culture in glass tubes the bacteria are put up in a small dry mass that resembles a yeast-cake. These may be sent anywhere without deterioration; a little soaking is all that is needed to prepare them for use in the soil. The Department is now formulating a plan for introducing these cultures extensively in localities in this country which are deficient in nodule-forming germs."

PRINTING PHOTOGRAPHS WITHOUT LIGHT.

A PROCESS in which permanent positive prints are obtained from a photographic negative without using either light or sensitized paper has been invented by Ostwald and Gros, of Leipsic, Germany. The prints, to which the inventors have given the name of "katatypes," are produced by aid of the obscure chemical phenomenon known as katalysis. Says a writer on the subject in *The Scientific American* (November 28):

"By katalysis is meant the production of a chemical reaction by means of a substance which itself undergoes no chemical change. The first known instance is the conversion of starch into sugar by treatment with acids, the latter being found unchanged and undiminished in quantity in the final mixture.

"Another case is the explosion of mixed hydrogen and oxygen in the presence of finely divided platinum.

"Recent experiments on the speed of chemical reactions have thrown a little light into the darkness of this mysterious katalysis, and it is now believed that all such reactions would take place of themselves, but with almost infinite slowness, and that the function of the katalyzer is to make the reaction rapid enough to be perceptible to our senses. Possibly, it overcomes some unknown resistance to the reaction, thus acting as a sort of chemical unguent. Now most of the chemical changes which are apparently wrought by light are of this sort. They take place, tho slowly, in the dark. Every photographer knows this from experience. His bichromated paper becomes useless in a few days, his plates in a few months or years.

"The function of light in photography, then, is simply that of an accelerator, a katalyzer, and it may be replaced by other katalyzers. Now there are few better katalyzers than the layer of finely divided silver which forms a photographic negative picture, and there are few substances more susceptible of katalytic action than peroxid of hydrogen, which, despite its excess of oxygen and its resultant tendency to split up into oxygen and water, is entirely permanent under normal conditions.

"This is the theory of the katatype. Its practise is as follows:

"The negative is flowed with an ethereal solution of peroxid of hydrogen. The peroxid is instantly decomposed more or less completely wherever it comes in contact with the silver film, and the evaporation of the resulting water leaves on the plate an invisible picture in unaltered peroxid, which is densest where the negative is least dense, and is, therefore, a positive. As peroxid of hydrogen is both an oxidizer and a deoxidizer and lends itself to many chemical reactions, the subsequent processes are of great variety. The simplest consists in transferring the picture by slight pressure to gelatin-coated paper which is flowed with ferrous sulfate, washed, and treated with gallic acid, the result being a dark-violet and very permanent picture—in fact, a picture in writing-ink. . . . . .

"A similar process is employed for the production of gelatin plates for printing in lithographic ink.

"The advantages claimed for the katatype are that it makes the photographer independent of the uncertainty of natural, and the inconvenience and expense of artificial light, and that it dispenses with all sensitized and, therefore, perishable papers.

"The result is the same whether the plate is flowed in bright sunlight or in absolute darkness."

IN the course of an article on Interatomic Energy, published in a recent issue of the *Revue Scientifique*, M. Gustave Le Bon states that recent measurements made by Curie have shown that Rutherford's estimate of the rate at which energy is liberated by radium is far too low. Could the whole of its energy be usefully utilized, about fifteen pounds of radium would keep a one horse-power engine continuously at work for many centuries."

ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

SEÑOR PHILLIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, the minister of the new Republic of Panama to the United States, is an eminent civil engineer as well as a diplomat, having been a director of public works in Tunis (under the French Government), and later having been employed on the isthmus, in his professional capacity, by the original (French) Panama Canal Company. He writes briefly and in a popular way of the present situation presented by the canal from an engineering point of view. We quote from his article in *The Independent* (November 26), first as to the climate and its effects upon the work already done:

"Engineers who are familiar with the topography and climatic conditions which prevail at Panama will, I think, agree with me in the statement that the climate especially is very favorable to the maintenance of such a waterway. This may appear strange when the great amount of humidity is taken into consideration, also the temperature; but it must be remembered that at Panama there is no frost and that the damage which may be caused by extreme heat in connection with extreme cold is entirely averted. Some of the most substantial public works, such as canal-retaining walls and embankments, have been most seriously affected merely from the fact that they were built in a country where they were subjected to the action of the elements in the form of rain and snow and to the freezing of moisture with which they became impregnated, this force of nature affecting them seriously. The very fact that during so many months of the year the temperature at Panama is what Americans consider high, is a point in favor of the canal, as the heat tends to harden the clays which form such an extensive portion of the natural bed of the waterway, so that the formation really becomes harder by the action of time, provided no extraordinary occurrence cause disintegration.

"I believe I can safely say that little or no dredging, for example, will be required to deepen the completed canal to the dimensions which were obtained in the original operations, for we have in the Chagres River a friendly rather than an inimical force. The swift current of this stream, which passes along the route in such volume at different seasons of the year, scours the channel, driving the sand and other sediment before it and forcing this material out to sea."

The Culebra cut, Señor Bunau-Varilla goes on to say, is far less formidable now than it seemed at first, because of the development in recent years of apparatus for such work. Another great improvement over the situation as it originally presented itself is the use of the electric current. On this point he writes:

"From the time work was begun by the original company until it suspended, steam-power was entirely depended upon. The dredges were thus operated as well as the power-shovels. Tramways were constructed along the various contracts, each of which represented a railroad system having its equipment of locomotives and cars. It is unnecessary to refer to the large quantity of rolling-stock which was thus employed. In the item of fuel for the locomotives and dredges alone an enormous expense was incurred, saying nothing of the pay-roll of the numerous engineers and firemen who were required. By the erection of one, possibly two or three, power-stations, sufficient current can be generated to operate all the train-service required, while the dredging and excavating machinery can also use the same force to a large extent. Those who are familiar with the methods of electric distribution in vogue to-day will realize the great economy which can be effected by its substitution for steam. It is entirely practicable, and the current can be transmitted to any extent desired from one end of the line to the other, since the distance is much shorter than that of many of the transmission lines in successful operation in the United States."

The señor still believes that the canal will eventually be made a sea-level canal, and the locks that are now a part of the plan of construction can be built in such a manner as will admit of their ready removal when it may be decided to reduce the canal to the level of the ocean.

SOME ODD RAILROAD RULES.

SOME of the regulations in force on the earliest railroads built in Pennsylvania read very queerly in these days of "limiteds" and "flyers." A number of them are quoted in a brief paper read before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania on early experiences in transportation by Mr. Antes Snyder, and abstracted in part in *The Scientific American Supplement* (November 28). Says this paper:

"When the commonwealth opened the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway, the theory was that the State furnish the roadway and that any one who pleased could furnish his own vehicle and motive power and use the railway whenever he wished by paying the state tolls for its use, just as the turnpikes of the day were used. But it was soon discovered that a certain character of vehicle was needed, and that rules and regulations as to times and manner of using the railways were absolutely necessary to effect their successful operation. The ordinary shippers found it too expensive to fit themselves with the necessary plant, and that they could get this transportation done by large and well-equipped shippers much more cheaply than they could do it themselves, so that in practise the business drifted into the hands of a few individuals and companies, who did this service for the many. The railway as constructed was intended for the horse as motive power, tho the locomotive was being introduced as an experiment shortly after the railway was completed. The following among the rules and regulations adopted by the Canal Commission for the regulation of the railway may be of interest:

"'Section 92.—No car shall carry a greater load than three tons on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railway, nor more than three and one-half tons on the Portage Railway, nor shall any burden car travel at a greater speed than five miles per hour, unless the car body and load shall be supported on good steel springs.'

"'Section 108.—It shall be the duty of the conductors of cars moving with less speed upon the railways, upon notice by ringing a bell, blowing a horn, or otherwise, of the approach of a locomotive-engine or other cars moving in the same direction at a greater speed, to proceed with all possible despatch to the first switch in the course of their passage, and pass off said track until said locomotive-engine or other cars moving at greater speed can pass by. The conductors of the slower cars are directed to open and close the switches so as to leave them in proper order. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall, for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.'

"It must have been a very interesting and novel sight, indeed, when the horse and the locomotive were used indiscriminately on the same track and were struggling for supremacy as the future motive-power of our railroads, and the approach of a locomotive was heralded by the tooting of a horn. Even at that time the right of way was given to the fast horse."

Another Test of Submarine Boats.—An elaborate test to determine the usefulness of submarine boats in naval warfare was made recently in Narragansett Bay, the purpose being to see if they were less visible at night than surface boats, if they could be navigated successfully and safely in the dark, and if the playing upon them of numerous searchlights hampered the making of observations from their conning-towers. Says a writer in *The Marine Review*:

"The test partook of the nature of a sham battle, in which Fort Adams and the torpedo-station, with strong searchlights and large parties of army and navy officers acting as observers, and the tug *Peoria*, anchored west of the torpedo-station, and using a powerful searchlight, were opposed to the submarine boats *Moccasin*, *Adder*, and *Plunger*, and the surface boats *McKee* and *Morris* and torpedo-boat No. 1. Of the six craft afloat the *Adder* alone lived through the battle, and she succeeded in eluding all the watchers and getting into a position so close to the tug *Peoria* that she could easily have annihilated her. It was, in fact, a clean-cut victory for the *Adder*, which was in command of Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. On the whole, the battle was very exciting to those who participated in it, as the night was dark and under the conditions the powerful searchlights shone with great brilliancy. The watchers at Fort Adams picked up with some little difficulty the submarine boats *Moccasin* and *Plunger*, but in vain they searched for the *Adder*. It was learned that the navigation of submarine boats in the dark was practicable, and that the playing upon them of powerful searchlights did not much hamper their officers in running them or making observations from their conning-towers fairly well. When the light was not playing upon the boats very good vision could be obtained from the submarines. It was proved that the submarines were less visible in the dark than the surface boats. The submarine boats were run in a half-submerged condition."

Mortar Made of Crushed Stone.—May crushed stone be used instead of sand for making mortar? That it should not be so used and that the result is inferior seems to be assumed by the Merchants' Association of New York in its fight against the alleged faulty construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir. In evidence taken before the Croton Aqueduct Commission particular stress has been laid on the use of crusher-dust in place of sand as responsible—in part at least—for the faults charged. *The Engineering News*, in an editorial on the subject, however, assures us that stone-dust makes superior mortar. It says:

"In some mysterious way it has been assumed that in using stone-dust in place of natural sand for mortar at Jerome Park the engineers were inaugurating a new and unknown feature of practise in masonry construction. . . . Crushed stone-dust was recognized by the cement authorities of thirty years ago as a permissible and suitable substitute for sand for mortar. It was used instead of sand in constructing the great Vyrnwy Dam for the Liverpool water-works, one of the most celebrated engineering works of the world. At the present time the well-known English engineer, James Mansergh, is using to the entire exclusion of natural sand the dust of his stone-crushers in building the five great dams for the Birmingham water-supply. The coast-defense fortifications built in Boston harbor in 1902-03 were constructed of concrete. using crusher-dust in place of sand after a series of careful tests had demonstrated to the United States engineers in charge that the artificial material was the superior one."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE following observations of Sir Oliver Lodge have been selected as his text by Carl Snyder, the author of a recent book entitled "New Conceptions of Science": "The ordinary run of men live among phenomena of which they care nothing and know less. They see bodies fall to the earth, they hear sound, they kindle fires, they see the heavens roll above them, but of the causes and inner workings of the whole they are ignorant. and with their ignorance they are content."

THIS country has lost one of its foremost engineers in Dr. Robert H. Thurston, director of the Sibley College of Cornell University. Dr. Thurston ranked very high in his profession, but was chiefly known as an instructor, administrator, and writer. He served with distinction in the Engineering Corps of the navy during the Civil War, and at its close was assigned to the faculty of the Annapolis Naval Academy. In 1871 he became professor of engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology, where he remained for fourteen years, going in 1885 to Cornell to take the directorship of the Sibley College, then about to be organized.

"PROFESSOR LOMBROSO has a curious prejudice against ambidexterity," says *Amateur Work*. "In Last month's *North American Review* he gives the results of his observations on left-handed and left-sided people. They are of such a character to make people hesitate even to stretch out the left hand, and it is small consolation for him to make the closing qualification: 'I do not dream of saying that all left-handed people are wicked, but that left-handedness, united to many other traits, may contribute to form one of the worst characters among species.' . . . The professor finds that among 1,000 soldiers and operatives the proportion of left-handed people is 4 per cent. among the men and 5 and 8 per cent. among the women. Among criminals the quota of left-handed was found more than tripled in men and more than quintupled among women."

THE weather undoubtedly exerts a certain amount of influence upon the mind. The exaltation of spirits due to bright sunlight and high barometer is a case in point, as well as the depression of spirits caused by rain, fog, and a cold irritating wind. A writer in *The Medical Record* tells of investigations made by Dr. W. Norwood East, deputy medical officer of the convict prison at Portland, England, with the object of ascertaining if atmospheric changes influenced the criminal classes perceptibly. A period of three years was taken, during which time he noted the direction of the wind, the outlook, the temperature in the shade, and the barometric height, taken daily at 8 A.M. at the prison, and to estimate the possible effects on the criminal the number of breaches of prison discipline was compared. The investigations tended to show that the criminal did not appear to be affected to an extent worthy of mention by the outlook.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE KAISER AS A PREACHER.

IT has been known that Wilhelm II., the many-sided, when on his northern trip on the *Hohenzollern*, acted also in the capacity of a chaplain; but it was generally understood that he read sermons prepared by regular preachers. Recently he acted in the capacity of a preacher at the confirmation of his two sons, Prince August Wilhelm and Prince Oscar, in the Fremdenskirche, in Potsdam, and delivered an address, which was doubtless his own production, at the banquet that followed the confirmation. It has produced a marked effect in Germany, and is generally regarded as a public profession of the Emperor's religious convictions. We reproduce from the official *Reichsanzeiger* (Berlin) the following sentiments uttered at this time:

MY DEAR SONS: In this moment, when we are about to empty our glasses to your prosperity and to express our congratulations that you have now passed out of the period of boyhood and into that of vigorous manhood, as also into membership of the congregations of the Lord in order to work also in this sphere, it is my wish as your father to send you out with a word of good counsel.

The present day is for you, in a spiritual sense, what, from a military point of view, that day signified on which you took your oath of allegiance to the flag of your country and entered the army. With this latter step I would compare your baptism. By that act you became warriors of the Lord. With the present day you have, so to speak, become of age in matters of faith. The arms and the weapons of which you are to make use have been put into your hands by the skilful preparation of your pastors and instructors in the catechetical lessons. The application of these in the contests of actual life will now be left to you. In this respect, too, you will still not be without further guidance by your spiritual leaders; but notwithstanding all this help, in the end every Christian must himself learn to use his own weapons. In a very eminent sense, a Christian can be compared with a soldier, and in his warfare the Christian must use only the weapons which the Lord Himself has put at his disposal.

In the address which your pastor delivered in your presence he very properly spoke of the great importance of "personality" in the Christian's walk and work. It is this thing which in my conviction the Christians of our day need more than any other. Everything in this career as a Christian depends upon the development of this personality. Christ himself was the most personal of personalities when he lived and labored here upon the earth. You have in your instruction heard much of great men, of wise men, of statesmen, kings, and poets. You have learned many of their sayings and principles, and have been incited to noble thoughts and highest ideals by these. But you must never forget that these are all only mortal men, and their sayings only human wisdom. None of their words can compare with the words of him who is our Lord and Savior. And you must not forget that in the vicissitudes of life you will meet with men of prominence who will entertain thoughts on the subject of religion and of the person of Christ that are different from those which have been taught to you. But there never has been a being like unto him, and the words which he spoke are the words of the living God and words that produce life. His teachings will continue to be vital forces long after all the sages and savants of the world have been forgotten.

When I look back upon my personal experience, I can give you this assurance, that the center and heart and kernel of all human life, especially if it is one of responsibility and of work—and this has become clearer and clearer to me every year—is found solely in the position which a person takes toward his Lord and Savior. Even the most determined doubter of the divinity of Christ can not but recognize this wonderful personality. He is one who can not be ignored. To-day he still walks among men, comforting, consoling, strengthening; and everybody is compelled, directly or indirectly, to live the life that he lives, to conduct the office that he holds, to do the work upon which he is employed, based upon the attitude which he takes toward Christ. In all the troubles and trials of life you must look to him. Your conscience will tell you what he would have you do. In the end he is the only helper.

Naturally these sentiments of the Kaiser, which reecho the words he penned to Admiral von Hollmann, in the Babel-Bibel controversy, have called forth the warmest commendations of the conservative religious press of Germany. Only occasionally in ultra-orthodox circles is a word of criticism found. Thus the *Kirchliches Volksblatt* of Hanover (No. 44) complains that the sermonic address consists chiefly of glittering generalities, and, instead of proclaiming old-fashioned orthodoxy, teaches an "undogmatical Christianity of works."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LYMAN ABBOTT'S APPRECIATION OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I, HIS friend, who gladly acknowledge my own indebtedness to him, seek to interpret the life and character of a man of great spiritual and intellectual genius, whose faults were superficial, whose virtues were profound, whose influence will outlive his fame, and who has probably done more to change directly the religious life, and indirectly the religious thought, in America than any preacher since Jonathan Edwards."

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HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In Dr. Abbott's judgment, he "has probably done more to change directly the religious life, and indirectly the religious thought, in America than any preacher since Jonathan Edwards."

It is thus that Dr. Lyman Abbott sums up his estimate of Henry Ward Beecher, in a volume reviewed in our columns December 5, and which seems likely to assume the place of the most important interpretation of the great American pulpit orator, being written by one who had intimate personal relations with Mr. Beecher for more than thirty years. The reminiscent material of the volume takes us back to the author's first impressions of his friend in passages like the following:

"In 1854 I entered the law office of my brothers in New York city, and went to live with the older of them in Brooklyn. He was attending Plymouth Church, and I naturally went there with him. He was a son of New England, a Puritan, tho of liberal temper, and a Webster Whig, and, therefore, originally had a triple prejudice against the young preacher who

had recently come to Brooklyn, and who was in manner a Westerner and in theology and politics a radical. But my brother had characteristically resolved to listen to six successive sermons from the preacher before finally deciding about him, and, as a result, was already a sympathetic listener and a devoted friend. I was not yet twenty years of age, and the defects and the excellencies of Mr. Beecher appealed alike to my boyish nature: his exuberant life, his startling audacity, his dramatic oratory, his passionate fire, his flashes of humor, his native boyishness—all combined to fascinate me."

Of the extent to which Dr. Abbott's thinking was shaped by listening to Mr. Beecher he tells us with great frankness, thus:

"I had constructed for myself a crude theology, doubtless largely borrowed from others, but for which I ought not to make others responsible. . . . Mr. Beecher revolutionized my theology by revolutionizing my life. I obtained through him a new experience of God, of Christ, of salvation, of religion. I began to see that Jesus Christ was what God eternally is; that his laws are the laws of my own nature; that I have not more truly inherited disease than health, depravity than virtue, from my ancestors; that salvation is life, and that Jesus Christ came into the world to give me life; that God is my Father and my Friend, and that my fellowship may be with Him; that the Bible is the record of the experiences of men who knew Him and His love and fellowship, and who narrated their experiences that others might share them; that religion is not the obedience of a reluctant soul to law, but the glad captivity of a loyal soul to the best of all loved friends. . . . From that day to this my desire has been by voice and pen to give to others the life which had been given to me when I learned that God is love and Jesus Christ is love's interpreter, and, therefore, God's interpreter."

Passing in review the events of the preacher's boyhood, Dr. Abbott remarks that Beecher retained to his dying day a boyish nature. His love for children, his unaffected and spontaneous interest in their life and sports, constantly attracted children to him. "Children and dogs," he once said, "are good judges of human nature." Referring to his extrinsic qualities, his sincerity and simplicity of address, his "freshness of thought," "vividness of imagination," "power of impassioned feeling and . . . oratorical skill," Dr. Abbott says that "all these outward qualities would never have given him his influence had they not been instruments for the expression of a gospel of life and love."

The descriptions of inside life at Plymouth Church during Beecher's pastorate will give many people who read this book fresh ideas about that historic congregation. Dr. Abbott thinks the church was properly "orthodox" and purely "Congregational." The congregational singing, which made the church famous, is interestingly touched upon, and Beecher's revival work is thus described:

"He made no attempt to drive men into the kingdom of God; little or none to make them feel either the present evil or the future peril of an unsaved condition; the burden of his preaching was a presentation of the joy inherent in the life of faith, hope, and love. 'I have sat in my own pulpit,' he once said to me, 'and seen Finney get the sinner down and pound him until I have wanted to pull Finney by the coat and cry out, "O let him up, let him up!"' Dr. Finney drove men to repentence; Mr. Beecher drew them. The themes of his revival preaching might almost be summed up in the saying of Hosea, 'I drew them with bands of love.' One evening he read a letter from an unknown young man, unknown I think to him, certainly to the congregation, saying that he was going to destruction under temptations which he could neither resist nor escape, and imploring Mr. Beecher 'to preach to me the terror of the law, anything to arouse me from this fearful lethargy.' With this as his text, Mr. Beecher preached the love of God in Jesus Christ as the only remedy for sin, saying, 'If this love of God will not move you, the fear of God will not.' The incident was characteristic. Mr. Beecher believed in retribution—at that time more definitely than he did subsequently. But he rarely preached it, and when he did so, it was only as a dark background that he might make the love of God revealed in Jesus Christ more luminous."

Of Henry Ward Beecher as an orator, Dr. Abbott writes at some length. He makes no attempt to analyze Mr. Beecher's powers of eloquence, but after some mention of "his skilful tho inartificial rhetoric, his opalescent imagination, his illuminating humor, his unconscious art of dramatization, his perfervid and contagious emotion," Dr. Abbott puts him into the scales of estimate with his contemporaries as follows:

"I instinctively compare him with other contemporary orators whom I have heard—Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, George William Curtis, John B. Gough, William E. Gladstone, and Phillips Brooks. . . . Mr. Beecher was less weighty than Daniel Webster; one was a glacier, the other an avalanche; one was a battery of artillery, the other was a regiment of horse charging with the impetuosity of Ney. Mr. Beecher could be as clear-cut and crystalline at times as Wendell Phillips was at all times, but he was never malignant as Wendell Phillips sometimes was, and never took the delight, which Wendell Phillips often took, in the skill with which he could transfix an opponent. Mr. Beecher could, and sometimes did, marshal facts with a military skill scarcely inferior to that of Charles Sumner, as witness some passages in his English speeches; but he was never overloaded and overborne by them. He summoned facts as witnesses to confirm a truth, and when their testimony was given dismissed them, while he, with dramatic imagination and emotional power, pressed home upon his audience the truth to which they bore witness. He had not the grace either of diction or of address which characterized George William Curtis. Mr. Curtis never violated the canons of a perfect taste; Mr. Beecher often did. . . . It is difficult to compare Mr. Beecher's dramatic power with that of John B. Gough. Considered simply as dramatic artists, Mr. Beecher was far more impassioned and moving, Mr. Gough more versatile. . . . I heard Mr. Gladstone but once; it was in the English House of Commons; his object was to commend and carry his motion for the use of the closure, before unknown in Parliament. It would be absurd to attempt an estimate of Mr. Gladstone's oratory from this one address. But comparing that one address with the many I have heard from Mr. Beecher, it was more persuasive, but less eloquent. . . . Comparing Henry Ward Beecher and Phillips Brooks, I should describe Phillips Brooks as the greater preacher, but Mr. Beecher as the greater orator. . . . If the test of the oration is its perfection, whether of structure or of expression, other orators have surpassed Mr. Beecher; if the test of oratory is the power of the speaker to impart to his audience his life, to impress on them his conviction, animate them with his purpose, and direct their action to the accomplishment of his end, then Mr. Beecher was the greatest orator I have ever heard; and in my judgment, whether measured by the immediate or by the permanent effects of his addresses, takes his place in the ranks of the great orators of the world."

POSSIBILITIES OF AN "EDUCATIONAL CONCORDAT" IN ENGLAND.

THE controversy in English religious circles over the rights and wrongs of the new Education Act continues with unabated vigor. A few days ago a crowded meeting was held in the City Temple, London, at which impassioned speeches on the question were made by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, Dr. John Clifford, and Dr. Robertson Nicoll, of *The British Weekly*. "Passive resistance" is still the watchword of the non-conformists, and a considerable number have been arrested for refusing to pay the school tax. Impelled, no doubt, by a sense of the seriousness of the situation, the Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, of London, one of the leading English non-conformists, suggesting the possibility of a conference at which "existing causes of offense or misunderstanding on either side" might be stated. His letter runs in part:

"We agree, I think, in earnestly desiring that the elements of the Christian faith as taught in Holy Scripture should form part of the regular instruction given in elementary schools, subject, of course, to the strict observance of a conscience clause. Where security is given by trust-deed for the continuance of such teaching you would not wish, I imagine, any more than I should, that such security should be destroyed.

"Further, we agree, I think, in maintaining that those to whom

is entrusted the privilege (usually so highly valued) of giving this teaching should be persons qualified to give it genuinely as well as efficiently.

"Yet further, I believe us to agree that, in the present state of English feeling on the subject, it would not be right to banish wholly from our elementary school system the giving of denominational religious teaching within school hours, under proper restrictions, to those children whose parents desire it.

"Of course each of these general principles admits of a great variety of modes in which effect could be given to it, and a great variety of restrictions which could be imposed. These are the very questions which we might profitably discuss together:

"What, for example, ought to be the *minimum* or *maximum* of religious or denominational instruction allowed?

"In what way and under what limitation ought a teacher's qualifications to give such teaching to be ascertained?

"Ought denominational teaching to be allowed under proper safeguards in all elementary schools in which the parents of children desire it; or ought it to be restricted, and, if so, under what conditions, to schools in which a denomination pays the cost by supplying gratuitously the school buildings?"

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
Who is trying to arrange a conference on educational problems between Anglicans and Non-conformists.

To this communication Dr. Horton replies that, so far as he "has been able to consult those who are accepted as the Free Church leaders," he finds them agreed "without a single dissentient voice" that the conference suggested by the archbishop "must start from two fundamental positions." These positions are: "(1) That all schools maintained by public money must be absolutely under public control. (2) That in all schools maintained by public money all teachers must be appointed by the public authority, without reference to denominational distinctions." If these positions are granted, he says, he is convinced that a way could be found of maintaining real religious teaching in all schools, while giving fair opportunity to those who desire to supplement it denominationally. He goes on to say that many think that the time for such a conference is either past or not yet come. It would have been eminently useful before the passage of the Education Act; it would be useful yet if the Government showed a disposition to amend the law, of which he sees no sign. But he thinks the situation may change rapidly, and believes he speaks for nine-tenths of the population in expressing the desire "that in every school there should be the sense of God, the habit of prayer and praise, and the reading of the Book, which is at once the supreme religious treasure of the world and the greatest masterpiece of English literature."

The Church Times (London), in commenting on the whole incident, observes: "Churchmen should now realize that compromise on the base of a residual creed is as impossible as it is undesirable, and that only two alternatives are left—the teaching of all religions or the teaching of none." The London *Pilot* (Anglican) discusses at length the possibilities of an "educational concordat." It says in part:

"The effect of the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter has been to make the non-conformist position absolutely clear. We should be sincerely glad if it should have the further effect of making the position of churchmen equally clear. Speaking for ourselves, we should have no difficulty in laying down two 'fundamental' positions, which, taken in combination with Dr. Horton's, would supply a workable compromise. They are: (1) That the public authority should provide a place and a time in which the children in elementary schools should be instructed in the religions professed by their parents. (2) That the cost of this religious instruction should be defrayed by the denominations, including under that term those who call themselves undenominationalists. In this way each and all of the religions professed by Englishmen would be given a fair field and no favor."

The British Weekly (London) has this to say:

"We do not believe for a moment that there will be any division among non-conformists. They have their differences as to the final form of the settlement, but these differences will be adjusted peacefully when the chief blots of the act are removed. We are glad that Archbishop Davidson keeps the door open for further conference. He has a magnificent opportunity. A really generous action on the part of the Church of England now would promote the prosperity of the church and strengthen her position in the country as nothing else would. Is she to follow the old and infatuated policy of yielding nothing to justice or to mercy, of conceding nothing except under absolute compulsion? With her will or without her will the wrong will one day be set right, and we very respectfully venture to remind the archbishop of Emerson's favorite quotation from the Indian Scriptures: 'Time drinketh up the essence of every great and noble action which ought to be performed, and which is delayed in the execution.'"

ARE DOGMAS "MATTERS OF TASTE"?

MR. WALTER R. CASSELS, the author of that famous attack upon the Christian faith, "Supernatural Religion," contributes to *The Nineteenth Century* (October) an iconoclastic paper on "The Present Position of Religious Apologetics." His conclusion is that "men think themselves justified in believing anything that seems to appeal to their own fancies and personal leanings. Dogmas are matters of taste, matters of opinion, which are adopted with little or no examination and held with no discrimination." He says further:

"The more one looks into the religious views in the church at the present time, the more apparent it is that with the abandonment of the 'Old Bailey' system of Paley, and the recognition that there is practically no valid evidence producible for the doctrines it still, at least nominally, holds, Christianity has become a mere religion of the heart and of the imagination, its evidence being nothing more than the impressions made on the believer by the noble life and teaching of Jesus. . . . Miracles as evidence have been relinquished with relief and without regret, and the fatal consequence of discrediting the central dogmas of Christianity, which are, so to say, more miraculous than the attesting miracles, is avoided as much as possible by spiritualizing their details and reducing the more stubborn supernatural elements to such a state of haze and indefiniteness that they may float through the mind without any substantial shock. No testimony is demanded or considered necessary beyond the witness of personal emotion, and perfect satisfaction is at least expressed regarding the certainty of views

which seem to have no other support than assumed suitability to the needs of man."

The World To-day (Chicago, December) takes exception to these statements. It comments:

"A man's judgment upon the religious, like that upon the political, situation depends upon the company he keeps, and it is very probable that Mr. Cassels' words are true as regards his immediate circle, or are believed by it to represent the situation among intelligent Christians. But they are by no means true of the Christian world at large. Higher criticism has not destroyed the intellectual supports of Christian faith, however much it has affected doctrine as to the Bible. There is growing up all over the world a new generation of men whose theology is not based on an assumption as to inspiration, but upon the scientific study of the sources presupposed by historical Christianity. These men are no more dependent upon their emotions than upon their reason. They do not hold a dogma because it suits their taste, but because they believe it to be true. And they are the men who will control the great religious awakening which, tho so zealously prophesied, seems so slow in coming. Sooner or later religious experience reaches back for intellectual convictions. If they be wanting, religious enthusiasm cools. The hope of the church of the future lies not with the men who would force upon it the intellectual habits and convictions bequeathed by a prescientific age, but with those who live the life of their own age. And it may be that the church of today, like the disciples of old, is so intent upon having its own program fulfilled as to be blind to the fact that the religious awakening is to be already seen in the new passion for social righteousness and for sacrificing service to the needy."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CRITICISM OF MAETERLINCK.

MAETERLINCK is generally called a "mystic," and, so far as known, he has not disputed the accuracy of this designation. But according to Condé Benoist Pallen, a Roman Catholic writer, Maeterlinck should be called "an agnostic pantheist." Mr. Pallen writes in the New York *Messenger* (December):

"His theory, in brief, is that beyond human consciousness, as its antithesis, lies the great ocean of the Unconscious, beyond the reach of man's thought and the effort of his will. This Unconscious is the absolute, the bathos of all life, the universal zone of all things, yet clean out of all relation to our knowledge and will. This is his postulate, tho he gives us no inkling how he arrives at it. He simply lays it down; for M. Maeterlinck spurns demonstration or anything like a rationative process. Perhaps it is in this aspect that the critics see his mysticism. But mysticism is so far from being an assumption of an unconscious unknowable that it holds as its premise the existence of a conscious knowable, with which it comes into conscious communion. In other words, mysticism postulates a conscious, knowable God, made doubly known to man through reason and through revelation. M. Maeterlinck's postulate rests upon nothing but his own fiat. He denies the faculty of reason to arrive at a knowledge of God as the first cause of the universe, and he scouts the possibility of revelation, by which God makes Himself known to His creature in a more intimate and higher way. It is just because he denies the power of reason in this regard and the facts of revelation that he is thrown back upon the acceptance of an unconscious unknowable in seeking to escape from the materialistic nescience of that science which he credits with having crippled reason and destroyed revelation. He would escape from the gross and unmoral conclusion of science by a refuge in the figment of his unconscious world-soul. Morality, he sees well enough, is destroyed in the acceptance of a mechanical universe as the ultimate of man's thought. He would save human responsibility in some way by the hypothesis of the unconscious, tho it involve him in an intolerable contradiction."

Proceeding to a consideration of the three principal philosophical works of Maeterlinck—"The Treasure of the Humble," "Wisdom and Destiny," and "The Buried Temple"—the writer tries to show that "in its last analysis M. Maeterlinck's theory is plain Stoicism":

"Stripped of the verbiage of his rhetoric, it presents the dull and impenetrable surface of hardened nescience. It is true that M. Maeterlinck scatters the jeweled rhetoric of optimism with prodigal hand along his path. The language of hope and love and beauty, of good tidings to come, of a roseate future for humanity in spite of the clouds that now lower, profusely adorns his pages. But this is an extraneous grace, which has no logical warrant in his fundamental thesis. In this he simply arrays himself in borrowed plumage. He here uses a tongue which is not truly his own and filches from the gardens of Christians the splendors of the flowers whose roots lie deep in the soil of Christian promise. Like every modern builder of a theory, which boasts that it displaces Christianity, he would hide the poverty of his own structure under the ornaments of the edifice he would destroy. His fundamental affinity with Stoicism too clearly betrays itself in his constant admiration of its heroes. To him Antoninus Pius 'was perhaps truly the best and most perfect man this world has ever known, better even than Marcus Aurelius.' Their manner of meeting and accepting destiny is the model he holds up as the perfection of human living. Their wisdom, the stoic virtue of apatheia—freedom from passion, indifference in face of all that life holds for man, equanimity—evenness of mind—is its quintessence. The doctrine and practise of Stoicism is in truth the naked reality of M. Maeterlinck's thesis; an old philosophy masquerading in modern habiliments."

There are "many admirable and true utterances" throughout Maeterlinck's works, we are told, but "they are only admirable and true on the very ground which he desperately labors to undermine. These truths are not his own. Accept his foundation and you destroy their worth. His philosophy of life is the vague dream of an imagination which has lost all relation to reason. He roams in a shadowy, indefinite cloudland, lighted up only by the lurid gleams of an exuberant fancy. His morality is a mere sentiment suspended in mid-air. His entire theory a phantasy, the baseless fabric of a vision; what the old scholastic philosophers would justly style *deliramenta*." We quote, in conclusion:

"One might imagine that Maeterlinck would have turned to Christianity and examined or reexamined its claims in the face of the disastrous failure of science to answer the great questions of life. There are evidences in his works that he has misunderstood the simplest fundamentals of Christian revelation. But he does not stop to inquire. He is cocksure that Christianity is totally wanting. It is clear that in his mind science has completely broken down the postulates of revealed religion. He brushes these aside with appalling indifference. His immediate premise is the failure of religion, and he makes no attempt to vindicate his assumption. He has the air of laying this down as an axiomatic truth, about which there is no need of concerning ourselves. We have here no ground for challenging him, for he advances nothing to substantiate his position. His assertion is in the air, as peremptory as it is gratuitous. Nor do we find in the advancement of his own theory, which he hypothecates as the substitute of religion, anything to show why Christianity is not a sufficient answer to all the moral needs of life. To him revealed religion has no more to say than it had to Marcus Aurelius, and his ignorance of it would seem as great as that of this famous Roman emperor. Indeed, his estimate of it appears to be upon the same contemptuous level with that of the imperial stoic, who seems to be the greatest saint in M. Maeterlinck's pantheon. It is only in testing his theory by a critical analysis that we shall discover M. Maeterlinck's tremendous misapprehension of what Christianity really is. Among all modern substitutes for Christianity none more strikingly illustrates their impotence, nor brings out more clearly the practical value of Christianity, than M. Maeterlinck's vague dream,

Pinnacled dim in the intense inane."

CARDINAL GIBBONS has issued an appeal to the Roman Catholic bishops, priests, and people of the United States in behalf of the national Catholic University at Washington. Remarking that the first communication of the new Pope to the hierarchy of the United States "expresses his concern for the welfare of this pontifical institution," Cardinal Gibbons goes on to say: "The generous endowment of educational institutes by non-Catholics is one of the most significant movements in our national life. That Catholics, who have contributed so freely to so many other needs of the church, are ready, in respect of educational zeal, to rival their non-Catholic fellow citizens we may take as an assured fact. What is requisite to direct their generosity toward the work of higher education is clear perception of its importance and necessity. . . . Leo XIII., of happy memory, has publicly registered his hope that the Catholic University of America should be to the American people what the Catholic University of Louvain is to the people of Belgium — the bulwark of religion and the crown of our Catholic educational system."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ATTITUDE OF PIUS X. TOWARD ANTI-CLERICALISM.

THE first striking achievement of Pius X. is the creation of a favorable personal opinion of himself in a considerable section of the anticlerical press of Europe. Most of the newspapers which base their policy upon opposition to the Vatican expected that the new Pope's first encyclical would be a proclamation in which the political measure of the statesman could be taken. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) would venture no opinion of any kind regarding the new Vatican policy until the encyclical had appeared. It was agreeably impressed by the elevated religious tone of the utterance, and it inclines to hold the College of Cardinals responsible for the subsequent allocution that was so irreconcilable regarding the temporal power. A like discrimination between the good sovereign pontiff and the bad cardinals is made by such enemies of the Vatican as the *Lanterne* (Paris), the *Action* (Paris), the *Radical* (Paris), and the *Heraldo* (Madrid), altho their tributes to the pontifical virtue are at the expense of the pontifical intelligence. "The Pope is only a sort of manikin," declares the *Action*, "who is dressed up for benedictions and for ritual exhibitions. Within those limits he plays his part."

This anticlerical impression is strengthened by the following words, which the wearer of the fisherman's ring addressed to a representative of the Paris *Matin*:

"Let them [French Roman Catholics] remember that they are of the church militant. They are liable to tribulations. But is not this the lot chosen by Christ during his earthly life? Altho he could have been born a king, and have lived the life of a king, he chose the condition of a working man. Offered a golden crown and scepter, as well as every earthly magnificence, he preferred a crown of thorns. . . . French Catholics, in the midst of their bitter fate, must look to Christ. Their sufferings will never equal his. . . . They must not refuse to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, nor must they secure the triumph of human interest or give way to party passion. They should assert their faith, claim their liberty and give evidence of their fraternal union and virtue."

At the same time the Pope pronounced the policy of the French Government "deicide." However, according to the London *Times*, "it would look as if the days of the political priest were numbered," while a Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Guardian* remarks on the subject of "Pius X. and anticlericalism in Latin countries":

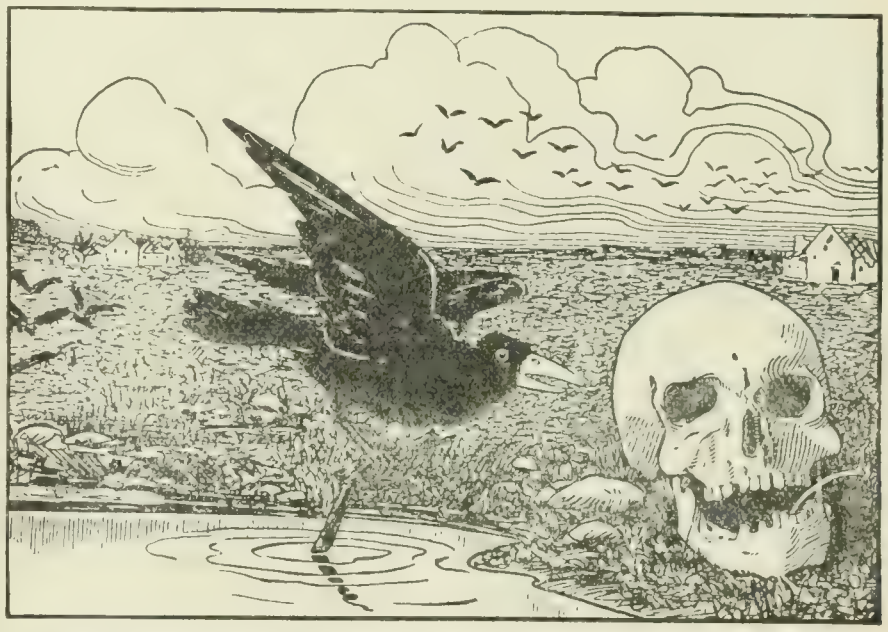
"It sounds paradoxical to inquire if a pope be 'clerical.' Nevertheless there have been preeminently clerical popes, and Leo XIII. was among their number. The late Pope's Utopia was a world officered by priests, and the changes made by him in the order of Franciscan Tertiaries were all in the direction of instituting a definite lay militia under clerical supervision. This was not the idea of St. Francis, but it represented Leo's view of the weapons at the disposal of the church. The idea of St. Francis was much nearer akin to that of Pius X., with whom religion comes before hierarchic pretensions, and whose Utopia would be a democratic society knit together, ordered, and moralized by the spirit and the practises of religion. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the notion of religion appears to be bound up with hierarchic pretensions among all Latin peoples, and this is why the fact that anticlericalism is indigenous on Latin soil is so worthy of attention.

"The Latin peoples can bear more 'clericalism' than other peoples, but on condition that they are permitted a periodical outlet in the shape of cries of 'Down with the priests!' They alternate with it, in fact, that strange recurrent disgust with sacerdotalism and all its works which gives point to the assertion that the two places in the world where the priest is best hated are Paris and Rome. It is no more use shutting our eyes to such a fact as this than forgetting that the temporal power did not insure the independence of the sovereign pontiff in the centuries preceding 1870.

"The new Pope possesses two great qualities for the successful confronting of rampant anticlericalism, tho such qualities, it must be confessed, will go little way toward mending the subtler forms of the disease which is the child of the *Zeitgeist*. Pius X. is sincerely democratic, and is not a bishop who places the hierarchy in the forefront of every religious question. He cares for the reform of the clergy because he cares for the religion of the poor; whereas Leo cared for the enlightenment of the clergy because he desired so ardently the *rôle* of the priest in religion. It need not be indicated which of these two attitudes presents most points of contact with the best thought of the day, nor which will most readily win sympathy with the democratic Latin peoples."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW PLAN FOR MACEDONIA.

RAMAZAN, the holy season during which the Turkish Sultan does not concern himself with the affairs of this world, has not yet expired. Consequently, so far as Macedonian reform is concerned, there is "nothing doing" at Yildiz Kiosk. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) learns, indeed, that even prior to the holy season there was one whole week during which Abdul Hamid would not permit such a thing as an Austro-Russian note to be mentioned in



MACEDONIA AFTER THE FINAL CARRYING OUT OF THE REFORMS.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

his presence. The London *Spectator* sees nothing in the latest reform to make it so disagreeable to the Commander of the Faithful. It "would change nothing":

"The plan is a very simple one. It is to appoint assessors who will watch Hilmi Pasha and his subordinates, will 'accompany him everywhere,' and will report to Vienna and St. Petersburg, or to the embassies at Constantinople, whenever they disapprove his action. These two agents, of whom one will be nominated by Russia and one by Austria, are, in other words, to act, as it were, as tutors to the Turkish governor, to counsel him, to remonstrate with him, and, if he does not mend his ways, to bring his conduct, viâ the embassies, to the notice of the Sultan. They are only appointed for two years, they have not a particle of direct authority, and they are well aware that their courts do not wish, if they can help it, at present to be compelled to interfere. If they are pleased, Hilmi Pasha will gain from their presence additional authority; if they are displeased, he will simply deny all the facts they allege."

When these details were laid before the Sultan last October, "the position of the Grand Vizier became embarrassing," remarks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*; while of the Sultan himself the London *Times* took note that "he explains, he evades, he criticizes, he objects, he protests." Finally, after a series of negotiations during which the embarrassment of the Grand Vizier became a topic in the European press, a reply was wrung from the Porte. "While not giving an absolute refusal," says the London *Standard*, "the Turkish Government, by declaring that Hilmi Pasha had already

succeeded in accomplishing much of his imperial master's will, sought to delay the execution of the Austro-Russian program of reform by taking advantage of the absence of real unity in the European concert." This observation on the part of the London daily is almost an epitome of all foreign comment on the present situation. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says the Sultan is well aware of the discord in the European concert. Great Britain, France, and Italy are ranged on one side in favor of immediate drastic action in Macedonia, while Austria and Russia wish to avoid the calling of a conference of the Powers. The Berlin daily attaches great importance to the following utterance of the Paris *Temps*, "the official organ of the French Foreign Office":

"No one is unaware that the essential condition of useful efficacious action against Turkey is harmony among the Powers. The instant there is the least rift in this moral unity Ottoman diplomacy knows well how to widen it, to make a crevice of it, into which the Porte may thrust all its resistance, all its declarations of impotence, and all its bad faith. Without going back to the lamentable fiasco of the European concert in the Armenian affair, it is enough to look at the spectacle for some little time past presented by the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin. While Germany holds aloof, two very distinct groups have been formed among the remaining five Powers.

"On one side are Austria and Russia, who claim a right of priority and a sort of monopoly—without saying and, perhaps, without knowing if it be a priority and monopoly of action or of inaction, or whether they have a commission and a power of attorney, or merely a personal and peculiar right—and who decline both mutual intervention and efficacious reform. On the other side are France, Great Britain, and Italy, who adhere to efficacious reform.

"There is no need to be a Machiavelli in order to seize the weak place in such a situation, to work upon the antagonism and to find one's way out through the tangent. This is what Abdul Hamid has done, or rather what he is trying to do. . . . . .

"By taking up a position upon the narrow and tottering basis of the Austro-Russian note, Europe loses much of what still remains of her moral authority. She has no right either to neglect the opportunity presented by the foolish obstinacy of the Sultan, or to wash her hands of the iniquitous consequences of check or failure, which would mean the ruin of Macedonia and war in the spring."

An utterance of this nature, proceeding from the official organ of the Foreign Office at Paris, declares the *Kreuz Zeitung*, "clearly shows that French opposition to Russia's Balkan policy threatens to find expression in revolt, and that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris relies upon the support of Great Britain and Italy and, perhaps, of the small Balkan states themselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTY WITH THE DALAI LAMA.

SUPREMACY in the sacred temple of the Po-ta-la, which rears its nine stories on a hill to the west of Lhassa and in which the living Buddha—the Dalai Lama of Tibet—receives the homage of his legions of priests, carries with it supremacy over 500,000,000 Buddhists. For this reason, asserts the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), there is "a wish on the part of England to enter into direct relations with Tibet," London knowing well that this secluded land "is of immense importance for domination in Central Asia." The London *Times* sees here a characteristic piece of Muscovite misrepresentation. "It is a matter of common report," it says, "that attempts are being made to win the Lamas over to the Russians," to which the Russian organ replies by calling attention to the character of Colonel Younghusband, who heads the British expedition which the Dalai Lama refuses to treat with. "Colonel Younghusband is an old friend of ours," notes the *Novoye Vremya*, "for we have caught him trespassing on our territory in Asia, and we have had to pack him off under a Cossack escort." The London *Standard* is disgusted at the treatment received by the colonel, exclaiming: "If we are not to go in by the front door, Russia must be prevented from creeping in at the back."

Some London organs are talking about "a little war" in Tibet, but the *Figaro* (Paris) thinks the difficulty may assume more serious proportions. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) agree that the Russians have so far the best of the British in the struggle for influence over the living Buddha. Emissaries from St. Petersburg have been allowed to spend weeks in contemplation at the shrine of the spirit Choidsen, and even, it would seem, to feed with melted butter the sacrificial fire burning before the gigantic bronze statue of Buddha in the holiest temple at Lhassa. But Colonel Younghusband has had to put up at Khamba Jong, a long distance from the capital, and there some priests told him to go to India. "This, it need not be remarked," says the London *Standard*, "if not intended as a deliberate affront, constituted a demand which it would have been impossible to entertain." It adds:

FORCED FAVORS.

THE GRAND LAMA OF TIBET—"Now then, what's your business?"
BRITISH LION—"I've come to bring you the blessings of free trade."
THE GRAND L.—"I'm a Protectionist. Don't want 'em."
BRITISH LION—"Well, you've *got to have 'em!*"

["The advisers of the Dalai Lama, having ignored their obligations to us under the Convention of 1890, have now ignored the British Mission;" . . . "an advance is to be made into the Chumbi Valley on the frontier of Tibet."—*Daily Paper.*] —*Punch* (London).

"Rightly or wrongly, there is an impression at Lhassa that the White Czar has managed to get the ear of some of the secular managers of affairs in the Land of Holy Practise. Whether there be less or more foundation for the belief, its propagation in India would be disturbing. We need not interfere with any usage or institution, but we must insist that, if there is to be any ascendancy in Tibet, it shall be that of the British Raj; and, so far as it is to be subjected to the 'pacific penetration' of trade and industrial development, the impulse and the line of access must be from the south.

"It is confessedly premature to dream dreams of the opening of the mystic and inhospitable valley to the forces which have transformed the more accessible and sociable world. Sentimental regret may be confessed at the peril which awaits the last refuge of picturesque and benighted archaism. Compared with the conservatism of the society over which the incarnate and never-dying Buddha presides, the statecraft of the court of Peking is wildly progressive. Yet it may be doubted whether the shell which has to be pierced is made of durable and really tough material."

Great Britain's difficulty may be in the outcome of the spectacular scale upon which she has gone to work, infers the Paris *Temps*. The Russians have been more self-effacing. "This time Great

Britain wishes to play the grand part. No more secret missions. No more humble natives disguised as pilgrims in the garb of priests. No more pure erudition." This "mysterious country" more and more "tends, rather in spite of itself, to become the theater of a battle of influence between Russia and Great Britain." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS AT SEA.

NEVER in the history of the world, declares a recent anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris*, was the importance of sea-power so firmly grasped by great nations as during the period ushered in with the twentieth century. He confidently predicts that the history of this era will be written by those nations which can move efficient squadrons on the deep. Neglect of this significant truth by any Power will simply herald the relegation of that Power to hopeless inferiority. The *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), organ of the pan-German school of world-politics, heartily indorses this theory of twentieth-century destiny. Nor is it dissented from by a single one of the group of noted writers who are now filling the pages of British periodicals with their studies of the comparative strength of the great Powers at sea. The entire subject was statistically presented not very long ago by the London *Times*, by way of warning to Great Britain, presumably, in the following table of the numerical strength of seven mighty fleets:

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
BUILT.							
Battle-ships, 1st class	42	19	13	12	12	10	6
Battle-ships, 2d class	4	8	4	4	—	1	1
Battle-ships, 3d class	2	1	1	12	5	—	—
Coast-Defense Vessels	2	14	13	11	—	15	2
Cruisers, Armored	18	9	8	2	5	2	6
Cruisers, Protected, 1st class	21	7	6	1	—	3	—
Cruisers, Protected, 2d class	51*	16	5	8	5	11	10
Cruisers, Protected, 3d class	32†	17	—	10	11	2	8
Cruisers, Unprotected	10	1	3	20	-	11	9
Torpedo-Vessels	34	16	9	2	14	—	1
Torpedo-Boat Destroyers	112	14	48	28	11	14	17
Torpedo-Boats	85	247	132	93	145	27	67
Submarine Torpedo-Boats	5	15	--	--	1	3	—
BUILDING.							
Battle-ships, 1st class	12 3‡	7	8	8	6	9 5‡	— —
Battle-ships, 2d class	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coast-Defense Vessels	—			--	—	1	—
Cruisers, Armored	19 4‡	13 1‡	--	3 1‡	1	11	—
Cruisers, Protected, 1st class			3	—	—		—
Cruisers, Protected, 2d class	2	-	2	--	—	6	2
Cruisers, Protected, 3d class	4 3‡	— -	—	5 2‡	—	—	1
Scouts	4 4‡	—		—	--	—	—
Torpedo-Boat Destroyers	19 15‡	10 4‡	6	4 6‡	2	6	2
Torpedo-Boats	5	13 25‡	7	—	8	4	18
Submarine Torpedo-Boats	4 10‡	25 18‡	2	—	3	5	—

* Including three partially protected. † Including one partially protected. ‡ To be laid down 1903 04.

Altho changes have been made in the details of naval programs since the publication of the above table, it represents with a rough accuracy the comparative activity of the world's navies. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has reproduced it as a warning to Germany, and Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, the noted writer on naval affairs, has made it the basis of some comparisons in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). Mr. Hurd regards the subject from a British point of view, and he fears that his country faces some peril. "Russia, Germany, and the United States have increased their naval expenditure in a greater proportion than this country [Great Britain] has done," he declares, "and, moreover, the possibility of a combination against Great Britain is a more serious matter than it was." He adds:

"Supremely important deductions hang on an investigation of the number of battle-ships which have been launched and completed since that year [1889]. The figures for the several countries are as follows:

	Launched and completed since 1889.	Total number of large battle-ships less than 25 years old.
Great Britain	34	48 of 627,800 tons.
France	17 *	31 of 306,900 "
Russia	16 *	20 of 221,100 "
Germany	19 *	14 of 144,000 "
Italy	4	—
Austria	4	
United States	12 *	12 of 125,900 "
Japan	6	7 of 93,800 "

* In these totals are included certain small battle-ships or coast-defence ships; in the case of France, 4 under 7,000 tons; Russia, 3 of 4,126 tons each; Germany, 7 under 5,000 tons; United States, 1 of 6,315 tons, and 1 of 4,084 tons only.

"Or, to take the second basis of comparison, we obtain the following possible combinations, again including only battle-ships of less than twenty-five years old, which is the admitted limit of usefulness:

			Combined.
Great Britain... 48 of 627,800 tons	France	31 of 306,900 tons	51 of 528,000 tons.
	Russia	20 of 221,100 tons	
	Germany	14 of 144,000 tons.	
France, Russia, and Germany		65 of 672,000 tons.	

"With this statement may be placed the following forecast of the position in 1907, when all the ships now building will be completed for service, including, again, only battle-ships which will then be less than twenty-five years old:

			Combined.
Great Britain... 54 of 749,300 tons	France	31 of 344,900 tons	57 of 647,800 tons.
	Russia	26 of 302,900 tons	
	Germany	19 of 213,000 tons.	
France, Russia, and Germany		76 of 860,800 tons."	

The subject of armored cruisers for the protection of commerce is also taken up by this writer, and he puts his conclusions in the form of another table, which makes an equally unfavorable showing for Great Britain. He warns his countrymen thus:

"From an imperial standpoint the existing disposition has little to commend it. It results in the naval forces of the empire being scattered, whereas the watchword of our rivals is concentration—Germany in the North Sea, France in the Channel and Mediterranean, Russia in the Far East. . . . They mass their ships where they have interests to defend which are threatened, while we distribute our ships to defend interests which are not threatened to the extent indicated by the measures taken for safety."

The bane of British naval policy, according to Captain Garbett, of the British navy, who writes in *The Monthly Review* (London), is the two-Power standard. In theory, this standard requires Great Britain to be able to cope at sea against the combined navies of any two Powers should she be involved in war with both and have no ally. Says the captain: "Whatever the value of the two-Power standard, however, may have been ten or twelve years ago, when we only had for practical purposes France and Russia to consider, that standard is now out of date, and can no longer be considered as a satisfactory margin of safety, in view of the new situation created by the steadily growing strength of the German navy."

An anonymous writer in *The National Review* (London) sees in the growth of the German navy possibilities which are interpreted in gloomy tabular comparisons. We read:

"Against the twenty Russian and German battle-ships actually in hand or projected, England has in hand or projected only twelve. Against the sixteen French and German ships, or the sixteen French and Russian ships, whatever combinations we make, the situation is the same. It is true that four large ships of the new Russian program have not as yet been laid down; but even if they are ruled out this year, and if we suppose that this country lays down next year an equivalent number of ships of the same class, the situation is still dangerous. Its perils are complicated by the fact that from financial exhaustion Japan has not yet been able to take in hand her new naval program, so that the relative weakness of England and her ally is growing at the very moment when Russia and Germany are most markedly developing their strength."

If the British "wish to avoid an unpleasant surprise," which

"will assuredly be sprung upon them some fine day," they must, thinks the writer we are quoting, digest the following figures, which "show clearly a progressive decrease since 1900 in the total of our [British] battle-ships":

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
England	65	64	70	66	67	63
France	41	35	35	33	36	36
Russia	18	2	23	25	26	26 (?4)
Germany	[illegible]	22	25	29	34	36

But a writer in London *Truth* protests against all this gloomy vaticination. His tabular comparisons demolish those of all his predecessors, while his deductions are as hopeful as his figures. We quote:

"Taking the most authoritative estimates of the strength of the leading European naval Powers, the following seem to be the facts: We possess 60 effective battle-ships of all classes against 68 which can be mustered by France and Russia; but, as a set-off to this slight numerical inferiority, we have 35 battle-ships ranking as first-class, chiefly on the basis of gun-power, against 32 of the same class in the French and Russian navies. In the class of armored cruisers we possess 37 ships as against 31 in the French and Russian navies, our number here being exactly equal to that of France, Russia, and Germany combined. When we come to ordinary cruisers, our superiority is immense. We have 21 ranking as first-class, France 3, Russia 7, and Germany 1; we have 54 of the second-class, France 18, Russia 6, and Germany 8. The totals for the first, second, and third class are: Great Britain, 123; France, Russia, and Germany combined, 85; and the German cruisers are nearly all of the third-class (23 third-class out of a total of 32)."

PAN-GERMANISM AND TAMMANY HALL.

NATIONAL Liberal organs in the German capital have expressed some regret at the recent victory of Tammany Hall in the New York municipal elections. This regret is a source of annoyance to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which proclaims not only its gratification over the Tammany triumph, but its exalted personal estimate of Hon. G. B. McClellan, who, it is informed, is "a perfect gentleman." This whole subject of the Tammany triumph, in the opinion of the Berlin daily, should be looked at from a German point of view and not from the standpoint of New York municipal affairs. To quote:

"It occurs to us that our Liberal German press has pronounced with excessive enthusiasm for the 'reform' party. We well remember with what incomprehensible, tremendous jubilation the victory of Seth Low was hailed at the previous mayoralty election. If this was done from satisfaction with honest government, the judgment displayed was bad. We have far nearer sources of concern than the city government of New York. In our opinion all that happens abroad affects us primarily as regards national—that is to say, German interests. Now every child knows that the Republican party, which in municipal elections masquerades as the reform party, is the especial standard-bearer and exponent of anti-German jingoism. Now and then the jingo spirit has, it is true, affected the Democratic party, but that party has nevertheless shown itself more tolerant of foreigners and of foreign nationalities than has the Republican party, which wallows in the outpourings of the yellow press. The reform party began its work with lying promises to the Germans, and it ended by laying upon a death-bed the course of German instruction in the public schools, altho that course was under pledge of development. How could we come to such a pass as to be enthusiastic for a party of that kind? Because we deem it more honest? The vote of the New York electors does not vouch for the accuracy of that assumption. How does it happen, for instance, that the saloon-keepers, alleged to be exploited by Tammany Hall, are a unit for Tammany Hall?

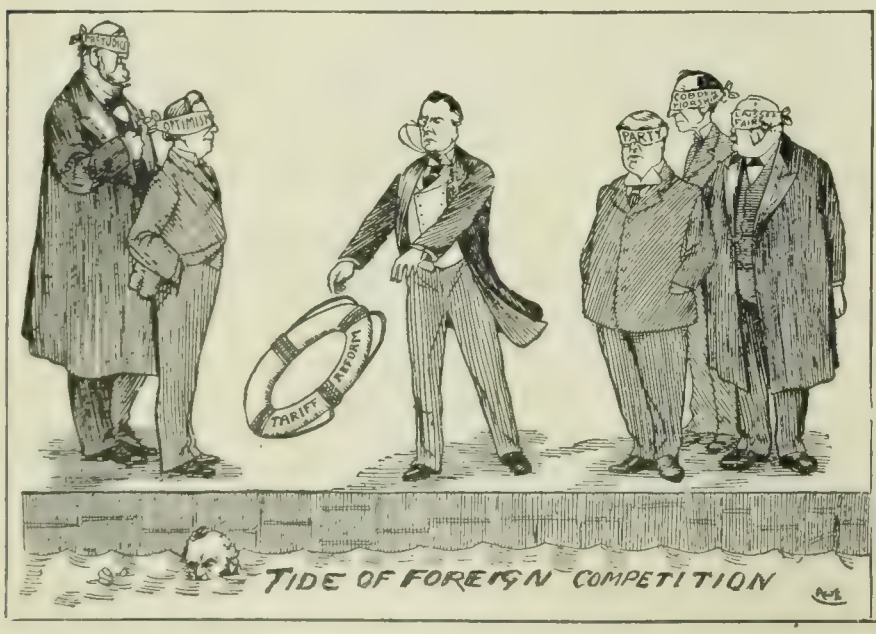
"However, we shall not go any further into that branch of the subject, and shall merely refer to the suggestion recently made here that Tammany is said to be antisemitic. This explains a good deal. With a certain element in the press, friendliness to the Jews excuses all crimes, and Antisemites are not credited with one good hair in their whole head. But to Germans and Christians we will not admit that such a shibboleth has any force. We judge foreign nations and foreign parties according to their attitude toward that which is German and not toward that which is Jewish. From this point of view we see no reason to go into mourning for Mr. Seth Low and the reform party. Since the controller and the president of the Board of Aldermen are to remain in office, it seems that it is really only Seth Low who quits office and Colonel McClellan who assumes it. McClellan, who is also a member of Congress and a son of the deceased Union general of the Civil War period, was born in Dresden, where his parents happened to be in the course of a European tour. The coming mayor, who was baptized with water from the Elbe, has the reputation of being very capable, well educated, and a perfect gentleman."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE OPERATION ON WILLIAM II.—"The only inconvenience inflicted on his Majesty," asserts the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), "consists in the necessity of abstaining from the use of his voice."

PANAMA.—"The new republic," says the London *Standard*, "swims into the ken of an astonished, and also amused, world without a battle and encouraged by the instant receipt of ten millions of dollars."

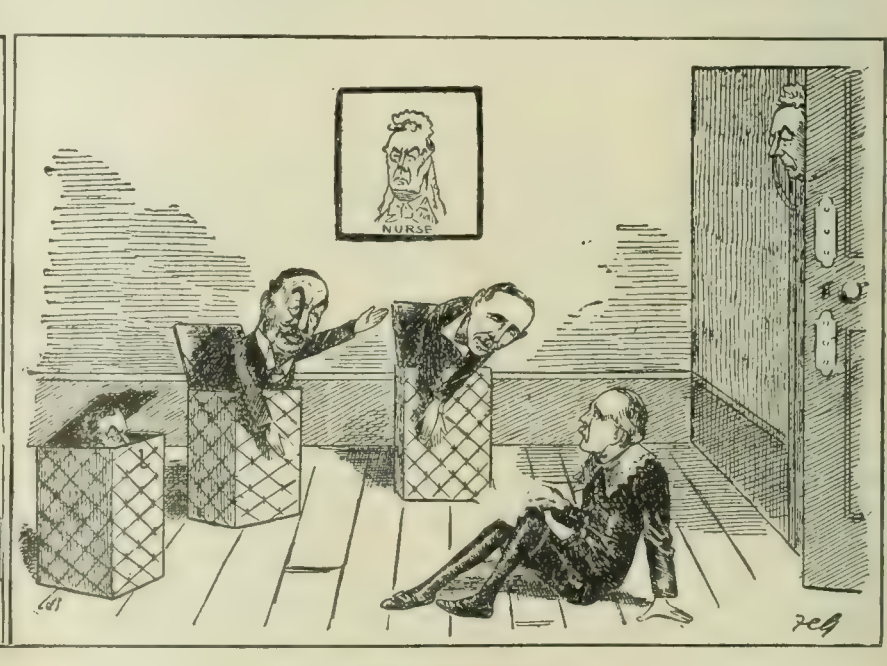
DOWIE AND WORLD POLITICS.—The outpouring of the people when Dowie visited New York constitutes a serious warning to the nations of Europe, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). The psychological condition of American masses, which made them respond on such a scale to the Dowie incitation reveals the power yet to be wielded by some agitator who may place himself at the head of the nation and lead it on to world-wide schemes of jingo adventure. "So it is not out of place to address to Europe a seasonable 'Beware!'"



DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

CHORUS OF LEADERS OF LIBERAL PARTY—"I fail to see how Mr. Bull could be in a better position than he is."

MR. BULL—"I fail to see how I'm going to keep my head above water much longer!" —*St. James's Gazette* (London).



UNHAPPY CHILD.

NURSE—"Now, child, don't play with those horrid things."

CHILD—"I ain't playing with them—they're playing with me."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

CHAMBERLAIN PROS AND CONS IN CARICATURE.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A PICTORIAL REVISION OF BOSTON.

BOSTON: THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE. By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Cloth, 388 pp. Price, $2.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

READERS on the lookout for something distinctly new about Boston will not be likely to find what they seek in these pages. The book is, in the main, a revision or condensation of things said at divers times and occasions by other writers and speakers, and the few chapters which contain comparisons or criticisms that are Mr. Howe's own have appeared in print before, chiefly in the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Nevertheless the book is well worth reading, and no doubt will be eagerly conned by many far distant from Boston, for whom everything relating to that city holds an undying interest. That Boston is the most unique city in the United States, has held the most unbroken traditions, weathered changes and retained its pristine features as no other city has done, is a matter beyond dispute; and the cause and nature of these distinct features and their retention in the present day form the most interesting and important matter Mr. Howe has to present.

The character of the city's present population, which contains the largest proportion to be found in any American city of people of recent foreign descent, its homogeneity and adaptation to old-time native standards, furnish occasion for a bit of political philosophy well worth conning.

Mr. Howe quotes the local wit who said, "Boston is not a city, but a state of mind." This is one of the things that raises a ready laugh; but, after the laugh has subsided, one realizes the deep truth that prompted the witticism.

M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE.

"This town of Boston," said Emerson, "has a history. It is not an accident, not a windmill or a railroad-station or a cross-road tavern, or an army barrack, grown up by time and luck to a place of wealth; but a seat of humanity. . . . I do not speak with any fondness, but the language of coldest history when I say that Boston commands attention as the town appointed in the destiny of nations to lead the civilization of North America." If this seems like a groundless boast, one needs but review with Mr. Howe the most permanent national institutions of our country and trace these to their starting-point to realize the strength of the claim.

The practical value of Mr. Howe's book is that he has gone well over the ground, culled from many scattered sources, then classified what he has gathered, making a fair knowledge of the subject easily accessible to hurried readers. His work serves the combined purposes of an abridged history and a guide-book.

ESSAYS OF A NOVELIST.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NOVELIST. By Frank Norris. Cloth, 311 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

A COLLECTION of essays on the theory and morality of literary construction as especially applied to the novel. There is much here to bewail for the sake of the literary reputation honestly earned by Mr. Norris through his novels. In the matter of style, for instance, the spirit of the work is flippant, boastful, opinionative, piously irreverent after the manner of Kipling, newspaperish (which means repetitious, made for the day and the syndicate), and forceful in a crude sort of way; but it is not the temper of the literary essayist whose book is designed for the quiet library corner.

What a din Mr. Norris made over his principles, his propaganda, the immorality of certain practitioners in his own line, the literary taste of the "Plain People"! How he calls on the name of Heaven, banters the Deity or all the angels over so trivial a matter as an author's royalties or the taste of the people for romance instead of realism!

Here is a specimen of the hysterical style of the book: "Let us suppose for a moment that a romance can be made out of a cut-and-thrust business. Good Heavens! are there no other things that are romantic, even in this—falsely, falsely called—humdrum world to-day?" Or consider the poor taste of his reference to fellow craftsmen as "the Eben Holden and David Harum and Richard Carvel fellows."

The matter of the book consists of opinions offered, in no uncertain voice and with no failure of the tone of authority, from various points of view upon the literary business. He asserts the need of the literary conscience in those who, having passed the stage of the aspirant, count their public by the hundred thousand; he forecasts the novelist of the future; he pleads for an effort toward codifying in some way the principles of construction that the art of fiction may be taught as other arts are taught; he analyzes the mechanics of fiction; he exploits the methods of publisher, bookseller, literary critic, all the agencies, in fact, surrounding the author and his public, and closes the volume with a series of papers once contributed to *The Critic*, in which he spoke with an oracular voice upon many topics.

FRANK NORRIS.

There is a sincerity that is touching and a vehemence that is arresting. His aspirations are as boundless as the prairies and the mountains amid which he drew his inspiration. He is fascinated with ideas of bigness, of the poetic complexity of modern business, and talks about epics that might have been produced from the life of Western frontiersmen.

Norris had a constructive attitude of mind which is exhibited here as well as in his fiction. But as critic this constructive view opens into all kinds of absurdity. To found an American school for novel writers—to train for the business—to plow the field and to lay the way—to banish once for all the notion that the genius is he who comes by the road no man knoweth and whose substitute, as good as the god-inspired voice, may be produced in batches every year, stamped with the hall-mark—to these ends does the voice of our literary prophet call us!

A NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY BY A SOUTHERNER.

LIFE AND TIMES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. By Thomas E. Watson. Cloth, pp. xxii + 534. Price, $2.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

IN his preface, the author introduces himself as the biographer militant, taking issue with other historians on the ground that they have written from a sectional point of view. Northern writers "write at" the South and Southern authors "write back again" at the North. He has accordingly tried to hold the balances equally between New England and the Southern States; and he has summoned into deserved prominence certain figures of American history (Dabney Carr for instance, who laid "the corner-stone of the republic") over whose memory the dust of oblivion has been allowed to gather.

The author handles his subject in a way that compels attention and instructs while it entertains. He has the courage of his convictions and is eloquent in presenting them. He has written himself into the book; and, as in the case of his "Napoleon," this fact increases its value and gives the book an unusually piquant, intellectual relish.

The tone of his book, however, is strongly polemical; it also "talks at" the North—in the few pages, for example, devoted to the slavery question, and in the chapter on the revolt in North Carolina. In the latter incident, the author has a crow to pick with Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who, in "nearly two thousand pages of alleged history," bestows just one little sentence on the tragic Carolina rebellion and never mentions at all the battle of Alamance, of date four years earlier than Lexington, where three thousand doughty Southerners defied the representative of Britain.

He figuratively grits his teeth when he reflects that this page of American history has been made so little of, while "the Boston street row, where a handful rioted and three were killed, not only gets chronicled under its historic name of the 'Boston Massacre,' but occupies six pages with illustrative matter and half a page of Dr. Wilson's text."

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Other American historians are similarly brought to book, among them President Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, Henry Adams, Professor Channing, of Harvard, and William Eleroy Curtis.

He himself, however, overlooks the fact that in the War of 1812 the navy, which gave so good an account of itself, was manned for the most part by New Englanders, altho he scores the disloyalty of New England and the poor work of her troops in the Northwest. His opinion of John Adams is a questionable one, as also the suggestion that Washington was somewhat doty as president and allowed Hamilton to sway him hither and yon. For Hamilton Mr. Watson has no use whatsoever, and calls him "the father of plutocracy, the trust, and the lobby."

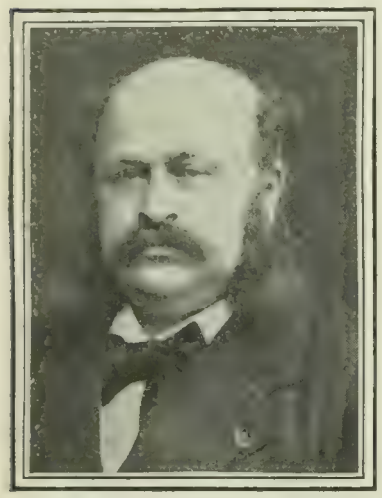
Of Thomas Jefferson, statesman, philosopher, lover, inventor, scholar,

writer, fiddler, good friend, and good fellow, who at one time or another was lawyer, minister to France, President, farmer, and sage of Monticello, the portrait is drawn with sympathetic and realistic power. The man who noted down in his diary every penny paid for a stamp or a haircut was so lavish in hospitality that his household expenses for one year mounted up to almost $20,000. He sank a fortune in building Monticello, his magnificent home, and other fortunes in keeping it an open house. Like Madison and Monroe, Jefferson in his old age found himself burdened with debt. Perhaps no chapter in the volume presents the man in so bright a light as that entitled "Jefferson at Monticello." Kind and considerate in all the relations of husband, father, neighbor, and master, loving to see bright faces around him, loving to please others, considerate, helpful and optimistic, confident, contented and industrious, reaping happiness by sowing it—such was Jefferson in his mountain home in the sunlit years before the war. Mr. Watson closes the chapter with an eloquent summary of his character.

A DRAMATIC FIGURE IN JOURNALISM.

MEMOIRS OF MONSIEUR DE BLOWITZ. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $4 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is with the idea of superseding certain fantastic stories that have been told about himself that the illustrious correspondent of the London *Times* applies himself to the task of telling his own story in his own way; and his way is to begin at the beginning. "On December 28, 1825," he says. "at the Chateâu of Blowsky, in the region of Pilsna in Bohemia, there was born a child with a big head and a feeble body." The doctors found the bantling ill-formed, that its heart was weak, and that it could not live. So the mother, being a practical person, decided that the proper thing to do was to baptize her "bad bargain" then and there; and presently it is entered upon the ancient register of the chapel of Blowsky as Henri-Georges-Stephan-Adolphe. Thus, on the authority of that very respectable and veracious chronicle, the great correspondent of *The Times* feels free to assure the world that he was born and within twenty-four hours baptized a Roman Catholic; so that there really was not time for him to become a Jew, as some have asserted.



M. DE BLOWITZ.

When he who was one day to startle the Berlin Congress with a journalistic bomb, and to extort expressions of admiration from Thiers and Bismarck and the Sultan, was but a neglected stripling of six years, something happened. For lack of a bridge over a stream the map of his life was changed. One summer evening, when his mother was away and his father had gone hunting with some lords and gentlemen, and the child, unattended, was playing in the park, a gipsy cart, drawn by an emaciated horse, "driven by a sordid old woman in shreds" and attended by a rickety Bohemian, appeared at a turn of the road. There were several nondescript children in the cart—among them a pretty little girl with a gorgeous doll. *The Times* correspondent has forgotten how it happened that he found himself among them, jolting and wondering; but there he was—kidnaped! Said the woman: "If you are a good boy, we will let you beat a drum and blow a trumpet all the time." And then she brought out a box, and displayed a fascinating and even prophetic assortment of fantastic dresses, spangles and wigs and drums and horns. It can hardly be claimed that on this occasion the adolescent scribe was "good," acccording to the Bohemian decalogue; but it is apparent that he has been blowing trumpets and beating drums ever since, and that spangles and wigs have been as familiar to him as cipher-despatches.

Presently there were clatter of hoofs and cry of hounds. The lean man and the "sordid" woman abandoned the cart and took to the river, swimming across. The parental Blowitz found his "hopeful" in the cart; and all that *The Times* correspondent concerns himself to remember and record is the question: "If that gipsy had taken the way to the right where the roads parted—*Que diable!* What should I have been doing now?"

That boy never went to school. He rambled much and read and worked but little. But he cultivated a wonderful memory—so potent among the forces of a journalist. He had long hankered to have for his own a big stick with a gold knob that was his father's. "I will give you the stick," said Blowitz, "if you will recite to me by heart to-morrow the 'Legend of Kosros the Wise.'" "Kosros the Wise" is as long as Shakespeare's "Hamlet." The next day "I went to my father's room and without mistake or hesitation recited all the wonderful legend. I did not keep the stick; but thank Heaven! I kept my memory"—as the reader will realize when he learns how *The Times* correspondent captured the preamble to the Berlin Treaty.

When the governor of Croatia—a sort of bashi-bazouk, with a hooked nose and a hard face—entertained the young De Blowitz on his travels, a wretched woman who was a fortune-teller contributed to the diversions of the evening in that rude smoky room with the low ceiling. She was reading the lines in the palms of the governor's escort. When she came to De Blowitz, "Oh," she cried, "there's a fine fate in store for you. You'll sit down with kings, and have princes at your table!" All that night De Blowitz dreamed of conquests and kingdoms. "I tried to imagine," he writes, "all the situations which might permit me to sit down with sovereigns." But he never once thought of the only chance that could bring such a wonderful thing to pass.

Toward the close of these truly fascinating pages, the famous correspondent pauses at times to moralize in an impressive strain. For example, he is solicitous to show how almost impossible it is for "those two complex beings," the diplomatist and journalist, to have any intercourse with each other. "In order for them to agree, the former must keep silent about what he knows, and the latter must talk about that of which he knows nothing." The journalist must remember that the true diplomatist necessarily knows nothing of gratitude; that he regards the journalist as an auxiliary, sometimes useful, always dangerous; "and that he will never hesitate to throw him overboard when it may suit his notions of 'duty' to do so."

THE CAPITAL CITY OF CATHOLICISM.

PILGRIM WALKS IN ROME. By P. J. Chandlery, S.J. Cloth, 6½ x 8½ in. 468 pp. Price, $1.50. The Messenger.

"AH, how beautiful must the heavenly Jerusalem be if earthly Rome is so glorious!" exclaimed St. Fulgentius, of Carthage, who visited the tombs of the apostles in 500 A.D. Those things that make Rome supremely glorious in the eyes of devout Catholics are set forth in this volume, which is intended primarily to be an ecclesiastical Baedeker. But it is more. By dipping into its pages, even stay-at-homes—pilgrims in spirit only—can in imagination "visit the venerable churches of the city, kneel at the altars where the saints have prayed, press their lips to the shrines of the martyrs, see the places associated with the memories of God's holy ones, and visit their homes, the scenes of their labors and conflicts, and the spots hallowed by their virtues or bedewed with their blood."

If the book does not prove a valuable companion to both classes of readers, it can not be through lack of mass. It contains an almost overwhelming collection of facts, names, and dates, all arranged in a convenient and accessible form, but not without some repetition. The author spent many years in Rome and, like Petrarch, saw all the things of which he writes with fervor and in a spirit of devotion. The book is accordingly a Catholic book of Rome, and secular matters, such as monuments of antiquity and treasures of art, find only a secondary place in its pages. So rich are the religious treasures and traditions of the Eternal City that even here the treatment is necessarily condensed. Enough is given to keep the conscientious pilgrim busy many, many months; but should he desire more complete information on interesting points, sources are indicated where he can satisfy himself to the full.

The greater and specially privileged churches of Rome are the Basilicas. The five major or patriarchal basilicas are St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, St. Mary Major, S. Lorenzo, and Santa Croce, besides which there are eight minor ones. Concerning these there is something that not every one knows. "On reaching the Eternal City," says the author, "the visitor first directs his steps to St. Peter's, and feels that he has at length reached the goal of his pilgrimage when kneeling before the apostle's tomb beneath Michelangelo's wonderful dome. On leaving the basilica, he is surprised to learn that St. Peter's, with all its stateliness, is not the most important of the churches in Rome, that St. John Lateran, the Pope's Cathedral, ranks first in dignity among all the churches of the Eternal City and of the world. Its chapter takes precedence over that of St. Peter's, and every Pope, when elected, comes here to be crowned and to be solemnly enthroned as the successor of St. Peter."

Beginning with St. Peter's on the Vatican, these Pilgrim-Walks take us to the Cœlian hill on which stands the church of St. John Lateran, to the Esquiline where is St. Mary Major, thence to St. Paul's, St. Lorenzo without the walls, and Santa Croce in Gerusalemme. Other trips take in the Capitol, the Forum, and the Catacombs and the famous hills on which the ancient mistress of the world is built. Of these latter the Palatine, with a history stretching back 3,000 years, is the most celebrated. Its ancient grandeur is gone, but its religious memories are kept green. There on the slope a chapel marks the site of the martyrdom of St. Sebastian. On that spot, further up, St. Paul was tried by Nero, A.D. 63, and set at liberty.

And thus it goes all through the book, with historical sketches, holy memories, descriptions, and traditions, not a few of the latter being of doubtful authenticity. With this manual in hand, the pious pilgrim can not possibly miss much, if anything, of churchly Rome. And as Prudentius wrote in the fifth century, "few know how full Rome is of saints and sanctuaries, and how thickly her soil is covered with the tombs of martyrs."

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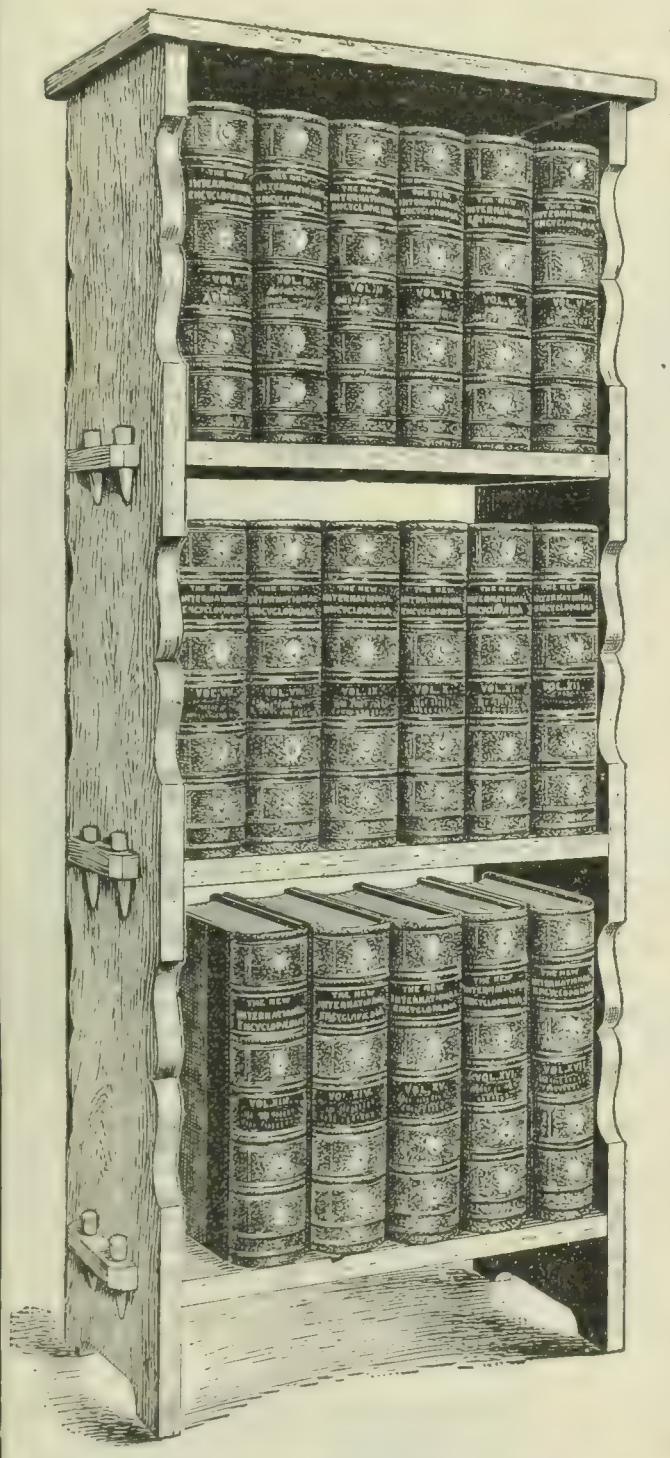

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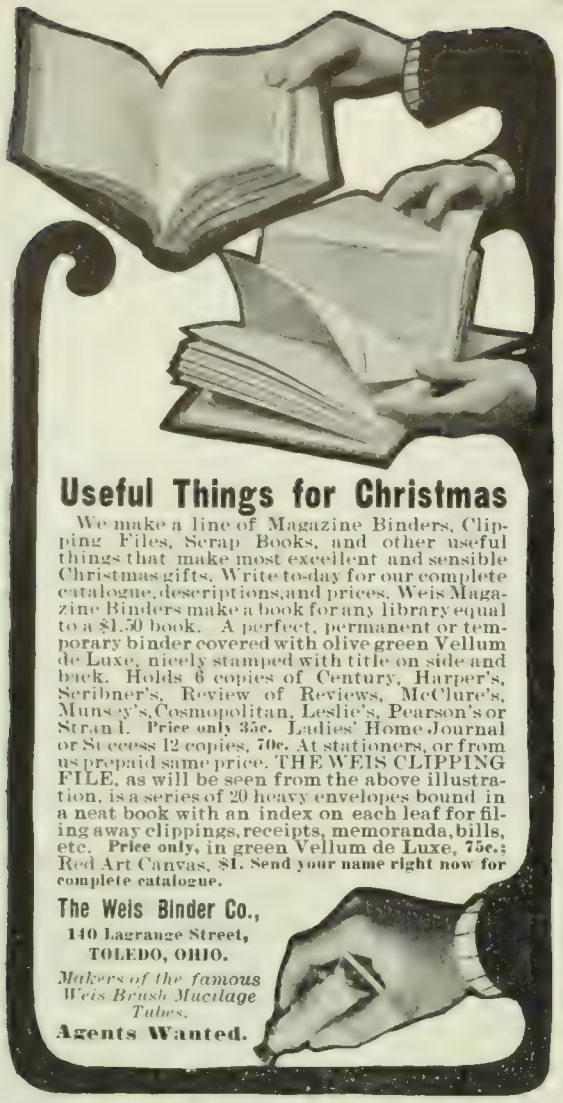

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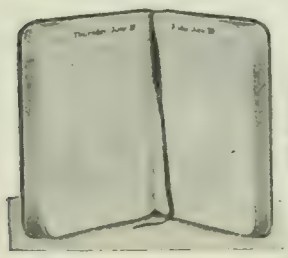

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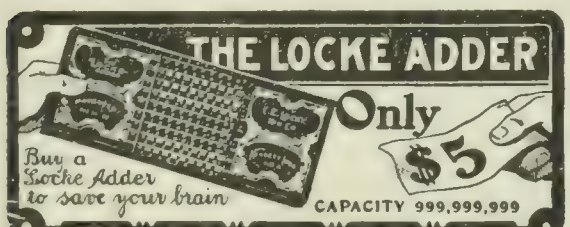

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Letters of Prince Bismarck to his Wife."—Translated by Armin Harder. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"My Struggle for Light."—R. Wimmer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Atonement and the Modern Mind."—James Denny. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1 net.)

"Japanese Physical Training."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Theory of Advertising."—Walter Dill Scott. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"New England History in Ballads."—Edward Everett Hale and his children. (Little, Brown & Co., $2 net.)

"The Reign of Queen Isyl."—Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Petronilla Heroven."—Una L. Silberrad. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Illustrative Lesson Notes."—Rev. Thomas B. Neely. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"The Holladay Case."—Burton E. Stevenson. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"The Second Tour of Doctor Syntax in Search of Consolation." New edition. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Life of a Sportsman."—Nimrod. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Analysis of the Hunting Field." (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Fables of Æsop and Others." A new edition. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Windsor Castle."—W. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The English Dance of Death."—By author of "Dr. Syntax." (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Tower of London."—William Harrison Ainsworth. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Oriental America and its Problems."—Theodore W. Noyes, Washington, D. C.

"Builders of the Beautiful."—H. L. Piner. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 50 net.)

"Planets and People, 1904."—Ormsby's Annual Prognostigator and Year-book of the Heavens. (The Ormsby Company, Chicago, $1.)

"Elsieville."—Charles B. Holmes. (Published by author, at 132 Nassau St., N. Y.)

"The Story of the Atlantic Cable."—Charles Bright. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.)

"The Comedie of Errors."—William Shakespeare. "First Folio" edition, edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50.)

"The Singing Leaves."—Josephine P. Peabody. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1904."—Oliver Herford, (Elder & Co., San Francisco, $0.75.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Earth's Remembrance.

By ANNE O'HAGAN.

In those still places dear to thee of old
The Spring, all tremulous, is waiting thee.
The willows fringe with frail green tracery
The winding river marges. Fold from fold
The maples blush to leafage, and in gold
The tasseled locusts deck them gallantly.
With song the woods are bannered, tree to tree,
The young year's nuptial hymn, ecstatic, bold.

O little heart, that loved this beauty so,
What lure has caught thee that thou comest not?
The tender Spring awaits. Hast thou forgot
Her loveliness - the green, the gold, the glow?
Hast thou forgot her wilding melodies?
What sounds enthrall thee, far away from these?

There fell a day of grief in thy green haunt,

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And Spring, whose tryst thou wouldst not keep
slipped by,
Now Summer hails thee with a surer cry,
Full-bosomed Summer whom thou canst not daunt
With unresponsiveness. Her joyous vaunt
She makes that thou wilt not her call deny—
Her clarion call, blown to the wide-arched sky
Through rose-lipped trumpets, that the thick
vines flaunt.

But to her round hallo of bloom and bird
Thou makest never answer; and the breeze
Brings back but echo through the dark-leafed
trees.
Oh, wherefore art thou mute? Hast thou not
heard?
Dost not thou know thine own place waits for
thee,
Resplendent, lone, in June's rich blazonry?

Since glamour and since glory both in vain
Besought the praising of thine eyes, her last
Appeal thy comrade makes, and wealth amassed
She flings thy brethren. All the tawny grain
And russet fruitage that they count for gain,
Are but a little bribe from out her vast
Desire of thee, that, grateful, thou mayst cast
Thy silence off, forbear thy strange disdain.

See with what beauty she bestows the gift—
What veils of woven amethyst enfold
The teeming fields, what ruby and clear gold
Are piled across the hills in evening drift,
What pungent wines are spilled upon the air.
Dost thou deny her still, benign and fair?

Then said the earth, when the last hope was sped,
"All, all is vain; my comrade comes no more,
The one who loved me, whom I lovéd sore.
Die, all ye futile things, since she is dead.
Turn stone, my breasts; breed not as ye have
bred.
Fall, foolish leaves, and bitter rains, downpour.
Rage thou a flood, slight brook, efface the shore,
Efface the paths that she no more will tread."

So was it done, and now, O little heart,
The place that thou didst love lies desolate
From far-rimmed hill to glade most intimate.
And yet—is it more lovely where thou art?
Does deeper silence fold thee there? Do snows
More wide and white enwrap thy soft repose?

—From *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Quest of the Local Color.

By Wallace Irwin.

O bear me away on the wings of the night
And put me in touch with the stars;
For it's new local color of which I would write.
And I think that I'll seek it in Mars.

I've scoured all the earth to its farthest Demesne
For some as-yet-undescribed spot,
And long have I fared, but yet none have I seen
Not used long ago in a plot.

Did I try South America? Davis has that.
The Isthmus? O Henry's been there.
The Klondike? Jack London, a fierce autocrat,
Has gobbled the North as his share.

Kentucky belongs to the mountaineer, Fox,
Wyoming was Wister's on sight,
And Parker has Canada's rivers and rocks
Fenced in by his own copyright.

I ride through the mesas aud ranges in vain
In search of some spot in the West

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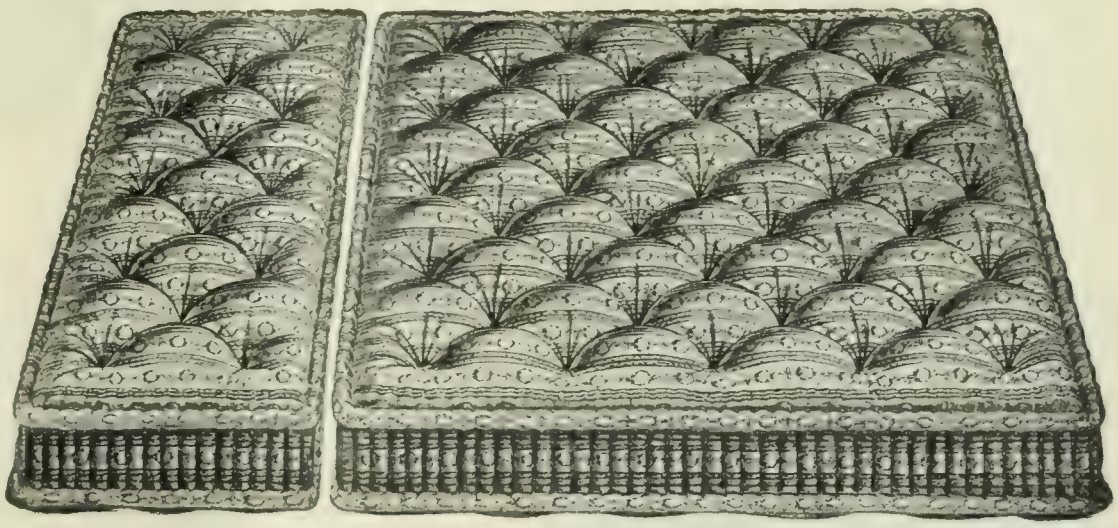

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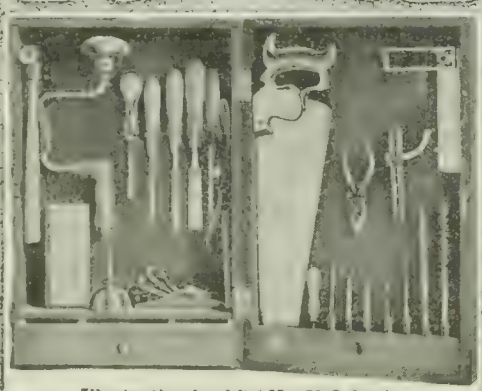

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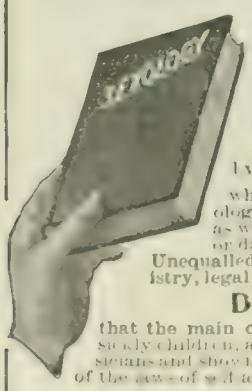

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Which might have escaped "The Virginian's" train—
"Red Saunders" has gobbled the rest.

Lo, Duncan has left not a comma to write
On the sad little Newfoundland isle,
And how can I dream of New England in sight
Of Mary E. Wilkins's style?

I fly to the East, and 'midst races of men,
With names unpronounceable, probe
Till bang against Kipling I come with my pen;
For he claims the rest of the globe.

Then bear me away on ethereal swells
And put me in touch with the stars—
But hold up a minute! There's Herbert G. Wells
Already located in Mars.

—From *The Bookman.*

The Soul's Bath.

By W. Wilfred Campbell.

At even when the roseate deeps
Of daylight dim from heaven's bars
The Soul her earthworn garment slips
And naked stands beneath the stars;

And there unto that river vast,
That mighty tide of night, whose girth
With splendid planets brimming past,
Doth wash the ancient rim of earth;

She comes and plunges in; and laves
Her weariness in that vast tide,
That life-renewing deep, whose waves
Are wide as night is wide.

Then from the pure translucent flow
Of that unplumbed, invigorate sea,
Godlike in Truth's white spirit-glow
She stands unshamed and free.

—From *The Atlantic Monthly.*

Wrinkles.

By John B. Tabb.

This, biting Frost—this, branding Sun—
This, Wind or drenching Rain hath done:
Each perfecting the Sculptor's plan
Upon the Godlike image—Man.

—From *The Independent.*

PERSONALS.

The Missionary Who Saved a City.—During the Boxer rebellion, the railroad tracks laid by the Russians in Manchuria were torn up, and the Russian troops were sent on an expedition to punish the Chinese insurgents. The Russians marched from city to city destroying and looting, meeting with practically no resistance. But at one place something unexpected happened, as told by Mr H. J. Whigham in *V. C.* (London):

The Russians marched up to the gates and were just about to enter when the Boxers opened fire upon them. The army was withdrawn, the batteries were got out, and the general was just going to smash up the city when the Scotch missionary, Doctor Westwater [acting as interpreter] approached him and asked for a moment's truce,

"I undertake," he said, "to enter the city and to induce it to surrender without a shot being fired on one condition."

"Which is?"

"That there shall be no destruction and no looting; none whatever."

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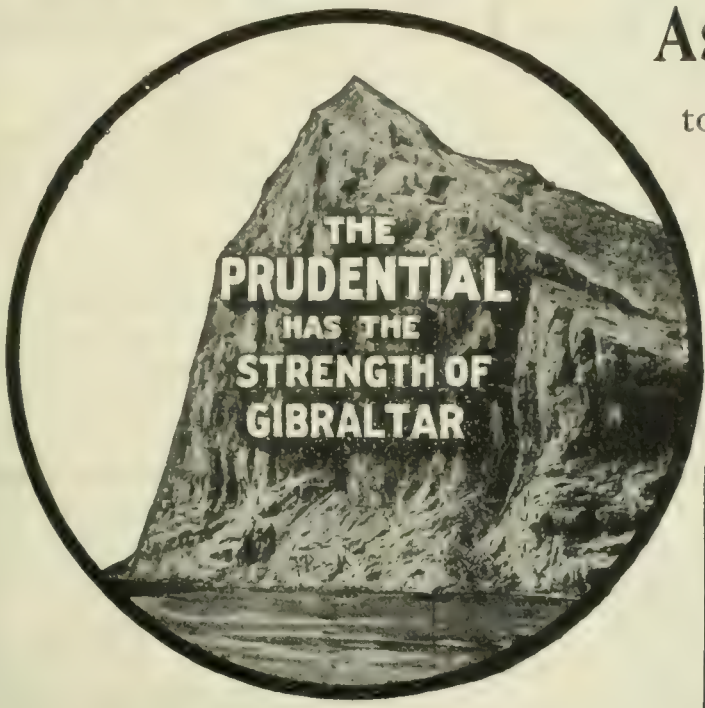

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The general yielded, and mounting his pony, Doctor Westwater rode forward to the city alone.

Now when you consider that the city was full of Boxers, you will realize that it was a pretty considerable act of courage for a missionary, of all men, to ride unarmed through those seething streets. This was what Westwater did. The city was a roaring hive of armed Boxers, muskets peeping from roof and window, and the streets ringing with the noise of arms. At the missionary quarters Doctor Westwater was fortunate enough to find a Christian convert, who conducted him to a place where the merchant gild were holding a sort of cabinet council.

Westwater explained matters, appealed to the citizens to avoid bloodshed, and pledged his word that neither destruction nor looting should mark the Russian occupation of their city. The appeal was successful, and he rode quietly back to the Russian general.

The general was an awful brute, as bad as he could be, but Westwater's action seemed to impress him, and his orders were very exact. During his occupation of the city there was no single instance of crime. Westwater's gallant action, too, impressed even the Boxers. They named him the savior of the town, and when, some months later, he took his departure for home, he was made the honored guest of extraordinary banquets, and was accompanied to the railway station by all the grateful citizens, half of them waving flags and half of them banging musical instruments.

An Author Abroad.—Edmund Clarence Stedman, the veteran author, is the subject of an amusing anecdote which is current just now in literary circles. Says *Harper's Weekly:*

Mr. Stedman, it seems, while on a visit to France, stopped one day on a country road to admire the surrounding country. As he stood gazing meditatively over the fields, he noticed that several peasants who passed him on the road bowed and took off their hats to him. Mr. Stedman was at first surprised at their salutes in his honor, and wondered for whom these polite peasants mistook him; but as tthey were repeated by peasant after peasant, he finally concluded that his reputation had penetrated farther than he had ventured to suppose. As he moved away from the spot he happened to glance behind him. He had been standing in front of a statue of the Virgin.

His Own Manuscript.—George Ade, in the early days of his career, before his "Fables in Slang" had brought him fame, says the New York *Tribune*, called one morning in Chicago upon a Sunday editor, on a mission from a theatrical manager.

"I have brought you this manuscript"— he began; but the editor, looking up at the tall, timid youth, interrupted;

"Just throw the manuscript in the waste-basket, please," he said. "I'm very busy just now, and haven't time to do it myself."

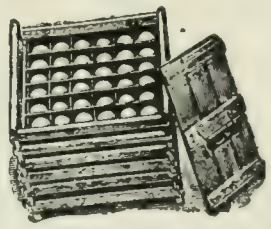
Mr. Ade obeyed calmly. He resumed:

"I have come from the —— Theater, and the manuscript I have just thrown in the waste basket is your comic farce of 'The Erring Son,' which the manager asks me to return to you with thanks. He suggests that you sell it to an undertaker, to be read at funerals."

Then Mr. Ade smiled gently and withdrew.

An Oriental Love-Letter.—English is put to strange and eloquent uses in the Orient. Following is a letter addressed to a native gentleman by a youth seeking the hand of his daughter. Here is the note as printed in *Harper's Weekly:*

"To Baboo ——, Paternal father of Miss ——. Dear Sir,—It is with faltering penmanship that I write to have communication with you about the prospective condition of your damsel offspring.



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For some remote time to past a secret passion has firing my bosom internally with loving for your daughter. I have navigated every channel in the magnitude of my extensive jurisdiction to cruelly smother the growing love-knot that is being constructed in my withinside, but the humid lamp of affection trimmed by Cupid's productive hand still nourishes my love-sickened heart. Needless would it be for me to numerically extemporize the great conflagration that has been generated in my head and heart. Hoping that having debated this proposition to your pregnant mind you will concordantly corroborate in espousing your female progeny to my tender bosom and thereby acquire me into your family circle. Your dutiful Son-in-law."

The Modern Muse.—R. K. Munkittrick, the humorist, is said to have turned out more verses, paragraphs, and short sketches than can be credited to any other living writer. He always believed in quick sales and small profits. Says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia):

His favorite plan has been, from his New Jersey home, to send manuscript to a dozen different New York periodicals, wait twenty-four hours, and then journey to the city and go about from office to office gathering the checks or manuscripts, as the case might be. He calls this "beating the financial bushes."

One day several years ago Mr. Munkittrick saw displayed in a clothing shop window a pair of trousers that he greatly admired—and needed. They were marked, "Five Dollars." The hunt that day had been fruitless. He walked around the block twice in a thoughtful attitude, stepped into a protecting doorway, took out a pad of paper wrote a set of verses. He took them to a near-by editorial office, sold them for five dollars and returned to the clothier's.

"But, see here," said the salesman as he started to roll up the trousers, "you ought to have the coat, too. Eight dollars—great bargain." Munkittrick looked at it and agreed with the man. Going out he again circled the block and sought the doorway. Approaching the editor a few minutes later, he said:

"Really, I didn't finish that poem. Don't you see how abruptly it ends? Here's some more to round it out and give it point. Twice as much as before, but you can have it for eight dollars."

The editor read the verses, and with some show of hesitancy wrote another order on the business office. Munkittrick hurried away and made the coat his own,

"That't all right for now," said the clerk, "but when cooler weather comes on you'll need the waistcoat. Three dollars—easy worth four."

"See here," answered Munkittrick with some indignation, "do you think I'm going to stoop to grinding? Good literature isn't produced that way. Besides, that fellow won't stand another line," and he walked out with the coat and trousers, leaving the clerk in a state of mystification.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An Exception.—FRIEND: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

HENPEKT: "Not much, it don't! Mrs. Henpekt makes me put the baby to sleep."—*Puck.*

Bound to Float.—PATRICK: "Shure, Moike, if this bloomin' auld boat was to sink, how would yez get ashore?"

MICHAEL: "It's mesilf that would float on me face, begorra."

PATRICK: "Yez have the face all roight, Moike me bye, but what would prevint it from sinkin'?"

MICHAEL: "The Cork that's in it, yez haythen!"—Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

He Had Promised.—The fair bride wept copiously. "Boo-hoo!" she screamed. "You are a mean old thing; so there! You didn't eat one of my biscuits!" "But, darling——" "There is no excuse, sir! Didn't you tell me when you mar-

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ried me—boo-hoo!—that you would die for me?" —Baltimore *News*.

Utilizing Her Resources. — "For heaven's sake, Mary, what are you doing with that egg-beater?" "Sure, mum, didn't th' master tell me as how he wanted me to mix 'im some lather f'r th' shavin' iv him?"—Baltimore *News*.

Out in the Cold. SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Why did Adam and Eve clothe themselves after the fall?"

BRIGHT SCHOLAR: "'Cause winter comes after fall."—*Puck*.

Little Red Riding-Hood.—Little Emily Kingsbury, aged four, who attends the kindergarten and calls it the "kidney-garden," was being examined as to the senses.

"What are your ears for, Emily?"

"To hear with," was the answer.

"And what are your eyes for?"

"To see with."

"And what is your nose for?"

"To blow," was the innocent answer.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Just What She Wanted. – BELLA: "This shade of ribbon can not be matched."

NELLIE: "No? Then give it to me, dear."

BELLA: "Why?"

NELLIE: "I need the exercise."—*Puck*.

He Had Him There.—BOBBY: "Father!"

FATHER: "What is it, my boy?"

BOBBY: "Which one of the twins do you think looks most alike?" *Puck*.

Answered.—THE SQUIRE'S PRETTY DAUGHTER (examining the village school): "Now, children, can you tell me what a miracle is?"

The children looked at one another, but remained silent.

"Can no one answer this question?" the new curate asked, who was standing behind the squire's daughter.

A little girl was suddenly struck with a brilliant idea. She held up her hand excitedly.

"Well, Nellie?" the squire's daughter asked, smiling approval.

"Please, miss," the small child replied breathlessly, "mother says 'twill be a miracle if you don't marry the new curate."—*Tit-Bits*.

Cake was Sufficient.—WIFE: "John, is there any poison in the house?"

HUSBAND: "Yes; but why do you ask?"

WIFE: "I want to sprinkle some on this piece of angel cake and put it where the mice will get it. Wouldn't that kill them?"

HUSBAND: "Sure; but it isn't necessary to waste the poison."—Chicago *News*.

His Married Name.—"Can any one tell me why Saul was called Paul?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. After a long silence Johnny answered, "I guess it was because he got married."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Near Thing.—FATHER: "What, help you with your algebra! Never! The idea of your teacher expecting me to do her work! (Great Scott! That was a close shave!)"—Chicago *News*.

A Remarkable Pencil.—"Daddy," said a boy to his father, "I've got a pencil which will write green, purple, crimson, or any color you like."

"Not the same pencil, my son."

"You daren't bet me sixpence it won't, daddy."

"I'll give you sixpence if it will," said the old man.

The youngster dived into his pocket, produced the stump of a common lead-pencil, and wrote on a piece of paper the words—"magenta, green, crimson, purple," etc.

"There, daddy, say it won't write any color you like now. Fork over that sixpence."—*Tit-Bits*.

Breaking it Gently. — RAILWAY OFFICIAL (breaking the news gently to the wife of a com-

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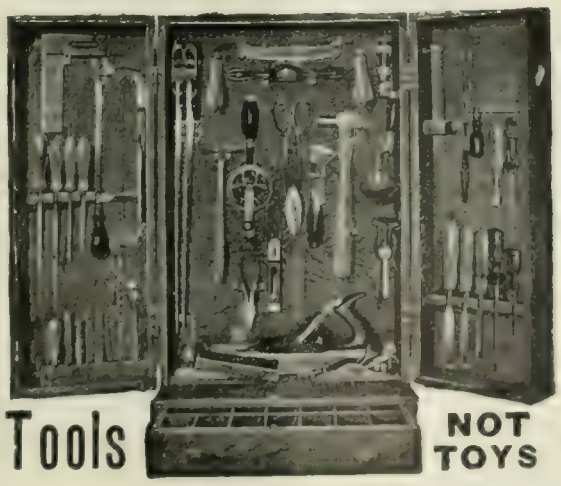

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mercial traveler): "Ahem! Madam, be calm! Your husband has met with a slight—that is to say, one of the front wheels of a passenger locomotive struck him on the cheek, and——"

WIFE: "Well, sir, you needn't come round here trying to collect damages. You won't get a penny from me. If your company can't keep its property out of danger, it'll have to take the consequences. You should have your carriages insured."—*Punch.*

A Few Raps.—

He of least understanding struts and sneers most.

Justice may have a leaden heel but she has a pointed toe.

A fair division is where where we get the lion's share.

"A fool and his money are soon parted" by the wise man who gets between them.

The silence which is golden is that which we never hear.

Because a man likes work it does not follow that he likes to be worked.

We look for our brother's faults with a searchlight: on our own we turn the dark lantern.

Most of us have very clear ideas of what the world owes us; too few of us trouble to think of what we owe the world.

If we had used the advice which we have given away we should need none from others.

"Every little helps," but that is little consolation to the one who gets little.

The meek may inherit the earth, but that does not hinder those who are not meek getting possession of it.

There will be no marrying in heaven, because those who have had that experience will not need a repetition, while those who have not will not be required to go through Purgatory again.

—From *Rips and Raps*, by L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN.

The Cynic's Revised Wisdom.—

Look before you sleep.

Many are called but few get up.

It's a strong stomach that has no turning.

Saint heart ne'er won fair lady.

A church fair exchange is robbery.

Fools rush in and win—where angels fear to tread.

Consistency thou art a mule.

Economy is the thief of time.

A bird on a bonnet is worth ten on a plate.

What is home without another.

A lie in time saves nine.

Matri-money is the root of all evil.

A word to the wise is resented.

Where there's a will there's a lawsuit.

He laughs best whose laugh lasts.

Misery loves company, but company does not reciprocate.

One touch of nature makes the whole world squirm.

Some are born widows, some achieve widowhood, whilst others have widows thrust upon them.

—From *The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1904*

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CHORUS OF CHILDREN: "O, mamma, please engage her!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 1.—It is said that General Reyes, the Colombian commissioner, would only be received by this Government to discuss terms of peace between Colombia and Panama.

December 2.—The Panama Canal bill is signed at Panama.

December 5.—General Reyes is received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

German Consul at Colon extends formal recognition to the Panama republic.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 30.—Señor Calvo, of Argentina, is appointed umpire in the case of the Franco-Venezuelan claims.

The British West Indies squadron is ordered to La Guayra, Venezuela, in connection with England's protest against the closing of the Orinoco to foreign trade.

It is announced that Great Britain has no intention of pushing its Tibetan expedition to Lhasa.

December 1.—A despatch from Paris says Russia and Japan are on the verge of a peaceful settlement on the basis of mutual recognition of their respective rights in Korea and Manchuria.

December 2.—Korea opens the port of Yongampho to foreign trade.

British House of Lords decides finally that women may not become qualified lawyers in England.

December 3.—The Spanish Cabinet resigns.

The German *Reichstag* is opened by Chancellor von Bülow, representing the Emperor.

December 4.—Negotiations are opened for the organization of an international administration for the preservation of order in the Balkans.

December 5.—Yuan Shi Kai is promoted to the command of the Chinese army and navy; Empress-Dowager issues an order for the reorganization of the army.

Roger Casement, British consul in Congo, who was appointed by the Government to investigate conditions there, reports that the atrocities are fully confirmed.

United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, confers with the Emperor of Japan in reference

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Domestic.

CONGRESS.

November 30.—Major General Brooke, testifying before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, accuses General Wood of insubordination while stationed at Santiago.

December 1.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan introduces resolutions providing for an inquiry into isthmian canal matters. Senator Penrose introduces a resolution authorizing the Senate Postal Committee to call for all papers connected with the recent investigation of the postal affairs, and, if necessary, the committee is to make another investigation.

House: The tariff is discussed.

December 2.—It is announced that President Roosevelt will not withdraw the nomination of General Wood from the Senate, and does not intend to call him home to give evidence in the investigation.

December 4.—It is believed in Washington that the nomination of General Wood will be confirmed by the Senate.

December 5.—*House:* Speaker Cannon announces the House committees.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 30.—Sixteen hundred cases of typhoid fever are reported at Butler, Pa.

The United States Supreme Court declares the Kansas eight-hour law constitutional.

The United States decides to recognize King Peter of Servia.

Bribery on an extensive scale is disclosed at Grand Rapids.

December 1.—Receivers are named in Chicago for John Alexander Dowie, who is bankrupt; constables take possession of Zion City property.

December 2.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British Ambassador, is received by the President at the White House.

Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report recommends a general staff for the navy.

December 4.—Report of Secretary Moody on the work of the navy for last year is made public.

Daughters of the Confederacy, in session at Dallas, claim that the President in his attitude toward Panama indorses secession.

December 5.—The new cruiser *Des Moines* exceeds her contract requirement for speed in the test off Cape Ann, Mass.

December 6.—James N. Tyner, against whom charges are made by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow in the report on the investigation of fraud in the Post-Office Department, charges, in a letter to the President, prejudgment of his case and denies all allegations.

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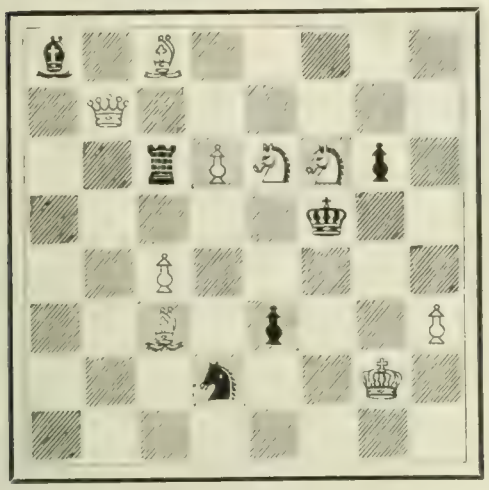
Problem 886.

By J. CAUVEREN.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

b 1 B 5; 1 Q 6; 2 r P S S p 1; 5 k 2; 2 P 5; 2 B 1 p 2 P; 3 S 2 K 1; S.

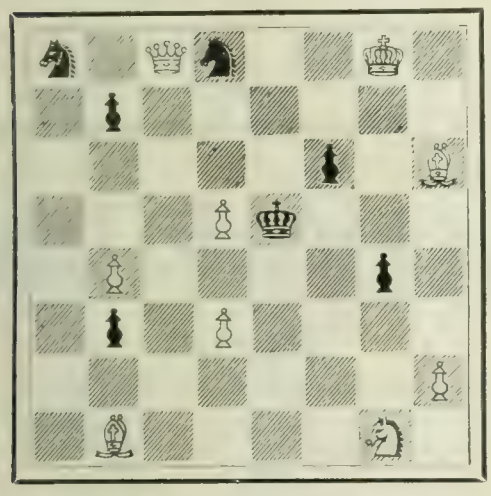
White mates in two moves.

Problem 887.

By A. G. FELLOWS.

First Prize, *Birmingham News* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

s 1 Q s 2 K 1; 1 p 6; 1 p 1 B; 3 P k 3; 1 P 4 p 1; 1 p 1 P 4; 7 P; 1 B 4 S 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 880. Key-move. Q—Kt 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; G. N. G., Rome, Ga.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Arata, New York City; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; Colonel Hesseltine, Boston; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.

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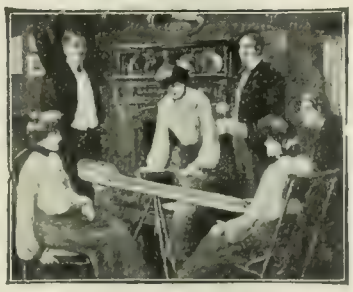

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NO. 881.

Very few solvers have sent solution of this problem. Nearly every one sends B—R 5, which is stopped by P—B 5. The majority of our solvers are purists; but they should not overlook the fact that there exceptions in the application of the laws of problem-composition. We will hold over the solution, as we believe our solvers were kept from the key-move by the fear to violate what they considered a cast-iron law.

In addition to those reported, T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., M. F., Tyler, Tex., and W. G. Randall, Riverside, Cal., got 879.

No one thus far, has demonstrated a win for White in the San Francisco End-Game.

Fox Beats Mieses.

The German expert won from the crack players of New York and Brooklyn. A. W. Fox, whom some folks classed among the mythological heroes, seems to be a real person, and a Chess-player of great ability. In the following game Fox played a sound, strong defense, and took advantage of the German's faulty combination.

Sicilian Defense.

	MIESES. *White.*	FOX. *Black.*		MIESES. *White.*	FOX. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	22	Q—Q 2	K—Kt 2
2	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23	P—K 5 (a)	P x P
3	K Kt—K 2	Kt—B 3	24	R x Kt	K x R
4	P - Q 3	P—Q 3	25	P x P ch	K—K 2 (b)
5	P—K Kt 3	P—K Kt 3	26	Q—B 4	B—B 3
6	B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2	27	B x B	Q x B ch
7	Castles	Castles	28	Kt—K 4	Q—Q 4
8	P—B 4	B—Q 2	29	Kt—B 3	Q x K P
9	P—K R 3	Kt—Kt sq	30	Q—K 3	P—Kt 3
10	P—B 5	P—K 3	31	K Kt-Kt 5	Q x KKtP(c)
11	P x Kt P	B P x P	32	K Kt-B 3	Kt—K 4
12	R x R ch	K x R	33	Kt—K 2	Kt—B 6
13	B—K 3	Q—Kt 3	34	Q Kt-B 3	P—K R 3
14	Q—Q 2	K—Kt sq	35	Kt-Q 5 ch	K Q 2
15	R-K B sq	Kt—B 3	36	Q Kt—B 4	Q—Kt 8 ch
16	B—R 6	R—K B sq	37	K—Kt 2	Kt—Kt 4
17	Q—B 4	B x B	38	Kt—B 3	Q—B 7 ch
18	Q x B	P—B 5 ch	39	K—R sq	Q—B 4
19	K—R sq	P x P	40	Q—Q 4 ch	K—B sq
20	P x P	Kt—K 4	41	P—K R 4.	
21	P—Q 4	Kt—B 2			

At this stage the game was adjourned. Herr Mieses afterward resigned, for he saw that 41.., P—K 4 was fatal.

Notes.

(a) This is a bad move. The German thought he had something great; but overlooked Black's 25th move, which demonstrates the faultiness of White's play.

(b) Now he is safe with the exchange ahead. After this White has a most difficult game to defend.

(c) If 31.., Q x Kt; 32 Q—R 3 ch, K—K sq; 33 Kt—B 6 ch, K—Q sq; 34 Q x R ch, and wins the Kt also.

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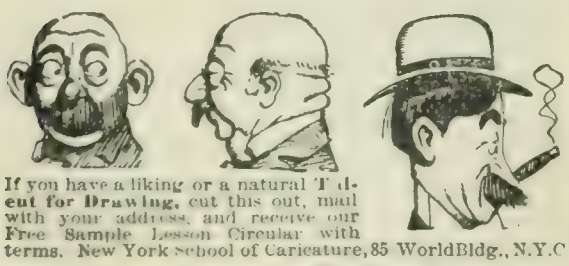

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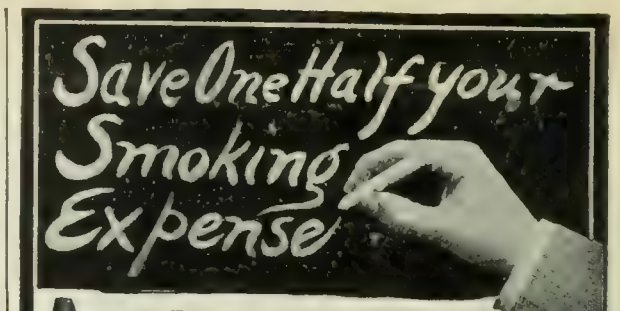

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE MESSAGE IS RECEIVED.

NO new issue seems to be found by the press in the President's message, and some of the old ones are conspicuous by their absence. The tariff, the currency, and ship subsidies are dismissed by the President with a few phrases that are taken to mean that nothing should be done in these directions, while reciprocity, which has cut such an important figure in the messages of recent years, does not appear at all. The topics that the President seems to consider most important are three—corporations, corruption, and Colombia. His treatment of the corporations is indorsed by his own party press, and is criticized, chiefly along tariff lines, by the opposition; his treatment of corruption is universally indorsed, but criticized by the opposition for not going far enough; and his treatment of Colombia is pretty sharply criticized by a number of independent and Democratic papers, altho it is accepted by a majority of the press at large.

The salient features of the message may be given as follows:

The President congratulates the country "on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations," and says that the new Department of Commerce and Labor "is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exact and authentic information which will aid the executive in enforcing existing laws and which will enable the Congress to enact additional legislation, if any should be found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminished opportunities for the many." "Every man," the President adds, "must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law, and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it."

In view of the decreasing Treasury surplus, and its possible disappearance, Congress is urged "to exercise care and economy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income." Any "reconstruction of our entire monetary system" is also discouraged.

"A majority of our people" are thought to "desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping," and the President recommends that a commission be created to look into the matter and report to the next session of Congress.

Some of the evils of our immigration service and the distribution of immigrants are referred to, and the attention of Congress is called to the "shameless and flagrant" naturalization frauds "throughout the country."

The land frauds and postal frauds are also brought to the notice of Congress, and Congress is asked to enlarge the availability of the $500,000 appropriated for the enforcement of the trust and commerce laws so that it can be used in the land, naturalization, and postal fraud cases. International treaties for the extradition of bribers are recommended.

The outcome of the Alaskan boundary settlement is referred to as being "satisfactory in every way"; the reference of the Venezuelan difficulties to The Hague court is commended; treaties rendering private property at sea neutral in war are urged, and the new treaty with China is reviewed with much satisfaction.

The rapid extension of free rural delivery is referred to. "More routes have been installed since the first of July last than in any like period in the department's history," says the President, and he adds that "no governmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts."

Legislation is recommended for Alaska and Hawaii, and it is urged that "the Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements."

Irrigation, forest preservation, and the condition of the public lands are reviewed at length; the enactment of remedial legislation to check the ravages of the cotton-boll weevil is urged, and Indian legislation is recommended.

An "abnormal growth" of the merit system is noticed, the number of appointments during the year ending June 30 last (25,566) being practically double the number of the year previous. "A revision of the civil-service rules took effect on April 15 last which has greatly improved their operation," and "a very gratifying spirit of friendly cooperation exists in all the departments of the Government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil-service act."

The President believes that the system of promotions and rewards in the army should be revised. He says: "The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand, a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter."

"The steady progress in building up the American navy" is commended, and "a naval general staff" is suggested.

More than a quarter of the message is devoted to the Panama Canal. The President reviews at length our relations with Colombia, and says:

"The above recital of facts establishes beyond question:

"First.—That the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846.

"Second.—That when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital for the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States the Colombian Government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even tho to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction.

"Third.—That throughout this period revolutions, riots, and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, and some of them lasting for months, and even for years, while the central Government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels.

"Fourth.—That these disturbances, instead of showing any sign

of abating, have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the immediate past.

"Fifth.—That the control of Colombia over the isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States.

"In other words, the Government of Colombia, tho wholly unable to maintain order on the isthmus, has nevertheless declined

COLUMBIA—"Sam, don't you think we were happier in the old home?"
—Bushnell in the Nashville *News*.

to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on and the construction of a canal across the isthmus.

"Under such circumstances the Government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of November 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal can not be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, tho they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal can not be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than our own, therefore it must be built by the United States."

The President submits the new canal treaty with Panama for ratification.

Corporations.

The President's remarks on the work of the new Department of Commerce and Labor are heartily applauded by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), which says that "Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican, but he has here declared a great Democratic principle, and we have never seen it stated more clearly and concisely. It is well for representatives of corporations and representatives of labor-unions and all sorts and conditions of men to keep the President's saying always in mind, and make it their rule of conduct." "Not the slightest disposition to take the back track or to propitiate in any manner or in any degree the wrath of the Morganeers" is discovered by the Detroit *News* (Ind.), and it considers the President's words "an announcement that he will not 'make his peace with Wall Street' at any cost of principles hitherto advocated, or sacrifice of policies adopted." The President does not lack indorsement, however, from Wall Street itself. "We admire the courage and the strength of the President in dealing with this problem," declares *The Wall Street Journal*, "and we believe that his platform of publicity, anti-graft, and enforcement of the law is invincible. That the people will reject it is inconceivable." *The Wall Street Summary* notes with relief the fact that no new aggression upon the corporations is proposed. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) entertains no fear that the new department will be "used to the injury of any legitimate interest"; and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) believes similarly that an examination of the President's acts and utterances "will show that he advocates nothing that any honest corporation need fear. The financial thimble-riggers, the venders of inflated securities, the wreckers of investors' property—these may and should fear the determination of President Roosevelt, for in his opposition to crimes of 'cunning' he represents the whole American people."

On the other side the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that as yet the new department "has accomplished nothing that has been expected of it, even in securing publicity, and it would be wiser to wait for practical results before assuming that its creation has solved the problem of dealing with combinations of capital." "The repetition of moral platitudes," adds the same paper, "is not very effective for the correction of practical wrongs." The President's unexpected conservatism on the trust question will not "strengthen him in the opinion of those who represent the great corporate interests, who have made up their minds that the President is an unsafe man," argues the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), while to the great mass of the people his utterances "are not specially reassuring, because they are lacking in dignity and strength." And while his publicity scheme "will be of great benefit to capitalists who contemplate investing in stocks," reasons the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.), the Democratic plan of curbing the trusts by the tariff "would safeguard the interests of the people." The superiority of the tariff remedy is also felt by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the New York *Times*, and many other Democratic journals. "An open and candid examination of the schedules of the Dingley tariff by the Ways and Means Committee," says *The Times*, "would in two hours disclose more ways of increasing our export trade than would be brought to light in forty years' poring over the reports prepared by the Bureau of Corporations."

Corruption.

The denunciation of the land frauds, naturalization frauds, and postal frauds, and the review of the growth of the merit system elicit praise from even so exacting a critic as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which adds that "we know that the man who here speaks in vigorous denunciation of such crimes is proving fearless in action for their prosecution." And the New York *Evening Post*

A FLORAL FLOGGING.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

(Ind.) rejoices that Mr. Roosevelt "has repaired a great deal of the insidious undermining of the civil-service law permitted by President McKinley." "What he has done in the postal frauds," continues *The Post*, "is only an earnest, we believe, of what he stands ready to do with corruption in any government department where it may be uncovered."

The Columbia *State* (Dem.), however, wonders why the President, after speaking of the Democratic corruption in St. Louis, said nothing about the Republican corruption in Rhode Island and

Delaware; and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that while he was speaking of civil-service reform he might have spoken "of his civil-service record in turning Miss Todd out of office because Addicks did not like her." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) adds to this list the presence of Perry Heath on the Republican national committee, and remarks: "Eloquent palaver over political morality is very cheap in presence of these facts."

Colombia.

The defense of our treatment of Colombia and Panama which the President makes is "unanswerable," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and "the course which he has taken is right." And it adds: "He has acted in line with the traditions of our diplomacy, with the desires of our people, with the needs of commerce, and with the interests and the sentiment of all civilized nations. The Senate should confirm the treaty without unnecessary delay. There should be no party division on that question. If party lines are drawn on the matter by the Democracy, that party will make a mistake of the first magnitude—in other words, an irreparable, unpatriotic, and an idiotic mistake." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) refers to the President's list of 53 disturbances on the isthmus in the last 57 years and says that "the whole world is likely to agree that a summary ending of such conditions was justified and necessary." The main fact, as seen by the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), is that "the President has actually accomplished more toward getting digging operations started than any of his predecessors." Our interference was really in the interest of peace, not temporary, but permanent, argues the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), for "any delay, even of a month, would have caused the isthmus to be bathed in blood, for the people of Panama were prepared for the most determined resistance in their history, and Colombia would not have allowed them to depart permanently till every effort to force them back had been exhausted. Time is certain to vindicate the action of the American Government, and that very speedily. Indeed, the civilized world has done so, with slight exceptions, already."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), however, declares that the President's argument "is the argument that the strong always uses with the weak"; and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "the sentiments he avows and the principles he lays down are flagrantly at war with a great, and, until this time, a growing body of sound national traditions." "We shall some day feel thoroughly ashamed of this infantile and bumptious exploit," believes *The Advocate of Peace* (Boston); and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) observes that "it is seldom that the brutal doctrine that the might of the strongest makes right against the weak has been asserted with more cold-blooded cynicism than in this message of one of the doctors of political ethics, with trite maxims of the sacredness of public obligations almost constantly on his lips." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks it "puerile" to reason "that theft of the isthmus was just retribution for Colombia's inability to violate its own constitution," while the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) thinks the truth of the matter is well put by one of its correspondents, who says that "most of us wanted Panama, but we were too honest to steal it." "No President before this time—it might be said, the head of no modern nation—has committed his country, at a stroke, to so irresponsible a policy as this virtual state of war with Colombia. . . . It goes to the root of the whole theory of free government," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.). The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) notes that in all the President's catalogue of isthmian disturbances he can find only six times in the 57 years when the United States had to land marines, and asks: "Does six times condemn Colombia irrevocably? Does six times justify the dismemberment of her territory by our military aid in defiance of treaties?" "Granted that it was no part of our duty to protect Colombia against domestic violence and insurrection," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), "was it not distinctly our duty to stand aside and allow her to assert her authority and reduce the insurgents to submission?"

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) objects to the President's declaration that "the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the republic of Panama," and says: "To guarantee the independence of Panama is to formally assume a protectorate over the republic, and such a step should not be taken until all the probable consequences are clearly understood." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) notes that the President "fails to give or even to suggest any reason why the United States should pay to a junta or to anybody else in Panama the great sum of $10,000,000 in addition to a yearly rental of $250,000 and all the other benefits conferred."

JOHN TURNER, ANARCHIST.

THE foundations of our Government are in danger. So much is admitted, or rather claimed, by both sides in the controversy over the deportation of an inoffensive-looking Englishman who is imprisoned in a steel cage on Ellis Island, in New York bay. To let him stay, we are told by one side, will be to open the door to every anarchist who would overthrow our republic; to turn him out, we are told by the other side, will be, as Ernest Crosby declared at a meeting in Cooper Union, to make the statue of Liberty "a brazen lie," for which we should substitute "an ogre of iron with a club, to cast upon immigrants coming up the bay the shadows of despotism darkening the world."

JOHN TURNER,
Who may be sent back to England under the new anarchist deportation act.

John Turner, the central figure in this controversy, who is at present living in a six-by-nine cage intended for immigrants who are violently insane, is a "philosophic anarchist." On October 23, while addressing a meeting in New York city on the subject of labor-unions and strikes, a squad of twenty or more policemen and "a crowd of secret-service men," all "fully armed," interrupted the meeting, captured the anarchist, and discovered, upon search, that he carried a small penknife. A patrol wagon and a government launch haled him swiftly to Ellis Island. There he is to remain until the courts pass upon the law under whose provisions it is proposed to deport him. This law, enacted on March 3 last, prescribes, in section 38, that no person shall be permitted to enter the United States "who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character."

Turner falls under the description in the first two clauses. His friends are carrying the case to the Supreme Court on the contention that the law is unconstitutional; but an adverse decision seems to be expected, as the guaranties of the Constitution apply only to citizens, and not to aliens seeking admission to the country.

This expectation, however, does not prevent some pretty severe criticism and denunciation of the law and its application. Edward M. Shepard calls it "un-American, high-handed, tyrannical, and stupid"; and the New York *Independent* thinks it is "indefensible." The New York *Evening Post* says that it "savors of the Middle Ages, of the days of religious intolerance and persecution, and is a blot upon the country's good name," and adds:

"The moment we permit magistrates or commissioners to begin reading crimes in what a man thinks, as distinct from what he

says or does, that moment we imperil a government of ordered liberty. Let the authorities be as severe as possible with every crime, or incitement thereto; but let them beware of taking their own guesses as to 'belief' as proof of crime. No man is safe if the police may arrest for secret thoughts."

Freedom (Anarchist, London), Mr. Turner's paper, says:

"The arrest of our comrade, John Turner, in New York, places the final stigma of infamous tyranny on the so-called republic of the United States, and puts this form of government before the world in its true light. If the people would only understand that all modern states are ruled by the big financiers, and that presidents, kaisers, and czars are only the figureheads, something would be gained. Such an honest and courageous opponent of capitalism as John Turner is not a welcome guest in a country that is swindled night and day by Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, and Morgans. Nevertheless their attack on Turner will recoil on themselves, for his long and arduous efforts in the cause of labor have made him friends wherever a trade-union exists. The more they inquire into his career the more he will be respected and they detested."

The Pilgrim (Battle Creek), edited by Willis J. Abbot, manager of the Democratic press bureau in the 1900 campaign, says:

"More than a hundred years ago the Federalist party was thrust out of power in the United States because of its enactment of the so-called alien and sedition laws which interfered with the right of free speech. To-day we are getting rapidly back to the policy then repudiated. Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has a bill which he proposed to introduce to the present Congress nominally intended to punish one who counsels or abets assassination, or 'teaches the principles of anarchism.' Practically, however, in connection with the anti-anarchist law it makes a few government officials the absolute judges of the limits of free speech and of political agitation. The whole legislation is obviously un-American and in conflict with the Constitutional provision, which declares that there shall be no abridgment of the right of free speech. Judge Lacombe, of New York, before whom the Turner case was brought, declares that this provision related only to the speech of our own citizens uttered in this country. Even this is too liberal a construction of the Constitution for some of the reactionaries who are continually attacking this right, but it is absurd nevertheless. If our Government is constitutionally prohibited from restricting the right of people in the United States to the expression of their views, how much the more impossible is it that we should legislate concerning what people shall say in other countries! Yet that is what the law under which Turner suffers professes to do."

On the other side the Brooklyn *Citizen* remarks that "we have now so varied an assortment of cranks of our own breeding that it can hardly be necessary for the diversification of the intellectual life of our people to import new specimens." "To defend such a man on the ground that he is a harmless philanthropist is to make good government a mockery and to degrade the right of free speech to the level of treason," says the Baltimore *American;* and the New York *Times* observes:

"It is senseless to pretend that Turner is harmless because he is philosophic, because he is not an assassin, but merely a believer in what Mr. Crosby calls the 'beautiful theory' of anarchy. When he preaches the 'beautiful theory,' there are pretty sure to be in his audience persons who are no empty theorists. He implants in seething brains ideas which experience teaches us are likely to ripen into hideous crimes. Czolgosz was an attendant upon anarchistic meetings."

The New York *Tribune* says similarly:

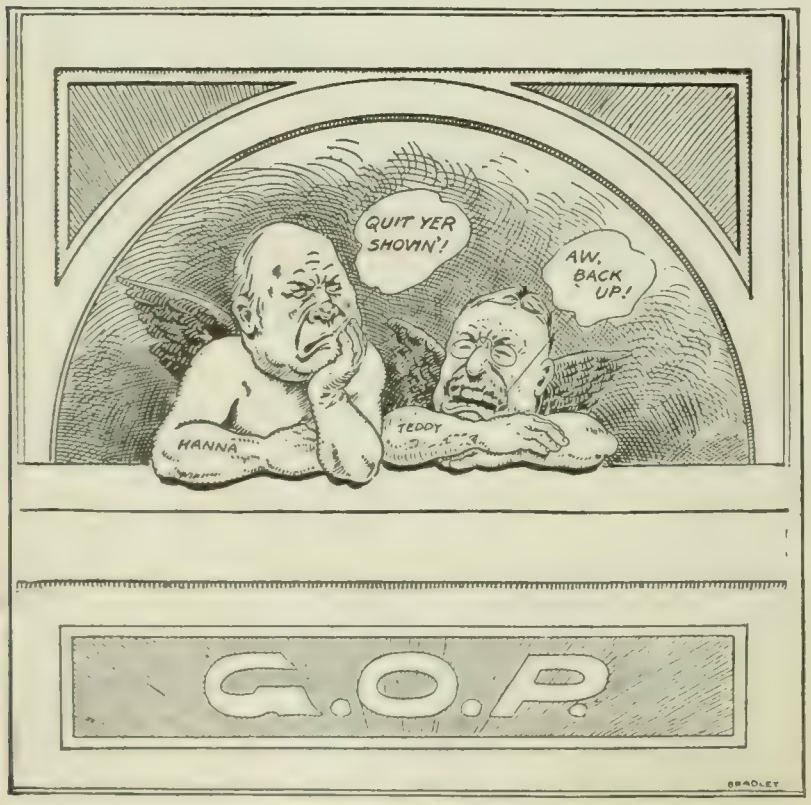
"Mr. Turner, tho he comes here not to advocate the overthrow of government, does come here to organize societies and address half-educated people who may easily be infected by his philosophical ideas of anarchy and translate them into forcible action. Militant anarchy has back of it and inspiring it philosophical anarchy. It is difficult to frame laws to reach the latter; but when laws do happen to reach it, we hardly expect to hear sane men complain that it is an outrage to enforce the law to its letter because the particular anarchist does not distribute bombs, but only theories which inspire others more uncompromising or more rugged than himself to make and throw them."

An anarchist writer in *Free Society* (Anarchist, Chicago) makes this interesting query:

"An anarchist, as I understand, is one who opposes government and its laws, maintaining that government is violence and law a mere farce. If I am right—and I challenge any one to prove the contrary—then I ask, on what ground do anarchists take up a legal fight against the anti-anarchist law?"

The editor of *Liberty* (Anarchist, New York) says:

"In my view the only hope of overturning the law lies in the argument that it is in conflict with the *spirit* of the Constitution, for I consider it almost certain that the higher court will decide, as did the lower court, that it does not conflict with the *letter*. As it could not in any case be in the power of Congress to pass effective laws limiting the freedom of speech of persons not residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is hardly to be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to forbid such legislation, of the possibility of which they never could have dreamed. But, on the other hand, it is still less to be supposed



EVEN HERE!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE TUG OF WAR.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

REPUBLICAN AMITY CARICATURED.

that, in framing a constitution for a land whose earliest settlers came here from foreign shores in search of freedom to speak, they intended to make it possible to prevent others from following this example. Turner's lawyers should build their case on this contention."

A CHRISTMAS TRAVESTY.

MISS FLORENCE KELLEY, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and at one time state inspector of factories for Illinois, has contributed an interesting article to *Charities* (December 5), in which she declares that the business rush of the Christmas season is robbing the lives of many child-workers of the significant Christmas cheer and good-will. "For thousands of men, women, and children," she says, "the holiday season has come to mean chiefly weariness, due to excessive work, followed often by illness, and still oftener by an enforced holiday without pay, a bitter inversion of the order of holiday cheer." The candy manufacturers, perfumers, and paper-box makers, who prepare for the Christmas trade long before Thanksgiving, all employ large numbers of children and young girls, for whom overtime work is injurious. Miss Kelley describes this situation as common in New York at this time of the year:

"Aside from the employees visible in the stores, there is another army of workers directly affected by the Christmas rush—the change-makers, bundle-wrappers, packers, drivers, and delivery boys. The work of the last-named four groups continues for many hours after the stores are closed; and the bitter hardships suffered by the delivery boys in the form of hunger, cold, sleeplessness, and consequent illness constitute year after year a tragedy of the Christmas season.

"Apart from the widely reported, carefully verified story of the lad who died on New Year's morning two years ago (from cold and exposure) in the wagon in which he had been working from seven o'clock one morning until two o'clock the next morning—delivering belated gifts in a northern suburb of New York and returning to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street too weary to try to go home—there are known every year to directors of boys' clubs and to the settlements, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the physicians who practise among the poor, many children for whom the cruel exposure attending their holiday work is followed by nervous prostration, or pneumonia, too often ending in tuberculosis."

The messenger-boy's life is even worse, for we are informed that "on no one does the burden of the Christmas cruelties descend more heavily than upon him." Miss Kelley says on this point:

"The irregular hours, the still more irregular meals, with the consequent recourse to coffee and cigarettes; the incessant temptation to overcharge; the frequent temptation to purloin money and valuables entrusted by strangers to boys at the critical age of the keenest love of adventure; the association with street boys of every quality; the enforced contact with disreputable people to whom thousands of messages are annually delivered by young boys—all these things have effectually convinced students of the child-labor problem that messenger service ranks among the boy-destroying trades.

"All the foregoing disadvantages attach to the night service with even greater force than to the work by day. After 7 P.M., the work of the messenger service should, from its very nature, be performed by adult men; never by minors; least of all by boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years. Yet it is these young lads who constitute the rank and file of the service at the present time; many of them only nominally fourteen years old, while really much younger.

"For all the messengers, the Christmas season is the hardest of the year. Work is brisker, inexperienced children are taken on. Bundles are larger and heavier, and correspondingly more wearisome to carry than at other times. Or, they may be smaller, more precious, and, therefore, more tempting than usual to purloin. Waiting at the doors of dwellings is trying in the cold of the Christmas days; servants are apt to be slow because of the excessive demands upon them; the contrasts between the comfort, perhaps the splendor, of the interiors seen by glimpses and the meager surroundings and celebration at home—all these things make the Christmas experience of the messenger boys bitter, rather than cheering.

"On the other hand, people in general are inclined to be more confiding than at other times; overcharging is easier; the fear of detection remoter than in the humdrum weeks. The downfall of inexperienced children in this service, as in the retail stores, is more common at Christmas than at other seasons."

But there is a way in which the public can relieve the situation. Miss Kelley suggests that persons requiring messengers should stipulate for a large boy, then the tiny messenger will gradually

"GO FETCH!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

disappear, as the baby used for begging purposes has already vanished. Thoughtlessness on the part of the shoppers brings this suffering.

Miss Kelley makes a plea for the rigid enforcement of the laws restricting the hours of labor for women and children. Much of this overtime work occurs in those manufacturing States in which it is permitted, but in New York, where the law restricts the hours of labor, so far as children are concerned, to nine hours, "a lax policy of prosecuting violators of the law" has encouraged more violations. In Massachusetts, too, a law limits to fifty-eight hours the legal working week of women and minors under eighteen years, but expressly provides that the law shall not be in force during December. In Illinois, however, the children are better protected, for the child-labor statute there is enforced by factory inspectors. The law prohibits the employment of any child under sixteen years longer than eight hours in one day, and after seven in the evening.

The Burden of Christmas Presents.—We Americans have almost completely lost the true significance and spirit of Christmas, is the seasonable remark of the Charleston *News and Courier*. Not that the day is becoming the less important and joyful, but because "we have set aside the religious aspect of the festival and made it a day so overburdened by social and secular occupations that we utter a sigh of relief when the season is over." *The News and Courier* continues:

"Not many years ago the giving of Christmas presents was confined to comparative trifles neither costly nor troublesome to get, and quite as expressive of affection and good-will as are the expensive gifts at present exchanged by friends. But by degrees the American tendency to extravagance and display showed itself more and more in what were once truly 'tokens of affection' until the custom became a burden and source of anxiety to every one who can not afford to buy their gifts without regard to expense. And so, long before the arrival of the day, the phrase most frequently heard in the home and in the shops is: 'What can I give?' The tone indicating a greater desire to be rid of a troublesome question than any wish to find something which would give the recipient pleasure. . . . . .

"The business—for it can be called by no more sentimental name—of Christmas presents has assumed such proportions that

it has become a tax and burden to many persons, instead of the pleasure it should be; and there is great need of a reform in the matter. The custom has become a mere conventionality in a great number of cases, and the little gifts that were considered all-sufficient in former days are looked upon as mean and trivial now. Even those whose incomes are very limited, and to whom every dollar is important, can not be left behind by their more prosperous acquaintances in the costliness of their gifts, and sometimes they are obliged to stint themselves in common necessaries to catch up with the extravagancies of Christmas."

INCREASE OF CRIME IN CHICAGO.

THE outbreak of robbery and lawlessness of late in Chicago has aroused the newspapers and people of that city to the great need for better protection of lives and property. Several mass-meetings have been held to urge better police protection, city officials have planned a vigilance committee as an aid to the police, and an anti-crime federation has been formed, and has been growing rapidly. Mayor Harrison and the police magistrates come in for severe criticism in the press, while the police force is regarded as inadequate.

The news columns of the Chicago papers are full of items about the criminal situation. In the month from September 27 to October 27 there were 394 burglaries and hold-ups and only 88 arrests. In the last six months seventeen police magistrates have had before them 226 persons charged with carrying concealed weapons. Of these 121 were discharged and on 105 only a slight fine was imposed. There are now more than 1,000 cases awaiting trial with only four trial judges in the criminal court to dispose of them. During the four days of December 6-9 inclusive fully 20 persons were held up and robbed, and in one instance a lawyer was shot while running away from his assailants. He died the next day. In the majority of cases the bandits have been young men, but in one case two young girls imitated the highwaymen by robbing two young women in the street. Saloons have been "held up" and patrons robbed. Other places of business have been visited and proprietors and patrons forced at the muzzle of a revolver to deliver up their money. One attempt was made to "hold up" a street-car, and two men were beaten into unconsciousness and then robbed.

Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police O'Neill attribute these criminal outbreaks to the wide publicity given to the operations of the car-barn bandits, and to the carrying of concealed weapons. They claim that efficiency of the department has been weakened because of the labor strikes, and that 700 policemen are now doing strike duty. A "flying squadron" of police has been organized to round up these highwaymen, besides all-around thugs and undesirable saloon loungers. The mayor has issued orders to the police to use every possible means to stop the carrying of concealed weapons. As a result, the police are now busy "running in" vagrants and criminals. At one time the "flying squadron" visited a number of lodging-houses and saloons and searched about 1,500 persons, but no concealed weapons were found.

"It is time a strong check was put on the habit of carrying pistols," says the Chicago *Journal*. It adds: "It is ridiculous to suppose that personal safety requires an ordinary person to go about armed. Even with the prevalence of highwaymen in the city, a revolver is of little use to its possessor, and its dangers are far greater than its benefits." The Chicago *Tribune* declares that "the inefficiency of the police is great, but the laxity of the police magistrates is even more serious. Even in the higher courts ridiculously small penalties are often imposed." *The News* of the same city says similarly:

"Not only are robberies increasing in number in Chicago, but the highwaymen are more bold and more desperate than formerly. There has been a marked and significant change in the character of these crimes during recent years. Formerly the footpad rarely resorted to violence save as a means of avoiding arrest. To day the robber's weapon is used to injure, maim, and kill. Having robbed, he is likely to beat his unresisting victim into insensibility. In short, he is a murderer as well as a robber. . . . . .

"If the people through their constituted authorities do not compel the enforcement of laws, do not demand prompt and efficient action from the lower courts, do not maintain the conditions which discourage crime, why expect the criminal classes to respect the law? The police force should be used to wipe out the saloon dives and other miserable rat-holes which are the hold-up man's headquarters and base of operations. The police courts should hold every man accused of a serious crime to the grand jury instead of sending him to the bridewell on an inadequate fine.

"The responsibility for many of the failures to enforce law and administer justice is not hard to place. It is the 'political pull' that protects the divekeeper, and it is the same villainous influence that hampers the administration of justice and secures light sentences and bridewell pardons. . . . Crime is but the natural result of tolerating abuses that breed crime."

ELIJAH DOWIE—"They say I'm broke."
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald*.

"AND IT CAME TO PASS, AFTER A WHILE, THAT THE BROOK DRIED UP."
—1 Kings xvii. 7. —Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

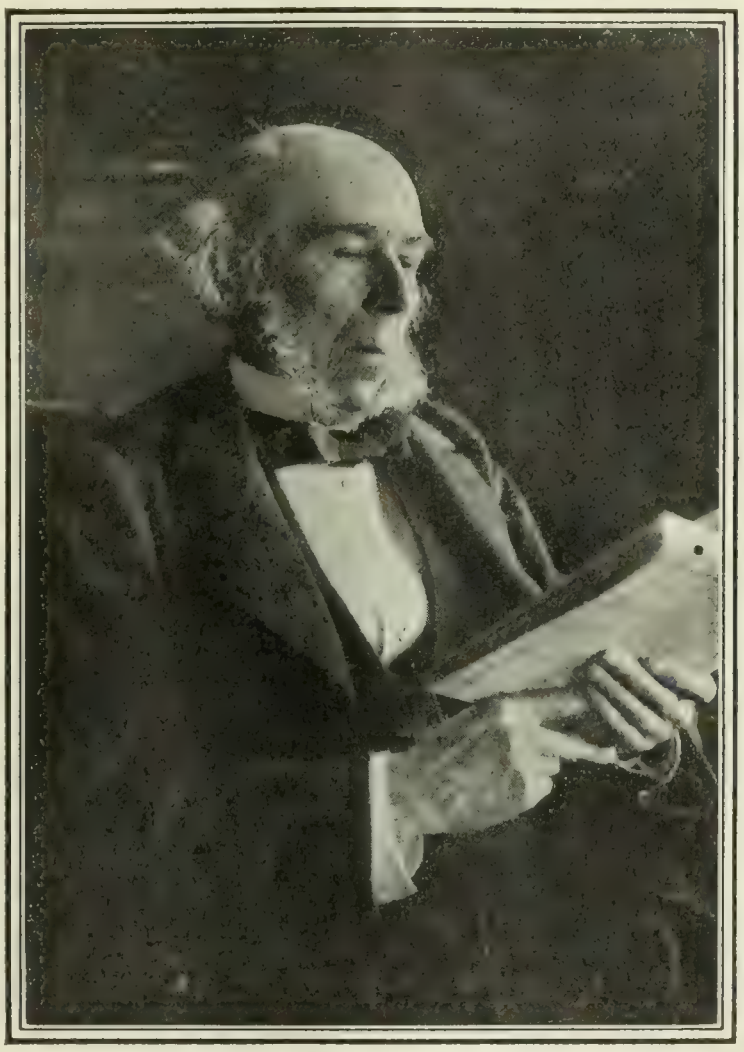
SOME DOWIE CARTOONERY.

(The Dowie receivers were discharged December 8.)

HERBERT SPENCER.

THE death of Herbert Spencer, in his eighty-fourth year, finds the knowledge of his philosophy so widely diffused that almost every daily newspaper can speak of his work with well-informed judgment; but it discloses the fact at the same time that scarcely any two agree upon the place he will ultimately take in the history of thought. No one, however, disputes that he was one of the mighty four who "made over the map of the intellectual world as completely as the discoveries of Columbus did that of the earth," as the Brooklyn *Eagle* expresses it. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"He was not the least—perhaps he was the greatest—of that famous Victorian quartet that did more than any other four men of their era to revolutionize the world's thinking with respect to some of its greatest interests. With Darwin, Tyndall, and Huxley, he helped to break down the old conservatism and conceptions of the meaning of life and destiny, establish new standards and give new interpretations to old phenomena which have been and still are working their way into general acceptance by their inherent strength and vitality. They have changed the world's ideas and the world's attitude toward theology, physical and social science, and the origin and end of man."



HERBERT SPENCER,

Who died at his home in Brighton, England, on Tuesday of last week.

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes in the New York *Sun*:

"He had more readers in America than in Great Britain, and his works were translated into almost all the European languages. No one ever was more thoroughly dedicated to the pursuit of truth. For some years he was not only dedicated, but self-sacrificed to it. The scantiness of Milton's payment for 'Paradise Lost' is a byword. Herbert Spencer's early works required for their publication the aid of friends, and it is strange to compare his wages with those of the writers of second-rate novels.

"Spencer is entitled to rank among discoverers, for he treated the mental development of men on the principle of evolution some years before the appearance of the 'Origin of Species.' As a moral philosopher, he dealt with the moral and social nature of men by a method derived from his study of biological science. If the results of that method leave something to be desired when it is applied to the spiritual and esthetic elements of humanity, it was in itself sound as well as an antidote to chimeras and fallacies.

"In the conflict between Spencer and Carlyle, Carlyle is logically annihilated; yet we find that something perhaps not logical or biological is left. Spencer was a thoroughgoing free-thinker. He came at a time when the old traditions and sanctions had been destroyed or undermined by science and criticism while nothing had yet come to take their place. But he was not destructive. On the contrary, he was a builder of morality and society on a biological foundation, and his work, if it is not destined to be final, will certainly be lasting. Nor was he an enemy of religion; his feeling toward the power which manifests itself in the universe was essentially different from that which is excited by mere power and identical with that which forms the groundwork of religion. Still more did he deserve the epithet of religious in its comprehensive sense by his entire dedication of himself to the higher life and the disinterested pursuit of truth. *Sint animæ nostræ cum illo.*"

Prof. William James says in the New York *Evening Post:*

"In the death of Mr. Herbert Spencer, England has to deplore the loss of one of the two or three most influential thinkers whom she has given to our generation. Influences can be measured in either of two ways—by their wide and immediate or by their deep and remote effects. For wide and immediate influence Spencer must come before even Darwin. Darwin's influence was primarily over technical circles, and the students whom he directly touched perhaps owed as much to his methods and theoretic temper as to his results. On the 'public' his influence has been remote. Of twenty educated men who think they know all 'about' Darwinism, hardly one has read of it in the original. Spencer's influence, contrariwise, is not only wide, but *direct*. Thousands of readers who are not technical students know him in the original; and to such readers he has given (what they care about far more than either method or theoretic temper) a simple, sublime, and novel system of the world, in which things fall into easy perspective relations, whose explanatory formula applies to every conceivable phenomenon, and whose practical outcome is the somewhat vague optimism which is so important a tendency in modern life. In this enormous popular success of Spencer's works the incomparable superiority of constructive and critical methods is shown. Half the battle is won already by the man who has a positive system to propound. *He* need not waste time in clearing away old views; his view simply makes others obsolete by the fact that it is there. And in awarding 'points' to the various candidates for immortality in the 'Pantheon of Philosophy,' few are entitled to a higher mark than Mr. Spencer on this score of positive and systematic form. Whatever greatness this quality imports—and surely it is as rare and great as any—belongs to Mr. Spencer in the fullest measure. Who, since he wrote, is not vividly able to conceive of the world as a thing evolved from a primitive fire mist, by progressive integrations and differentiations, and increasing in heterogeneity and coherence of texture and organization? Who can fail to think of life, both bodily and mental, as a set of ever-changing ways of meeting the 'environment'? Who has not suddenly at some time grown grave at the thought that the parents' sinful or virtuous habits are inherited by the children, and destined to accumulate from generation to generation while the race endures?

"When one tries, however, to give a nearer account of Herbert Spencer's genius, and a more exact appraisal of his importance in the history of thought, one finds the task a hard one, so unique and idiosyncratic was the temperament of the man; and, with all the breadth of ground which his work covered, so narrow and angular was the outline which he personally showed. A pen like Carlyle's might convey a living impression of all the pluses and minuses which Mr. Spencer's character embodied; but a writer like the present critic must surely fail. Carlyle himself, indeed, had he ever tried the task, would have failed. With his so different temperament, the littleness of the personage would have tempted his descriptive powers exclusively, and the elements of greatness would have got scant justice from his pen. As a rule, all people in whom a genius like Carlyle's raises a responsive thrill find something strangely exasperating in the atmosphere of Spencer's mind. It seems to them so fatally lacking in geniality, humor, picturesqueness, and poetry, and so explicit, so mechanical, so flat in the panorama which it gives of life. 'The 'Arry of Philosophy' is a name which we have seen applied to Spencer by one critic of this sort. Another has likened him to a kind of philosophic sawmill, delivering, year in and out, with unvarying rectilinear precision, paragraph after paragraph, chapter after chapter, and book after book, as similar one to another, as if they were so

many wooden planks. Another still says that 'his contact is enough to take the flavor out of every truth.'

"How inexhaustible are the varieties of human character! Every reader of Spencer can recognize the quality in him which provokes reactions such as these. Yet the fact remains that long before any of his contemporaries had seized its universal import, he grasped a great, light-giving truth—the truth of evolution; grasped it so that it became bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, and with a pertinacity of which the history of successful thought gives few examples, had applied it to the whole of life, down to the minutest details of the most various sciences. And how, one may well ask, is profundity and the genuine 'spirit of prophecy' ever to be shown in a man, if not by fruits like these? Moreover, altho Spencer's intellect is essentially of the deductive and *a priori* order, starting from universal abstract principles and thence proceeding down to facts, what strikes one more than anything else in his writings is the enormous number of facts from every conceivable quarter which he brings to his support, and the unceasing study of minutest particulars which he is able to keep up. No 'Baconian' philosopher, denying himself the use of *a priori* principles, has ever filled his pages with half as many facts as this strange species of *a priorist* can show. This unflagging and profuse command of facts is what gives such peculiar weightiness to Mr. Spencer's manner of presenting even the smallest topics. . . .

"A man like Spencer can afford to be judged, not by his infallibility in details, but by the bravery of his attempt. He sought to see truth as a whole. He brought us back to the old ideal of philosophy, which, since Locke's time, had well-nigh taken flight, the ideal—namely, of a 'completely unified knowledge,' into which the physical and mental worlds should enter on equal terms. This was the original Greek ideal of philosophy, to which men surely must return. Spencer has been likened to Aristotle. But he presents far more analogies to Descartes, whose mechanical theory of evolution swept over his age as Spencer's sweeps over ours. And altho Spencer can show no such triumphs of detail as Descartes's discoveries of analytical geometry, of dioptrics, of reflex action, and of perception by the eye, his moral character inspires an infinitely greater sympathy than that of the earlier philosopher. Descartes's life was absolutely egotistic, and he was basely servile to the powers that be. Mr. Spencer's faculties were all devoted to the service of mankind, and few men can have lived whose personal conduct unremittingly trod so close upon the heels of their ideal."

ASPECTS OF THE COTTON BOOM.

"LET Professor Langley make his ship of cotton," suggests the Boston *Transcript*, "if he really wants it to go up." The spectacular rise of cotton to 12½ cents a pound, with the prediction by experts that it will continue to hold a high, perhaps a higher, figure, has produced a situation that is fixing the attention of the commercial world. In the cotton States the high price is bringing an era of prosperity; in the mill districts it is bringing a time of want. "It is estimated that the planters of the South will receive $200,000,000 more for their cotton crop this year than last year," says the Atlanta *Constitution*. "There is no other part of the country which is so prosperous, or in which the business outlook rests upon a more substantial foundation," declares the New York *Sun*; and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* rejoices that, as a result, "lands will appreciate, school terms will be longer, the population will be better housed and fed, economic problems will be less baffling, the churches will lean upon stronger arms." From the mill districts, however, comes a different story. "It means a terrible calamity for Lancashire," says a British despatch. "I believe the condition confronting us to-day is the worst in twenty-five years," says one manufacturer; and Mr. Sully, the "bull" leader, predicts that "there will be a shortage this season sufficient to keep closed a considerable percentage of the mills of the world." Says the Boston *Transcript*, which is published in the center of the New England cotton-mill region:

"Distress to a greater or less extent in the mill-centers seems unavoidable. *The Transcript's* recent news reports on this subject have shown the impossibility of cotton-mills running at a profit, owing to the disparity between the current prices of raw material and finished product. The recent quite general reduction in wages failed to put them on a level basis even with 11½-cent cotton. With cotton at a higher price, which seems assured, the situation is aggravated. Northern mills generally have much less than a season's supply of cotton in stock. Many are supplied for only six to eight weeks or less. Exporters have been the principal buyers of cotton since the season opened, and the bulk of the cotton so far marketed has gone abroad. The failure of their statistical prophets last season and the months of wretchedness in the Lancashire district which followed the consequent shutdown of the mills taught the English spinner a lesson, and he has stocked up so far as possible with raw material at below 11½ cents a pound. He ought to be in much better shape at present than his American compeer, who must continue his recent hand-to-mouth policy."

But the South, in the midst of its prosperity, is threatened by the boll weevil. The Texas cotton crop was ravaged by this pest this year; Louisiana fears that its turn will come next year. Boll-weevil conventions have been held in Texas and Louisiana, and the Louisiana legislature has been called in special session to devise means to fight it. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that the legislature "will establish a quarantine against cotton-seed and any other farm produce likely to bring the boll weevil into Louisiana, and it will create a boll-weevil commission, endowed with full and plenary power, which commission is authorized to destroy any crop infested with insects that may be destructive or dangerous." President Roosevelt favors the appropriation by Congress of $500,000 to fight the pest. *The Times-Democrat* says on this point:

"The boll-weevil question is a national and not a local one, and the North is, as a matter of fact, suffering more from it to-day than the South. The advance in the price of cotton will make the present crop, small as it is, the most profitable ever grown. On the other hand, the New England mills are suffering because they have to pay more for cotton than usual. Several of them have had to shut down, and the reduction in wages already made affects many thousands of working men. The boll weevil has so far hurt the North most; and it is not to be wondered at that New England should be willing—and, indeed, anxious—to have Congress crush out the destructive pest that is causing it so much trouble and expense."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CHINESE officials think that Great Britain is after Tibet. Some people are so suspicious.—*The Chicago News.*

THE country is threatened with more benevolence, judging from the advance in the price of petroleum.—*The Baltimore American.*

JUDGING from the methods by which Zion City was financed, Dr. Dowie is not only Elijah II., but he is Charlie Schwab II.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

"I CAN see no reason why I should resign," says Perry Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee. Mr. Heath should consult an oculist.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet, says there is no more real acting. Mr. Yeats should see some of the members of Congress making their speeches in favor of economy and retrenchment.—*The Washington Post.*

"MANY a man would give a great deal for your opportunities," said the earnestly ambitious man. "Of course," answered Senator Sorghum. "I had to give a greal deal for 'em myself."—*The Washington Star.*

APROPOS of the Florida ship-canal scheme, the Richmond *News-Leader* wants to know "if Florida should take it into her head to secede in order to secure its consummation, who, in the light of recent events, could challenge her right?"—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

A WISE newspaper says we should be thankful that we are moderns and heirs of all the wisdom of the ages. Perhaps we should be if we did not know that the average American imagines Plato to be a new kind of silver polish, and Sappho an attachment to a piano.—*The Washington Times.*

THE strongest candidate the Democratic party can nominate for the Presidency is William Randolph Hearst, publisher of the New York *Journal*, Chicago *American*, and San Francisco *Examiner*. Mr. Hearst is the authority for this statement. He confesses he is a man of unimpeachable youth, unblemished energy, violent liberality, and that his friendship for the people can only be expressed in wood type and red ink.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A RUSSIAN DRAMA OF MODERN DEGENERATION.

ONE of the most original and gifted of the Russian novelist-playwrights, I. N. Potapenko, has written a play, "Atonement," which is compared by the critics with the works of Hauptmann, Hervieu, Brieux, and other dramatists of European fame, and which is declared to be sincere, powerful, realistic, and stirring, if highly morbid and "unpleasant." "If modern life and society," says the critic of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, "produce such types, such groups of unbalanced, degenerate, morally diseased people, the stage can not ignore them." When a pathological phenomenon becomes so familiar that it is normal in its abnormality, literature must study it and portray it as an aspect of nature which it must body forth. The critic of the *Novoye Vremya* says that the drama is "hot from the soul," and expresses something the playwright has seen, lived, and suffered. The characters are "alive," flesh and blood, and almost any man who has opportunities of observing his fellows must know of such persons and types.

The play is a study of two families, or two groups rather: one a healthy, the other a psycopathic, neurasthenic one, with a link between them which creates a situation that inevitably produces tragic results. The "fate" of the antique tragedy has its counterpart in the legal, social, and moral "circumstances" of the time or in the logic of character, explains one of the reviewers in justifying the final catastrophe.

An outline of the plot may be briefly given as follows:

Valejnikoff, a young man of scientific interests, had married into a family of degenerates. One member of this family is an alcoholic and cynic, another is a mean, decadent pseudo-artist, a victim of the morphin habit. A third, the wife of Valejnikoff, is a dissolute and utterly unscrupulous woman. After several years of wretched married life, Valejnikoff had parted with his wife and had fallen in love with a sane, attractive, noble woman in full sympathy with his ideas and aims in life. The relation into which he entered with his true helpmeet was, however, legally improper, and it led to systematic persecution and blackmail on the part of his wife and her family. The life of the young professor and his companion was being poisoned and made miserable by the sordid and malicious intrigues of the Sandaloffs—the family to which his marriage had bound him.

His boy, the fruit of his first union, is unfortunately of the Sandaloff type through hereditary influences. He is lazy, vicious, spiteful, and corrupt. At the age of thirteen he secretly drinks to intoxication. His mother bribes him to act the part of spy in his father's house, and he contributes to making the situation almost unbearable.

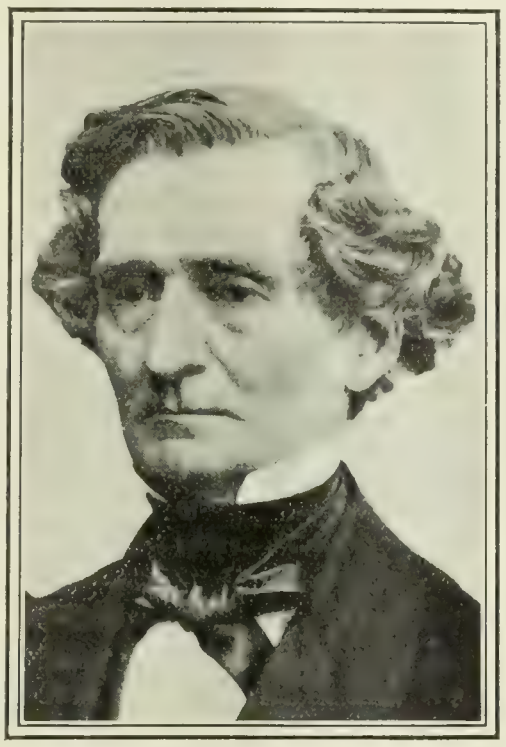
One member of the Sandaloff family, however, Marianna, a younger and unmarried daughter, has escaped the taint in its worst aspect. She is a nervous, enthusiastic, and flighty creature, at war with her wicked and egotistical family, eager for devotion, self-sacrifice, and even martyrdom for the sake of her ideal of goodness and virtue. She happens, too, to love her sister's husband, and in her ardent desire to "atone" for the sins and wrongs committed by her mother, sister, brother, and nephew, she repeatedly offers all her inheritance to Valejnikoff, who, naturally, declines this generous proffer.

Things go from bad to worse, and finally Valejnikoff's wife returns to his home and announces her intention to assert her legal rights and drive out the woman who had supplanted her. Marianna, in her exaltation and anger, threatens to shoot her sister, but her courage fails her. The revolver falls from her hand, and in a scene of great confusion and excitement Valejnikoff himself shoots and kills his wife.

Then comes Marianna's opportunity, the hour of her atonement. She assumes the guilt of Valejnikoff, and declares that she is the murderer of her sister. Her assertions are, however, received with considerable skepticism, and the strain and frantic effort to impose her sacrifice prove too great a tax upon her nervous system, and she falls as the curtain is lowered on the final act.

Whether she dies, it appears the dramatist does not make quite clear. One critic believes that she is intended to live and redeem the degenerate family by her suffering. The *Novoye Vremya*, however, points out that were Marianna to live, another and more terrible drama would inevitably grow out of the situation. There would be a trial, the condemnation of an innocent woman, a sentence to Siberian exile. And what would Valejnikoff do? Could he permit the sacrifice? If not, where would be the atonement? Marianna's death, on the other hand, would constitute an atonement, tho not the one she contemplated.

The play, in spite of its painful character, had a great success, and it is declared to be as well written as it is dramatically effective.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HECTOR BERLIOZ.
Born 1803; died 1869.
"His was a most wondrous imagination, flamboyant, flaming, flaring, boiling and bubbling"; but "the end of the whole business was and is simple barrenness and discomfiture."

THE BERLIOZ CENTENNIAL.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hector Berlioz, which fell on December 11, is being celebrated throughout the world with Berlioz musical festivals, and has led to widespread discussion of the work and personality of this eminent French composer. Many of the estimates printed are of a decidedly derogatory kind; indeed, it seems to be the consensus of critical opinion that Berlioz's achievement has been much exaggerated. Mr. John F. Runciman, a writer in *The Saturday Review* (London, November 21), has the following to say:

"His was a most wondrous imagination, flamboyant, flaming, flaring, boiling, and bubbling, and entirely detached from all sense or any high order of intellect. There was no limit to the gigantic breadth of his schemes: there could be none: he had nothing to express, had nothing to narrow him down to definite means of expression. He was everlastingly wanting to heap Pelion on Ossa. His plans were the plans of the dustman who shoots all he finds until the appointed space is filled. Had he been a novelist he would have out-Balzaced Balzac, out-Zolaed Zola; had his bent been architectural he would have despised your mere Nôtre Dames and built Eiffel tower on Eiffel tower until the whole came toppling down. That is precisely what happened to his music and his musical plans: the end of the whole business was and is simple barrenness and discomfiture. His concerts had no effect upon the music of his day; his vastest, most gigantically planned compositions are entirely ineffective when heard to-day. His chromatic scales for drums, his orchestras in different corners of a hall, are less impressive than a Mozart sonata played on a small piano. . . . Yet with it all there was something fine about the man. His sincere belief in his insincere emotions, the confident courage with which he went through life, the reckless audacity with which he hurled scornful remarks at the ancient pundits—these things alone are refreshing."

Mr. Richard Aldrich, the musical critic of the New York *Times*, writing in similar vein, declares that Berlioz's music has failed to "make good a claim upon the love and sincere admiration of the public." Presented as the fairest fruitage of modern

impulses in art, it "somehow turns to ashes like Dead Sea apples as you try to lay hold of it." He continues:

"His musical thought is almost always superficial. His musical invention is terribly, wearisomely commonplace. How few of the themes in any of his most important compositions are expressive, or beautiful, or find their way to the heart! The pomp and glitter and the wealth of color with which he sets them forth can not hide their poverty. How pale and poor is the '*idée fixe*' of the 'Fantastic Symphony'; how inexpressive the cantilena of the 'Benvenuto Cellini' overture. Think of the thematic wandering of the 'Harold' symphony, the empty pomposities of much of the 'Requiem' and the 'Te Deum.' They are typical of the composer's lack of invention. They can not be offset by memories of the love music of the 'Romeo and Juliet' symphony, the serenade of Mephistopheles, and the fairy music of 'The Damnation of Faust,' or the pallid charm of the scene in the fields and the pretty ballroom music of the 'Fantastic Symphony,' the vivacity and life of the 'Roman Carnival.' These are but lucky exceptions that come rarely to refresh the wearied listener to the great mass of Berlioz's music."

Berlioz's chief title to greatness, adds the same writer, lies in the fact that he was "the originator of the modern orchestra and of the modern developments of program music."

"His instrumentation may sound in places—and the places are increasing to the modern ear in number and extent—hard, glittering, hollow, without warmth or depth of color. There is still much of it that the most highly accomplished modern skill can not surpass in sheer brilliancy, in subtle refinement, in the expressive use of instrumental timbres for special effect. And the full value of it all can not be grasped without remembering that it was as a pioneer that Berlioz worked in this field. The seed was of Berlioz's planting, and how he worked alone at the tillage in the early years of the century, the courage, originality, inerrant prescience with which he developed it and brought it to fruition, is a remarkable chapter in musical history. Here was the field in which his genius was incontestable—here and in the propagation of the romantic idea of 'program music.' The men who have played so prominent a part in modern art through their work in it, Liszt, Strauss, and their fellows, Tschaikowski and the younger Russians, and the present generation of Frenchmen, are deep in debt to the ideals that Berlioz set up and that he tried himself so hard to realize."

A TEN-YEAR LIMIT FOR BOOKS.

THE remark made by Dr. Henry Van Dyke at the Connecticut State Teachers' convention that he hoped a law might be passed decreeing the printing of new books on paper which would not last more than ten years, was, of course, not meant to be taken too seriously; and yet, as the Boston *Transcript* points out, there is food for reflection and more than a half-truth in his suggestion that most of the books now written are not worthy of more than a merely ephemeral existence, and that it would be for the advantage of everybody if such books could pass out of bodily existence within a decade. The same paper goes on to comment:

"It must be owned that while there is a tendency to shorten the life of books through the use of cheaper paper or through the employment of highly calendered paper, filled with clay, which furnishes a smooth surface for the half-tone blocks used in process illustration, there has been a vast improvement within the last ten years in the making of books. Competition with the magazines in the production of illustrated works, the influence of private presses like the Kelmscott, and the improvement of printing-machinery have led to the production of far better books than were issued twenty-five or fifty years ago. When we take into account the private-press productions with their vellum and Japan copies, which will last for ages, it will be seen that the average physical life of books is being advanced considerably. The works of these private presses are largely reprints of classics—nearly all of them issuing that gospel of pessimism, the Rubáiyat, of course—and doubtless would not come within the scope of the Van Dyke act.

"Of course most people will agree that there are too many books produced each year. The complaint has existed since Biblical times, and is likely to go on forever. But it is a question whether, after all, the trouble is not with the writers or producers of books, but is in the difficulty of getting the books to the right readers. Carnegie libraries, public institutions, Booklovers' libraries with Tabard Inn annexes in the nearest drug-store—there seem to be plenty of agencies for getting the books to the readers. But one may pore for days over library catalogues without knowing whether he will find flowers growing in the desert of titles. If every new book could get to the one or two men to whom it would be of interest and value, Dr. Van Dyke certainly would not object to its publication or its existence beyond the ten-year limit. Probably nearly everything that finds its way into print is worth reading by somebody. For the author and publisher the puzzle is to find the right reader."

Perhaps we need to be conservative, as well as destructive, in our attitude toward new books, since a certain percentage of new books are good books, and it is sometimes almost impossible to distinguish the good from the bad. "The sentiment of the world toward good books," says *The Transcript*, "has not changed much since John Milton, in his noble speech for the liberty of the press, declared that he who killeth a good book kills reason itself, killeth the image of God, as it were, in the eye."

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE PARSIFAL "VORSPIEL."

A BOOK of musical recollections by Herman Klein, for many years one of the foremost critics of music in England, has been published under the title "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London," and contains the story as told by the late Anton Seidl of the first performance of the "vorspiel" to "Parsifal." It is interesting to note that the initial performance of the entire opera in New York will occur practically on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the event narrated in the following anecdote:

A GERMAN SATIRE ON THE PRODUCTION OF "PARSIFAL" IN THE UNITED STATES.
—*Lustige Blatter* (Berlin).

"Early in December, 1878, Wagner made up his mind that his wife should be serenaded on her birthday at Christmas with the strains of the 'vorspiel' to 'Parsifal,' of which work he had then completed the first act. The only question was how to obtain an orchestra. After some reflection, Wagner determined to procure the services of the celebrated Meiningen performers; but, of course,

THE REV. C. W. GORDON, ("Ralph Connor"). SIR GILBERT PARKER. JAMES DE MILLE. THOMAS CHANLER HALIBURTON, ("Sam Slick"). CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN NOVELISTS.

without their conductor, then no other than Dr. Hans von Bülow, Frau Cosima's first husband. The project was kept a profound secret, and young Anton Seidl was forthwith despatched to Meiningen to arrange matters with the band. He arrived there early in the morning and went direct to the hotel at which von Bülow was staying. The worthy doctor was practising, and, being unacquainted with Seidl, sent out word that he could not see him until eleven o'clock. Accordingly, at that hour Seidl presented himself at the great pianist's apartment and was duly ushered into his presence. At the first mention of Wagner's name, von Bülow drew himself up and inquired in an icy tone what it was that Herr Wagner wanted. Seidl explained the object of his mission.

"'Well,' replied the doctor, 'you must permit me to inform you that I do not occupy myself at all with the engagements of my orchestra. If Herr Wagner requires their services, his ambassador must be good enough to address himself to my *conzert-meister*. Good-morning.' And with that he stiffly bowed Seidl out.

"The 'ambassador' quickly found the leader of the band, and, the Duke of Meiningen's permission being readily granted, it was arranged that the men should be at Baireuth by a certain evening. They assembled in good time at the Sonne Hotel, where Wagner met them and conducted a rehearsal of the 'vorspiel.' Early next morning, while Frau Cosima was still asleep, the heavier instruments were conveyed to Wahnfried, and the players quietly stationed themselves at their desks in the vestibule and upon the staircase. When all was ready, Wagner gave the signal, and his much-honored wife awoke from her slumbers to hear for the first time the mystic phrases of the prelude to 'Parsifal.'"

CANADIAN NOVELS AND NOVELISTS.

THE first literature of a country struggling under the adverse conditions of pioneer life is apt to be practical and utilitarian, rather than intellectual. In Canada there were books of travel, guides for immigrants, charts, geographies, pamphlets, and broadsides, before there were novels. The first Canadian novel of which we have record is "The History of Emily Montague," written in 1769 by Mrs. Frances Brooke, wife of the chaplain of the garrison at Quebec. It consists of a series of letters from Emily Montague, at Sillery, to her friends abroad, and gives a picture of the life of the period at Quebec, both in city and garrison. Fifty years elapsed between the publication of this novel and of "St. Ursula's Convent," the second book of fiction written in Canada. Mrs. Julia Catharine Hart, the author of this story, also published a tale of Indian warfare and intrigue, entitled "Tonnewonte." Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, an Ottawa gentleman who has made extensive researches in Canadian bibliography, furnishes the above facts (in a paper printed in *The Sewanee Review*, October), and writes further as follows:

"Turning now to the Lower Provinces, we come to a name which ranks head and shoulders above every other name in Canadian literature—Thomas Chanler Haliburton, 'Sam Slick.' . . . It is impossible to attempt to do even partial justice, within the limits of a general paper, to the work of one whom Artemus Ward pronounced to be the 'father of the American school of humor.' Haliburton was not only a genuine humorist—one whose humor never became forced and whose satire was absolutely free from that vitriolic quality which mars the work of so many writers—but he also possessed most of the qualities which belong to the successful novelist. His skill in character-drawing has rarely been excelled on this continent, and his dialogue and power of graphic description are only slightly less marked.

"Haliburton's first book, 'The Clockmaker; or, The Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville,' appeared originally in *The Nova Scotian* in 1835-36. *The Nova Scotian* was then edited by another famous native of the province, Joseph Howe. 'The Clockmaker' was published by Howe in a small volume in 1837. It has since gone through some twenty editions, and was translated into German in 1840. In that year 'The Letter Bag of the Great Western' appeared; and in 1843 'The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England.' 'The Old Judge' came out in 1840, and was translated into both French and German, besides running through many editions in English. . . . . .

"'Sam Slick' has found his way into every corner of the earth. A traveler records his surprise and pleasure at meeting with a well-thumbed copy [of one of his books] in a log-hut in the woods of the Mississippi valley. Another traveler found one in the most northern town in the world, Hammerfest, Norway, where it was the constant companion of the British consul."

Haliburton was a native of Nova Scotia. James De Mille, the second great Canadian novelist, was born in New Brunswick. Of De Mille Mr. Burpee says:

"From 1860 to 1865 he filled the important chair of classics in the faculty of Acadia, and was afterward professor of history and rhetoric at Dalhousie College, Halifax. He was the author of some twenty or thirty novels and tales, all published in the United States. The Harpers brought out some of his best books: 'The Dodge Club,' 'Cord and Creece.' 'The Cryptogram,' 'A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder,' etc. Several of these first appeared in *Harper's Magazine* as serials.

"De Mille's first book was 'Helena's Household,' a story of the catacombs at Rome, in the days of the persecution of the Christians. 'The Dodge Club' was published in 1869, some months before the first appearance of Mark Twain's 'Innocents Abroad.' It is a curious coincidence that two books so similar in arrangement and style of humor should have appeared the same year. There can be no possibility that one borrowed from the other, for De Mille's book appeared before 'Innocents Abroad,' and it would be absurd to suppose that a writer of Mark Twain's superabundant humor and intellectual resource could have the slightest occasion to pick another man's brains."

Passing on to the novelists of our own day, Mr. Burpee mentions first Sir Gilbert Parker, who is declared to be "Canada's leading novelist, whether we consider him merely among his contemporaries or with the whole group of Canadian novelists." Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts is cited as a Canadian writer of wide reputation and versatile talents. Grant Allen, we are reminded, was born in

Canada; and Ernest Thompson Seton and Robert Barr were both strongly influenced by Canadian environment. We quote further:

"A few years ago a modest volume made its appearance in Toronto under the title 'Black Rock.' Being unassuming, it did not at first attract much attention. Its publishers were, fortunately, not of that enterprising type which announces a hundred-thousand edition before the book is on the market. 'Black Rock' was, therefore, left to make its own way in the world, as any good book should, and its subsequent success is a striking tribute to the soundness of public taste. Slowly but surely the book gained ground, as one reader recommended it to another, until 'Black Rock' became recognized as one of the strongest books of the year. And yet it had no artificial boom, no heralding of its merits to an expectant world; and it was, moreover, quite free from any tinge of sensationalism to appeal to the jaded taste of a public surfeited with new fiction. The author's name given on the title-page was Ralph Connor, but this soon became recognized as a *nom de plume*, and it leaked out that the author was Rev. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. . . . . .

"A beautiful little idyl of the foothills of the Rockies, called 'Beyond the Marshes,' was Mr. Gordon's next contribution to Canadian literature. This sketch was prefaced by a sympathetic introduction by the Countess of Aberdeen.

"In the 'Sky Pilot,' Mr. Gordon changed his scene from the Pacific Slope of the Rockies to the foothills and plains on the eastern side of the mountains—somewhere in the neighborhood of Calgary or Fort McLeod. This book has, if anything, had a wider success than 'Black Rock,' and the two books have reached an enormous circulation in the United States and Canada, and are beginning to make headway in England, always an uncertain field for transatlantic books."

Summing up, Mr. Burpee says: "We discover one or two premature novelists in the earlier periods of our history, but nevertheless anything like a general development in the writing of fiction or the appearance of a recognized group of Canadian novelists is not to be found except within the last decade or two."

THE LATEST WORD ON THE FROUDE-CARLYLE CONTROVERSY.

A BOOK that the friends of Carlyle think will close the controversy over the merits of Froude as the biographer of Carlyle has been written by Sir James Crichton-Browne and Alexander Carlyle, and depicts Froude as finally overtaken by his nemesis. The London *Bookman* regards this work as a complete and satisfactory answer to Froude's recently revealed self-defense, "My Relations with Carlyle." It further asserts that "The Nemesis of Froude" [the title of the new book] will have a permanent place in Carlyle literature, and that whoever takes account of it will not go far wrong in his judgment of the relations between Carlyle and his wife on the one hand, and Carlyle and his biographer on the other.

The material contained in Froude's "My Relations with Carlyle" is of an exceedingly unpleasant nature, and the wisdom of publishing it has been called in question. *The Bookman*, after noting that the new charges are "not fit for public discussion," continues:

"There is an entry in Mrs. Carlyle's diary which runs as follows: '26 June. Nothing to record to-day but two blue marks on the wrist.' This is all. The entry was included by Carlyle himself, and Froude declares that the blue marks were inflicted on Mrs. Carlyle by her husband in a fit of passion. For this there is no evidence but that of Miss Jewsbury. There is also the charge of incapacity. This accusation is almost invariably whispered against eminent men who happen to be childless. In this case all the refutation which can possibly be supplied is given by Sir James Crichton-Browne briefly and delicately. He says: 'Miss Ann Carlyle Aitken and Miss Margaret Carlyle Aitken, now living in Dumfries, recall that twice whilst at Craigenputtock Mrs. Carlyle consulted their mother, the late Mrs. Aitkin, about her maternal hopes, which alas! came to naught; and the late Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, when on her aunt's death she became her uncle's companion, was much touched to find in a drawer at Cheyne Row a little bundle of baby clothes made by Mrs. Carlyle's own hands.' What more can be said? Even without this conclusive testimony the whole drift and tone of the correspondence between Carlyle and his wife make Froude's statements incredible."

The authors of "The Nemesis of Froude" have the following words to say on the subject of "frank" biographies:

"Now the frank biography is unquestionably desirable; but even the frank biography has its limits, and has not hitherto been held to include details of physiological functions or stenographic records of every unguarded or hasty word. It should not pander to unworthy curiosity. In every human life there is a highest and a lowest which even the frankest biography should leave untouched; a shekinah which should remain enshrined in cloud, a scullery which should be hidden from view. In ignoring this, and in laying bare, with shameless incontinence, the most sacred emotions and private details in the life of his dead friend, Froude has exposed himself to the full force of Tennyson's withering denunciation of those who traffic in posthumous tittle-tattle and defamation. . . . . .

"But it is not only the too frank biography that in Froude's case is complained of, but the false and grisly biography, that misrepresents its subjects and perpetuates, if it does not originate, dishonoring false witness against him. 'A well-written life,' said Carlyle, 'is almost as rare as a well-spent one.' Never was life worse written than his own."

In seeking for a sufficient motive to account for Froude's act in leaving behind him so unsavory a document, *The Bookman* asks: "Will the mere lack of good sense and good feeling sufficiently explain Froude's conduct? No one was fonder of dallying with delicate secrets than the historian of Henry VIII. But there is much to suggest that Froude had real or fancied wrongs to avenge, and that he took this opportunity." The authors of "The Nemesis" suggest that "it is possible that some of the motives which actuated Froude in his dealings with Carlyle's biographical material were subliminal in their operation and unknown to himself; but, on the surface, motives not wanting in strength are discernible." Carlyle had indulged in outspoken strictures on Froude's writings, such as that they displayed "a fondness for indecent exposure." Froude had, moreover, to discover in the letters he was to edit certain references to himself far from complimentary, and he was outspoken in his dissatisfaction at the manner Carlyle disposed of his papers, and considered himself treated unfairly; so that when he came to arrange and comment on these papers, "love and admiration there still were, Froude assures us, but mingled with these were grave reprehension and—shall we say—wounded *amour propre?*" The strongest motive of all—the motive for the recent pamphlet—is thus set forth by the authors of "The Nemesis":

"But if it was in this mood that Froude entered on his biographical campaign, other motives determining its course and issue came into play. The 'Reminiscences' appeared, and were received, as he has told us, with a violence of censure for which he was quite unprepared, and from that moment it became an object with him to justify himself. Instead of bowing to the universal condemnation of his indiscretions and observing reticence and discrimination in his further progress in the work, he bent himself to make good his case, and influenced, no doubt, by the knowledge that he had in his keeping, as a last resort, those shocking secrets which he has enshrined in the pamphlet now given to the world, he proceeded with his theme of adulatory defamation. His mind was poisoned against Carlyle by the conception he had formed of his treatment of his wife, and do what he might, amidst all the nectar and ambrosia, the subtle and deadly venom would, from time to time, trickle out. In Froude's somewhat rank imagination conceptions grew apace. Once formed they were expanded from within and never subjected to the pressure of facts from without. And so his malign conception of Carlyle gathered strength as he went on, and is seen in full force in his posthumous paper. . . . 'My Relations with Carlyle' is a kind of literary garbage, and, like garbage, creates disgust; but, like garbage also, it may not be without its use in nature, if it promote the growth of a just estimate of the spirit of its author."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENCE AND THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

WHETHER the gospel accounts of the star which the magi saw refer to a phenomenon wholly miraculous or to one which can be explained by known physical laws is a question that will be answered according to one's theological views on the subject of miracles in general. A scientific view of the possible physical explanations of such a star is presented by Garrett P. Serviss, the writer and lecturer on astronomical subjects, whose conclusion, however, is that the mystery, so far as science is concerned, "remains unsolved." Writing in *Everybody's Magazine* (December) he says:

"That natural phenomena of a conspicuous character, when appearing at considerable intervals of time, are readily forgotten by the majority of mankind is proved by the continually recurring wonder excited by the successive reappearances in the evening sky of the planet Venus. These reappearances are separated by intervals of only 584 days, and Venus remains visible as a gradually brightening evening star during several months at a time, and yet invariably, when she approaches her most brilliant phase, thousands of excited people take her for some novel celestial phenomenon.

"For this reason the planet Venus plays a part in the Star of Bethlehem tradition. Notwithstanding the ostensible exactness of the Christian era, the date of Christ's birth is not certainly known within four years, and it is entirely possible that, when the birth occurred, the planet Venus may have been nearing her brightest phase as an evening star. To the magi traveling across the desert toward the west she would have appeared every evening shining with extraordinary splendor in the direction of Palestine, seeming to lead them on their way and growing brighter as they approached. If their arrival in Palestine coincided nearly with the period of her inferior conjunction with the sun, she would be at her brightest when they neared the mountains of the Holy Land, would seem early in the evening to touch the near-by horizon where Bethlehem lay, as if to indicate to them that there was the end of their journey, and very shortly after their arrival would disappear from the sky, being swallowed in the overpowering rays of the sun. The nature of Venus might easily have been unknown to the 'Wise Men.' Their wisdom was doubtless of a speculative, metaphysical, and mystical character, which would readily accept as miraculous an unusual phenomenon that seemed to have some special relation to themselves.

"Another well-known hypothesis explains the Star of the magi as what astronomers now call a temporary star. The public mind has been familiarized with the subject of temporary stars since the outburst of the extraordinary one that appeared in the constellation Perseus in the opening year of the twentieth century, and which is called, astronomically, Nova Persei. That was by far the most brilliant temporary star that the eyes of men had beheld in three centuries, but it was greatly inferior to another star of its class which burst out in the year 1572, in the constellation Cassiopeia, and which is frequently spoken of as Tycho's star because it was most assiduously observed during the entire period of its visibility by the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe.

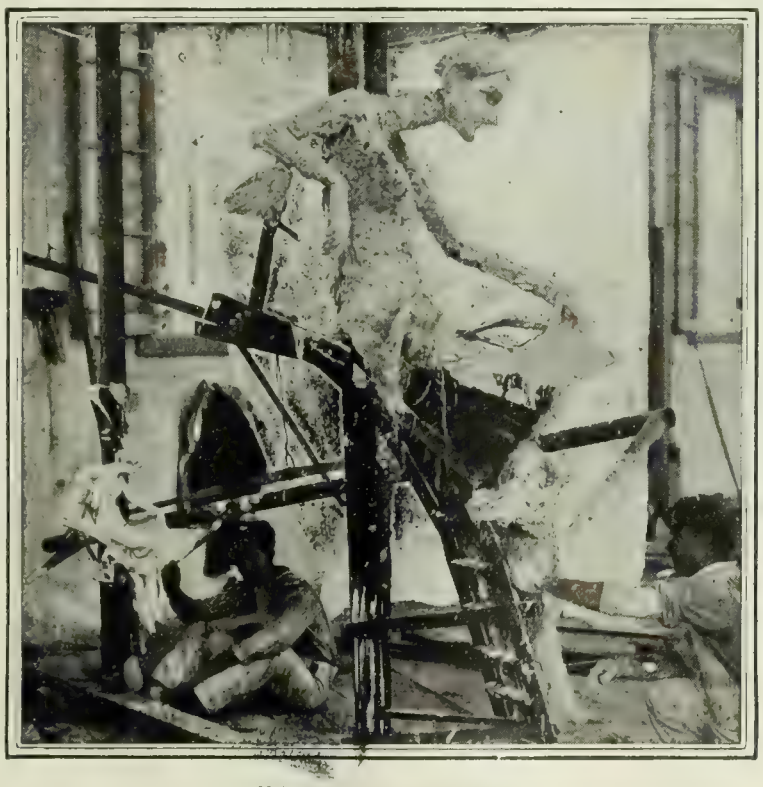
"Tycho's star was, without exception, the most magnificent on record, at its best outshining Venus in her most brilliant phase, and the suggestion was long ago made that this might be indentical with the Star of Bethlehem. This theory, if correct, would imply that Tycho's was not a true temporary, but a periodical, or variable star. To support the theory of identity, appeal was made to certain not very definite records of the appearance of new stars in the same quarter of the heavens where Tycho's had been seen, and on the basis of these it was shown that the star in question might shine out at intervals of about three hundred and fifteen years. If this were true, an apparition would have been due in the supposed year of Christ's birth, and considering all the circumstances—the ignorance of the times, the popular love of marvels—such an appearance could easily have given rise to the tradition of the wise men's star.

"About the year 1887 Tycho's star was looked for, and if it had actually appeared, strong confirmation would have been afforded to the theory of its periods. But it did not come, and has not been seen since; and astronomers, even if they accept the possibility that it may some time burst out again, have no data whereby to predict the time of its reappearance.

"The possibility, in a general sense, that the Star of Bethlehem was a temporary star may be admitted without undertaking to identify it with any of the stars of that kind that have been recorded. These objects are so erratic that no prediction concerning them can be made, and no astronomer can tell where or when a new one may appear. So the mystery of the Star of Bethlehem, so far as science is concerned, remains unsolved."

THE MOLDING OF GREAT PLASTER DECORATIONS.

AS is well known, the statues and other decorations on the great Exposition Buildings at St. Louis are cast from the light, fibrous plaster called "staff," which was first used for the same purpose at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. How these great decorative pieces are molded with such delicacy of outline and at the same time so speedily is described in *The Scientific American* (December 5) by J. S. Crawford:



THE POINTING MACHINE

Model to the left, artisan setting nails to the pointer at the right. Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"Suppose that one hundred spread-eagles of colossal size are wanted. First, Missouri yellow clay is ground and tempered to the consistence of putty when ready for the glazier. The modeler shapes this clay in all details exactly as he wants the eagles. This work requires an artist. The model is kept free from cracks and toughened by moisture.

"The next thing is to get a flexible mold which conforms in every particular to the details of the eagle. From this mold the one hundred birds will be cast. This mold is made of gelatin. It is one or two inches thick, cohesive, tough, and flexible. It is mobile, so that parts of the cast which cut under may be released. It may be bent and handled with little danger of breaking.

"How shall we cast this mold?

"First, overlay the model with a coat of clay one or two inches thick. Then overlay the coat of clay with a shell of plaster-of-Paris four or five inches thick. This 'shell' may be cast in sections, or it may be cast whole and cut through to the overlay with a saw, then taken down in sections. The overlay of clay is then taken down; the model now stands alone. This model is oiled or greased. The inner surface of the shell is likewise oiled or greased, the shell replaced, and the sections keyed together and locked. The mold and model are held in their relative positions by a shore underneath and small posts called struts on the sides. There is now a vacant space between the shell and the model—the space before occupied by the clay. Through a small opening in the top this space is filled with ladles of melted gelatin, which soon sets. The shell is again taken down, the gelatin cut in sections coinciding with the shell and removed from the model. Each part is placed in its counterpart of the shell, and when these parts

are approximated the mold is complete. The oil prevents the gelatin from sticking to either the shell or the mold. Alum-water applied to the mold hardens its surface, causing the plaster to set more quickly."

The whole secret of the process, the writer assures us, is in the gelatin mold. An intractable material such as wood or wax would not allow the "undercuts" to be withdrawn—no elaborate figure could be duplicated in the same mold. Gelatin is tough, flexible, and mobile, and its use makes the production inexpensive, while diversifying and enriching the reliefs of the decoration. It searches out the minutest recesses in the model; it will reflect the grain in tanned skins and a day's growth of the human beard.

HUMAN OSTRICHES.

THE ostrich, like some other birds, often takes into its stomach hard foreign substances to aid digestion by attrition. Human beings are "not built that way," and yet we occasionally find instances where people have swallowed large numbers of hard metallic articles—glass, stones, etc. Such an appetite is, of course, abnormal; but the immediate causes of the phenomenon appear to be various. In *La Nature* (November 21) Dr. L. Monnier, surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paris, describes a recent unusual case, and compares it with others that are on record. Says Dr. Monnier:

"The organs of man are usually of great sensitiveness, and the least foreign body becomes an inconvenient guest, of which the organism endeavors to rid itself. If this can not be done, there is irritation, resulting in interference with the working of the organ and in more or less pain. Thus the smallest mite of solid substance in the eye causes intolerable suffering, and often a single pin in the stomach makes necessary a surgical operation to remove it.

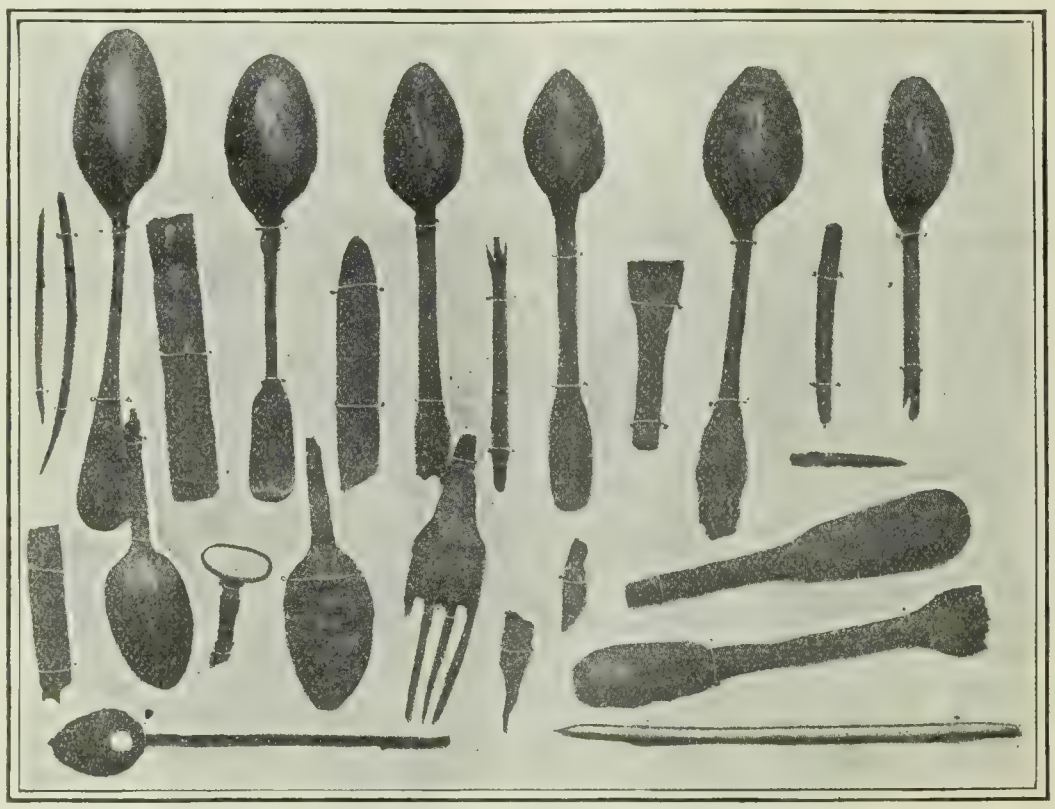
"On the other hand, there are cases of remarkable tolerance. Such was that of the five-year-old child exhibited to the Academy of Medicine, in whose esophagus a coin had rested for eleven months. . . . But this is exceeded by the following case shown to the Academy on July 15 last.

"'A young man of twenty-two years, of very limited intelligence and an epileptic, entered the St. Joseph Hospital to be treated for nervous and intestinal trouble. After some days the presence of foreign bodies in the stomach was shown; he was operated on, and great was our astonishment to feel a great number of metallic objects in that organ. With the aid of long pincers the objects represented in the photograph were taken out. [Some of them] were greatly corroded by the acids of the stomach, chiefly by hydrochloric acid. . . . In all there were twenty-five pieces weighing 230 grams [about half a pound]. All these bodies were placed perpendicular to the longer axis of the stomach in its large tuberosity. . . . . .

"We might think that after such an operation as this the condition of the patient would be serious. It was not so; he had hardly any elevation of temperature three hours later; on the fifteenth day he ate meat, and on the twenty-fifth he got up. He then confessed that, six months before, he had begun to swallow these foreign bodies with the intention of committing suicide. This motive appears to be one of the principal causes of the ingestion of foreign bodies; it was this that induced a woman of thirty-two years, whose case is reported by Dr. Fricker, of Odessa [Russia], to swallow thirty-five such objects as a soup-spoon, a teaspoon, a hairpin, etc.

"At other times the swallowing is done from bravado, as in the case of the young man operated on by Dr. Halsted, of Baltimore, from whose stomach two hundred and eight metallic objects and seventy-four grams of broken glass were removed after they had been there four days. . . . . .

"These patients and five others whose cases we have looked up in foreign medical literature . . . swallowed a number of objects larger than the one described above; but none of them, it seems to me, kept in his stomach such dangerous articles for so long a time with so complete integrity of the coating of the stomach and so perfect a tolerance in this organ."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TWENTY-FIVE ARTICLES TAKEN FROM A MAN'S STOMACH IN PARIS

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE FROM OUTSIDE.

NO matter how well constructed a so-called "fire-proof" building may be, its contents, and often the building itself, are not safe so long as it is surrounded by, or adjoins, combustible structures. How shall such buildings be protected from fires that may occur near them? This question is discussed editorially in *Cassier's Magazine* (December). Says that publication:

"Fire underwriters generally regard a brick wall, increasing in thickness from the top down, as the most satisfactory protection against the attacks of fire from the outside. If a building could be enclosed in solid brick walls on all sides, carried three feet above the roof level, it would be practically safe against fire from the outside. But the public is not yet ready to sacrifice the space necessary for the interior courtyard that would be required for light and ventilation purposes under such conditions. Tables of fire loss, covering a number of years, show that nearly one-third of the fire loss of the country is due to the outside exposure hazard. Fire is communicated from one building to another in almost every case through wall openings—through doors or windows—and to provide against this danger, fire protectionists have devoted some of their best endeavors.

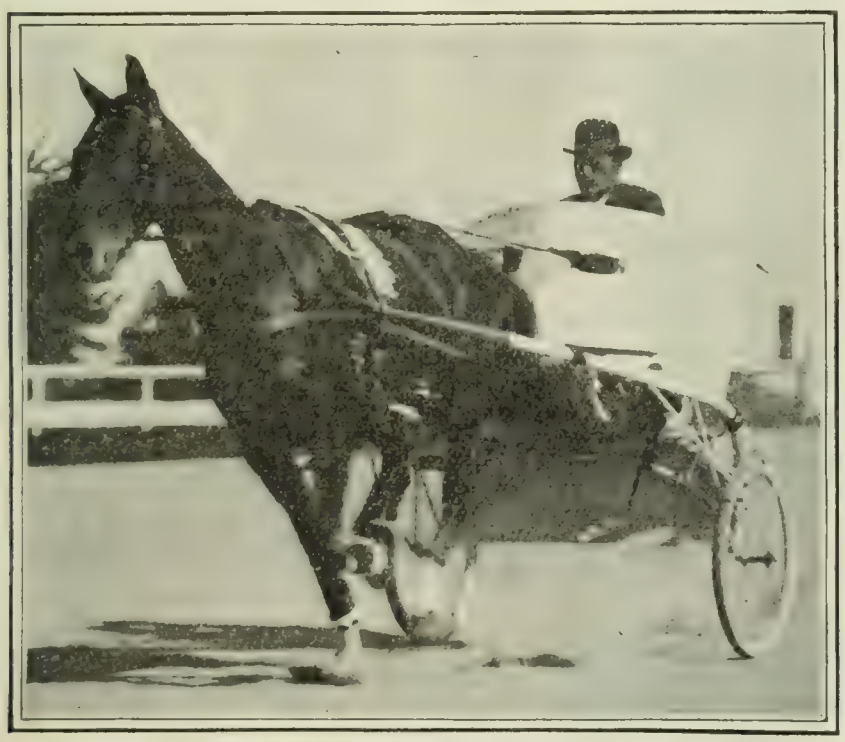
"Since wall-openings must normally be open more or less of the time, either to traffic or to the passage of light, the first form of protection took the obvious form of a sheet-iron door or shutter arranged to be closed at night. Practical experience, however, soon showed that any considerable amount of heat warped the sheet-iron shutter to such an extent as seriously to impair its usefulness. A great improvement on the iron shutter came with the design of the tin-clad wooden shutter, a device without a superior for many forms of wall-opening protection. As applied to the window of mercantile establishments, however, the tin-clad shutter shared with the sheet-iron shutter several defects. It did not permit seeing from the outside a night fire in a building; it did not lend itself readily to the adoption of devices to close the shutter automatically in the event of fire; and it was very unsightly. Here was the opportunity for the fire-proof window, glazed with wire glass, and set in a sash and window frame covered with metal. The wire glass is made either with an opaque or polished surface, and the wire reinforcing, embedded in the glass itself, altho claimed to keep the window intact against the attack of a fire of almost any intensity, may be broken readily by the fireman when it becomes necessary to enter the building to introduce a

fire-stream. The efficiency of such wire-glass windows in reducing the exposure hazard is said to have been well demonstrated in several recent important fires. In each of these instances the spread of fire to valuable property but a few yards distant is understood to have been prevented through the resistance offered by the window material in the walls of the adjoining building."

THE USE OF WIND-SHIELDS IN HORSE-RACING.

THE effort to break records in all kinds of competitive sports leads inevitably to the adoption of various mechanical devices that are represented by their advocates, on the one hand, as merely ways of avoiding interference with the contestants and so of bringing out their real ability, and by their opponents, on the other hand, as illegitimate means of increasing the natural powers of the competitors. Wind-shields, especially, have been used in speed contests against time, with the result that sensational records have been made. For instance, it will be recalled that a cyclist a few years ago rode at the rate of sixty miles an hour behind a moving train bearing a shield that kept off the air effectually. Was this an exhibition of what can be accomplished, unaided and unopposed, by a man on a wheel, or was the cyclist practically riding in a sixty-mile-an-hour gale? The question has recently been raised in connection with trotting-horses, which have been caused to break records by preceding them with wind-shields drawn by running pace-makers. In *The Illustrated Sporting News* Hamilton Busbey writes on this question. In September last Mr. Busbey, wishing to get the views of the president of the American Trotting Association on the subject, addressed a letter to him, which was answered to the effect that the rules allow any other horse to "accompany" the performer. The president comments on this:

"'Does the word 'accompany' mean that the any other horse may precede the performer? A horse alone, immediately preceding a performer, would act as a wind-shield to a certain degree.



THE REEVES' WIND-SHIELD.
Courtesy of *The Illustrated Sporting News* (New York).

A horse with a man in a cart would act in the same way in a greater degree.' No horse not actually a participant in a race is allowed to precede any other horse in a race, but a participant in a race may precede other horses, and other horses may use him as a shield or wind-break at pleasure. So that we have or can have in races pacemakers and wind-breaks or shields."

In reply, Mr. Busbey says he called the writer's attention to the fact that in a race "the implied understanding is that no agent shall be used to overcome natural elements." He went on:

"Atmospheric pressure is one of these elements, and the idea of sending a wind-breaker in advance of a competition was never contemplated by the rule-makers. . . . . .

"What is called 'helping' is strictly forbidden in a race. Unless every heat is contested by every horse in the race and every horse is driven to a finish, the race degenerates into a farce."

Another writer says:

"I don't know of any performances against time until this year in which the runner went in front as a pacemaker and wind-break. Evidently it is an aid, as has been clearly demonstrated. As to how many seconds it helps, that is a matter that no one can de-

THE TREANOR WIND-SHIELD.
Courtesy of *The Illustrated Sporting News* (New York).

termine positively. In a race a horse closely following another horse from wire to wire gets no record, and the intent is that a performer against time shall have no greater advantage than a horse in a race; but in practise he does every time, for the accompanying runner helps. With two runners, one in front to break the wind and set the pace, either to retard it in the early part of the mile or to encourage it later, both help. In a race no help is allowed under the rules."

As a matter of scientific interest, it is to be hoped that those who are interested in trotting, as well as the cyclists and other racers, will follow this matter up and ascertain the exact effect of a moving wind-shield on the record of a horse or a man speeding against time.

Pathological Music.—Strange as it may seem that a medical journal should especially urge physicians to hear a symphony as a means of professional information, this is precisely what *The Lancet* (London, November 21) does. Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony has been recently performed in London, and the paper just mentioned recommends it to pathologists as powerfully setting forth "the vague aspirations, the longings, the loneliness, and the horrible visions of insanity." Says the writer:

"The protagonist of the symphony is a musician who is possessed by an '*idée fixe*' [fixed idea] naturally connected with a woman with whom he is in love. The first movement gives this *idée* and illustrates his longings, and in the second movement he sees his love at a ball. Here the lights and the swirl of the dancers are marvelously illustrated by the glitter of harps and the shimmer of a waltz theme played by the muted strings. In the third movement the scene is laid in a pastoral country where a melancholy shepherd, illustrated by a theme for the *cor anglais*, calls to his love, who answers him on the oboe. The duet continues for some time, and finally the *cor anglais* calls for the last time, but elicits no response but the mutterings of a thunder-storm. The young musician concludes from this that his love is hopeless, and so takes opium to end his misery. He only takes enough, however, to give him fearful dreams, the subject of which is his own march to execution for having killed his love. The dismal procession is set forth with wonderful skill. By means of the throbs and mutterings of the drums and of the double-basses we find suggested the tramping of feet and the many-voiced cries of the attendant crowds which haunt the hearer with a horrible sense of uncanny surroundings. With a crash the ax falls, but the hero's sufferings are not over, for altho he is dead, he is now at a

witches' Sabbath, where the theme of his '*idée fixe*,' hideously burlesqued and vulgarized, is piped on a clarionet while the assembled witches jeer. Under all pulses the terrific plain chant of the *Dies Iræ*. It is not soothing music, but so far as one can enter into another's brain and convey his sensation to others Berlioz has certainly made his music a means to so doing."

SHADOWS CAST BY STARLIGHT.

THAT the light of the stars reaches us we have evidence in their visibility at night. Such light from them also falls on the eye that is not strong enough for it to appreciate. Witness the fact that the telescope, which concentrates their rays, reveals thousands of stars otherwise invisible. But the light of most, even of those planets that seem to shine most brilliantly, is hardly strong enough to cast a shadow. One or two of the brightest can do it, but in the case of others special appliances are necessary to show the shadow. To *Cosmos* (November 7) M. E. Touchet, of the Astronomical Society of France, contributes an interesting account of his observations along this line. Says M. Touchet:

II.—PHOTOGRAPH OF SHADOW CAST BY VENUS.

"Because of the imperfection of our optical apparatus there are only a small number of stars that will cast shadows sharp enough to be recognized. In fact, except the sun and the moon, only Venus, Jupiter, and some of the brightest fixed stars give a sensible shadow; and in the case of the last-named very special conditions of observation are necessary. . . . .

"Persons who wish to observe the shadow cast by Venus and its diffraction fringes may do so by pointing toward the planet a long box, blackened on the inside and closed by a plate of ground glass. The object to cast the shadow is placed at the farther end. In these conditions the shadow is clearly thrown on the ground glass; but it may be better seen in detail by using a lens and by moistening the glass with water, glycerin, or oil.

"This method is equally convenient for observing shadows cast by Jupiter, Sirius, or other stars. It is even preferable for faint stars to do away with the ground glass and observe directly with the lens the aerial shadow, which then presents itself with great clearness."

On the evening of March 22 last the writer was able to get a photograph of an object exposed to the light of Sirius. As may be seen in figure II., which is enlarged seven times, the photographic shadow is quite clear, and the bordering fringes can be plainly seen. The writer continues:

"It is a curious fact that in astronomy the smallest circumstance is apt to give rise to a train of interesting thoughts.

"This small photograph obtained by the light of Sirius forces us to think of the power and great distance of this enormous sun. In fact, if we suppose our sun . . . extinguished, together with all earthly lights, all the stars, and all the nebulæ, so that Sirius alone continues to shine, our photograph shows us that the little star, glittering in the midst of a uniformly black sky . . . would still have energy enough to act on silver bromid; and that it would be imprudent to manipulate our sensitive plates by its light, and nevertheless, in spite of this fantastic sensitiveness, we are demanding more and more rapid plates.

II.—PHOTOGRAPH OF SHADOW CAST BY SIRIUS.

"The parallax of Sirius being 0".37, its light takes about nine years to reach us. The luminous waves that produced our figure II. had been on their way since 1894 at the frightful speed of 300,000 kilometers [190,000 miles] a second.

"One gets with difficulty an idea of the power and splendor of this far-off star, which is, neverthless, one of the nearest to us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Breeding of Giants.—In an editorial discussion of the recent announcement that the chemical compound called lecithin promotes rapid and abnormal growth, *The Medical News* notes that this ought to be good news in France, where an institution for the breeding of giants has been established by the will of an eccentric nobleman. Says the writer:

"Some time since Count Alfred de Pierrecourt left a legacy of $2,000,000 to his native city of Rouen to pay the expense of the propagation of giants. The will was contested by his heirs, who naturally enough did not see the necessity of having giants on the earth in these days, particularly when they were to be bred, raised, fed, and clothed at their personal expense. The courts, however, sustained the will to the extent of endowing the Brobdingnagian experimenters with a quarter of the estate, so that an institution has been established with an endowment of $500,000, under the supervision of the municipality, for the culture of giants and the production of monstrosities. The trustees are to search the four corners of the globe for men and women of large stature, and are to pair them off in couples and place them in the homes on a farm near Rouen. Neither race nor language is to be taken into consideration, and the fact that Bridget has never seen Hans has nothing to do with the case. Personal predilection does not enter into the spirit of the scheme, and she is to be torn from her native land with hardly enough of the soil left clinging to the roots to favor the transplantation, provided only that she has the necessary girth to balance the stature of the opposing and unknown party of the second part. That there are difficulties in the path of the conscientious trustees is apparent. Wild birds will seldom sing in cages, and the production of giants, while you wait, is a new field of industry."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE fact that arsenic has been discovered in the human system by M. A. Gautier, of Paris, has already been noted in these columns, as well as this biologist's belief that it is a primordial element of the living cell absolutely necessary to the proper working of the organism. Says *The Medical Times* (September): "In a recent scientific cruise made on board the Prince of Monaco's yacht, Monsieur Bertrand found by infallible tests of great delicacy the presence of arsenic in animals inhabiting the bottom of the sea, where there could have been no possibility of their having obtained it as a part of their development. Monsieur Bertrand has just brought to the attention of the Paris Academy of Sciences the presence of arsenic in hens' eggs. Altho every part of the egg contains an appreciable quantity, the largest proportion is found in the yolk; of the two-hundredth part of a milligram found on an average in an egg, from one-half to two-thirds is in the yolk, the white containing a much less amount in proportion. . . . An isolated trace of it in human viscera may have a perfectly normal origin and does not necessarily admit of a criminal intent."

LEATHER RAILWAY TIES.—"Railway ties have been made from steel, iron, glass, stone, and of grass and sawdust composition," says *The American Inventor*. "The newest invention for that purpose is a cross-tie of leather. The scrap leather from shoe-shops is taken into a disintegrator, ground very fine, subjected to a refining process and molded. The tension of the molding-machine can be so regulated that ties hard enough to take a spike or ties through which a spike can not be driven can be turned. The three great essentials in a cross-tie are apparently found in this leather sleeper, for it is guaranteed to hold a spike, the fish-plate will not splinter in it, and it will not rot. It is expected to stand service for thirty-five years. Sample ties put down twenty-eight months ago in the West Springfield freight-yard of the Boston and Albany road do not show the least wear. Roadmaster Sullivan of the Boston and Albany says the spikes hold as well as when first driven, instead of working loose as in the wooden ties."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A MOSLEM DECLARATION OF WAR ON CHRISTIANITY.

THE growing influence exerted by Western nations in the Mohammedan lands of the Orient has not unnaturally awakened strong animosities against European religions. Probably the most pronounced and militant expression of such feeling is that which has recently come from Sheik Abdul Hagk, of Bagdad, the head of a "Holy Islamic League," organized throughout the Moslem nations for the purpose of guarding the highest interests of the Mohammedan religion and culture. The document was authorized by the League and is entitled "Islam's Last Word to Europe." It was originally written in elegant French, and has appeared in the Paris *Figaro*. We give the following condensation of this fiery declaration:

Christian Peoples! It is time that we should be heard. The hatred entertained by the people of Islam for Christianity is irreconcilable. After centuries of hard work spent in the attempt to make us friendly toward you, the only result has been that we now despise you more than was ever the case in the annals of history. O ye wise men of Europe, ye must learn this, that a Christian, by the single fact that he is such, is in our eyes a blind man who has lost all the dignity and the worth of a man. We know exactly what we are, and it is absolutely necessary for you to understand this fundamental fact that the whole structure of Mohammedan faith is based on the doctrine of the unity of the one God, who is absolute, without limitations or restrictions, eternal, who has never been begotten and who has begotten none other. This article of our faith is in direct opposition to Christian teaching. Through this article the Christian dogma of a trinity becomes the sworn enemy of the God of Islam. The absolute hostility of these two fundamental doctrines is a cruel trial to the patience of every Mohammedan. Ye Christians, educated as you are from your youth in the doctrines of your church, can have no conception of the terror and disgust that overcomes our souls at the very mention of the word trinity. To this we must add a second indisputable point: Between our faith and yours there is an impassable and eternal gulf fixed, on account of your concept of the divinity of Christ. Know that as we are filled with an overwhelming awe of our doctrine of the oneness of the true God, it is absolutely impossible for us to permit or to excuse anything that would in the least conflict with the unity of the one indivisible God. Then, too, we have not forgotten the Crusades. These are being continued in a hundred accursed forms even now. You have contended against us and humiliated us with all your power. You have forced back the boundaries of Islam in all the corners of the globe; but what is left of the Mohammedan nations you are seeking to disintegrate through your diplomats and your missionaries! Your scheme has been systematically devised. You make no concealment of your intention to annihilate Islam. Instead of excusing yourselves for your aggressive and hostile policy, you boldly declare that we are rebels against your civilization. Yes, we are rebels, and we will remain rebels until death. But you and you alone are to be blamed for this. No, ye diplomats, we have paid too dearly for the confidence we put in you and your work. We know only too well that your civilization is indissolubly bound up with your religion, and that the purpose of both is the utter destruction of Islam. There is no doubt that in India, in Africa, in Central Asia, you have brought us great material benefits; but, by the eternal greatness of the God of Islam, it is not possible that we should even for a second submit to the rule of a God who was crucified, of a God who represents a humiliation of the Almighty Lord of the world.

Ye Christian conquerors, know well that no skill or science, no money or treasure, no miracle, will ever reconcile us to such a godless supremacy. Know ye that the very sight of your flags flying in our lands is torment for the soul of a Moslem. Your boasted good deeds are just so many stains of dishonor that have befouled our consciences, and our most urgent prayer is that the great day may soon come when we can wipe out the last traces of your accursed rule. And yet through your very enormities we have derived benefit. They have taught us how to know ourselves better. We now know that we are three hundred million strong. We have needed organization and concentration, and you have forced us to take these steps. Islamic unity is now becoming a reality from one end of the earth to the other, and a holy zeal is uniting us and driving us to our inevitable destiny. We do not fear your threats or your arms. What do we care for the things of this world? Victory or defeat are in the hands of God alone. It is our duty to die rightly, and the world has learned during the past thirteen centuries that the Moslem knows how to die.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISS HELEN MILLER GOULD,

Who has offered $1,000 for the best essay on the origin and history of the Bible.

MISS HELEN GOULD AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

THERE is every indication that a dispute which has arisen between Miss Helen Gould and Father Earley, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, will have far-reaching consequences. The Irvington priest, as is widely known, has forbidden the children of his parish to attend Miss Gould's sewing-class, on the ground that they were encouraged to violate the rules of the Roman Catholic Church. In correspondence that ensued between Father Earley and Miss Gould the priest said:

"I take this opportunity of correcting an erroneous assertion . . . which so many non-Catholics, knowingly or otherwise I do not say, persist in falsely asserting and spreading —viz.: 'The church you represent discourages the reading of the Scriptures by the people.' The Catholic Church has never prohibited any of her members reading the Scriptures or Bible. In every family whose means will permit the buying of a copy, there you will find the authentic version of God's Word as authorized by the church, and which has come down to us unchanged from the time of Christ himself. But the Catholic Church does object to the reading of the Protestant version, which goes back only to the days of Henry VIII. of England, and was then gotten up for obvious reasons. Neither will the Catholic Church allow private interpretation of the Scriptures, for then there would be as many interpretations as there are men and women whose interests or passions would suggest."

Miss Gould thought this statement inaccurate, and in conversation with various persons on the subject was impressed by the "very general ignorance about the facts concerning the origin and history of the different versions of the Bible used in the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches." Desiring to stimulate investigation and to secure a brief, yet thorough and popular, statement of the facts for general use, Miss Gould has offered prizes of $1,000, $500, and $250 for the best essays on the double topic: I., "The Origin and History of the Version of the Bible Approved by the Roman Catholic Church"; II., "The Origin and History of the American Revised Version of the English Bible." The

offer is made through Dr. W. W. White, President of the Bible Teachers' Training-School, New York, who expresses the belief that the competition will result in the most exhaustive research. "The conditions will reach the remotest ends of the earth," he says, "so that scholars of the whole world may participate. We are confident that the most eminent Bible scholars living will enter the contest."

The New York *Times* comments:

"The dispute, if it may be called so, between Miss Helen Gould and her neighbor, Father Earley, touching the hearing by Catholic children of 'the reading of the Scriptures without note or comment,' may have, after all, an excellent result. It will do so if the competition for the prizes offered by Miss Gould for the best essays upon the history, respectively, of the versions of the Bible employed by Catholics and by Protestants, is arranged and carried out in the proper spirit. Especially is it to be hoped that the competition thus begun will elicit a clear statement, in popular form, of the difference between the versions in question. We know that those differences are so great as to lead Catholics to object to the bare reading of the text of the Protestant version in the public schools. But we do not—that is to say, the lay public does not—know what those differences are, nor is there extant, that we know of, any exposition of what they are. If such a statement were once made, it seems possible that a compromise might be effected and that an English version of the Bible might be prepared, especially for the use of the public schools, which would obviate the objections entertained by the Catholic Church to the version now employed and would at the same time conserve the moral and literary benefits which the King James version of the Bible is able to confer."

The Roman Catholic press discusses the incident in caustic terms. *The New World* (Chicago) says:

"Pope somewhere speaks of ill-gotten wealth wandering 'heaven-directed to the poor.' As a rule it does in the course of time, and some of the sort appears destined to proceed along the ancient path in the near future. Within the next few weeks some part of the wealth accumulated by Jay Gould will be paid out in prizes for Bible essays. . . . Miss Gould makes her offer through President Wilbert W. White, of the Protestant Bible Teachers' Training-School of New York City. President White is to select the committee of judges which is to render decision. It is pretty safe to assert that those judges will know exactly what is wanted, and will select precisely the sort of essays desired by Miss Gould. When selection is made, Miss Gould intends to publish and distribute for general use the essays now so anxiously sought.

"What will be the result? The hack-writers will get their pay and the printers will get theirs, and we suppose the judges will be paid for the one-sided verdict they render. The Baalams of to-day seldom dare to bless when bid to curse. Yet the church will remain unhurt. She could not be destroyed by all the Gould millions. She it was who gave the Bible to the world, and $750 [$1,750] in prizes will not injure her. No matter what Miss Gould's hired savants may say, the position of the church is secure."

Photograph by Marnabb, N. Y.

THE REV. TERENCE J. EARLEY, OF IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Whose statements are the immediate cause of Miss Gould's prize competition.

THE REV. DR. WILBERT W. WHITE, OF NEW YORK,

Through whom Miss Gould's offer is made.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS AT BETHLEHEM.

BETHLEHEM, the home of Christmas, is that Paradise of which children dream—a place with more than one Christmas. It enjoys, in fact, three Christmas celebrations—Latin, Greek, and Armenian, the first on December 24, the second twelve days after that, the third twelve days later still. An account of these celebrations is given in *The Woman's Home Companion* (December) by Mr. Ernest J. Lewis. He writes:

"Rubbing elbows and crowding each other through the narrow streets of Bethlehem during its month of Christmases are representatives of every station in life, every natural environment, and of the races of the four corners of the earth, who have been drawn to the birthplace of the Christ for reverent celebration of his birth. In the throng one sees highly decorated representatives of European and Eastern imperial and church powers; anchorets from Engedi in sackcloth and bare feet; tonsured, sandaled, habited monks; pilgrims from Armenia, men and women in baggy trousers; poor, devout serfs from the Russias in heavy boots, baggy clothes, grizzly beards, and crock-cut hair; pilgrims on camels, pilgrims on asses, pilgrims footsore; lepers begging alms; olive and pearl workers selling their wares; haughty Mohammedans, sneering Jews, scoffing Gentiles, crowd the beautiful, black-eyed women of Bethlehem. Everywhere are Turkish soldiers—for the garrison has been reinforced as Christmas approached. Some of them are new to Palestine, having been hurried from the troop-ships at Jaffa."

The Latin, or Roman Catholic, celebration of Christmas in Bethlehem is much the same from year to year. At two o'clock on December 24 a cavalcade passes out of Jerusalem through the Jaffa gate, headed by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, royal representative of Rome. With him ride the French consul to Jerusalem and a throng of bishops and priests. Says Mr. Lewis:

"As the cavalcade comes into view across the hilltops, a smaller one goes out from Bethlehem to meet it, and at four in the afternoon the combined cavalcades sweep around the great bend in the road, and pass through the narrow streets of Bethlehem to the open market square in front of the church. As it approaches, the Turkish soldiers clear a space, into which the Patriarch and his attendants are received. A rich carpet is laid for him, and fifty choir-boys, carrying heavy ceremonial robes, come out of the grim old edifice, followed by priests magnificent in white. Standing on the carpet, the Patriarch is divested of his traveling-apparel, and with great ceremony he assumes the purple and ermine vestments that are heavy with decorations and incrustations of the Church of Rome. A purple cap is placed on his head. The bishops are robed in vestments made of cloth of gold richly embroidered and decorated with the special arms of the church and of their special sacred station. Ten priests receive beautiful robes of white satin richly decorated with opaque flowers in colors. The fifty boys begin the Christmas chant, the cross of the Patriarch is lifted, and the procession enters the church through the little openings, while the Turkish soldiers close in on all sides to afford protection against antagonistic followers of the Christ."

High mass is celebrated in the afternoon and evening, and as

THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From a photograph taken during their recent semi-annual conference at Wilmington, Del. All the bishops were present except Bishops Bowman, Foster, Hurst, and Warne.

Back row, reading from left to right: C. C. McCabe, Omaha, Nebr.; Earl Cranston, Portland, Ore.; David H. Moore, Shanghai, China.
Middle row, reading from left to right: J. W. Hamilton, San Francisco, Cal.; C. H. Fowler, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Vincent, Zurich, Switzerland; J. N. FitzGerald, St. Louis, Mo.; I. W. Joyce, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. A. Goodsell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Hartzell, Africa; J. M. Thoburn, India.
Front row, reading from left to right: H. W. Warren, Denver, Colo.; S. M. Merrill, Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Andrews, New York, N. Y.; C. D. Foss, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. M. Walden, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. Mallalieu, Boston, Mass.

midnight approaches the Patriarch advances to the altar, partakes of the communion-wine and begins the chant of the Nativity.

"At last, when the midnight hour is proclaimed, the Patriarch draws aside a little curtain over the high altar and reveals the image of the Christ-child. . . . The stammering tongues of all nationalities catch up the grand anthem of glory to God in the highest, and the old rafters are shaken by the song of praise. Christmas Day has begun. These ceremonies at midnight blend into a third high mass that lasts until after three o'clock. Then a second image is introduced—the child in the rough manger. With great ceremony it is brought in by richly robed priests, and placed before the altar. Again the throng prostrates itself and breaks forth in another chorus of praise. These services before the high altar are closed when the Patriarch leads the way to the grotto of the Nativity, where the infant is laid in the manger. A short service is held, priests give communion, and the bells proclaim that the Child is found."

Ceremonies of a similar kind are observed by the Greek and Armenian churches, and in all three celebrations the red fez-capped Mohammedan soldiery of the Sultan play a prominent part. We quote in conclusion:

"In this most sacred of all Christian shrines [the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem], and especially on the natal day—according to the different calendars—of him who taught the brotherhood of man, the Latin, as he chants the song of good-will, must be protected from fanatical Greek and Armenian; the Greek, as he sings his gloria, must be protected from fervid Armenian and Latin; and the Armenian, as he takes up the glad refrain, must be protected from Greek and Latin. All must be protected from Copt and other Christian churchmen, who, in their turn, must also be protected from the zealots of the three big churches. This duty falls on the followers of Mohammed. The presence of the armed Turkish soldiers has prevented riots at the Christmas and Easter festivals in recent years. The last great clash, thirty years ago, resulted from a discussion over some curtains. The result of that bloodshed in the holy of holies, and the constant threatening attitude of the different protectors of the holy shrines, was that the Sultan stationed a garrison of troops at Bethlehem, and connected the town with Jerusalem by a telegraph-wire. Now, at every hour of the day and night, two Mohammedan soldiers with fixed bayonets stand sentry over the birthplace of the Nazarene."

ALLEGED HERESY OF PROFESSOR BOWNE.

CHARGES of heresy are made against Dr. Borden P. Bowne, professor of philosophy in Boston University, on the ground that "his views concerning the Deity, the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the Atonement are contrary to the plain teachings of the Scriptures, and that his teachings of eschatology and his views of Christian experience are also contrary to the Scriptures and to the established doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The charges have been brought by the Rev. George A. Cooke, pastor of Trinity Church, West Medford, Mass. A number of Methodist clergymen are said to be interested in them, and Dr. Luther T. Townsend, professor in the theological department of Boston University, is believed to have assisted in preparing the specifications. Asked by a representative of the New York *Tribune* if there were any precedents for such action as is proposed, Mr. Cooke replied:

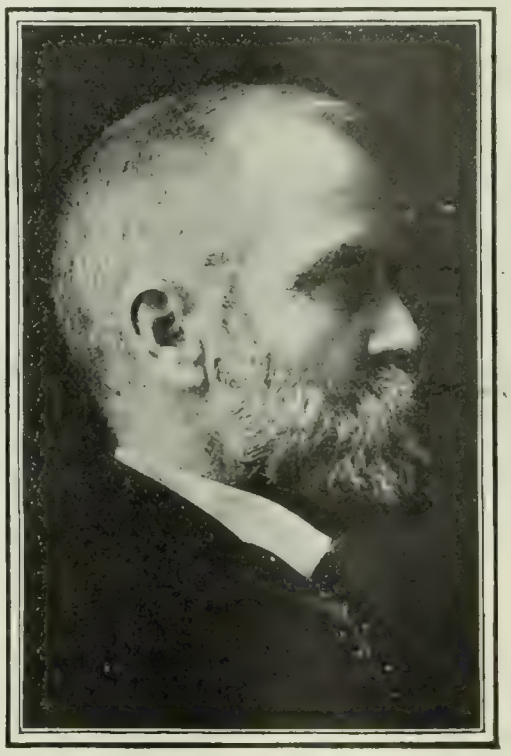
"The last trial of a similar nature was several years ago, when the Rev. W. H. Thomas, of Chicago, was tried and suspended from the church for teaching doctrines contrary to the orthodoxy of the church.

"If Professor Bowne has been guilty of teaching rationalism

and doctrines contrary to those he is pledged to defend, he has wronged me and every Methodist preacher in this land. The Methodist Episcopal Church is broad in its theology, and has always been tolerant and charitable in matters of opinion. For one of her own ministers to go beyond its limits and teach doctrines that are subversive of the very life of the church is a betrayal of trust and an outrage upon one's brethren in the ministry."

Professor Bowne has held his present position for twenty-seven years, and is generally recognized as one of the ablest thinkers and writers in the Methodist denomination. Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, an institution largely under Methodist control, says of him: "Professor Bowne is the greatest metaphysician of the day. It is absurd to charge him with heresy. People who do it are not worthy of consideration." The Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, editor of *Zion's Herald*, the New England organ of Methodism, contributes an article to the Boston *Transcript* (December 5), from which we quote in part:

"Dr. Bowne's interest in religion is even deeper than his interest in science and philosophy. . . . He is profoundly a believer in the Christian faith. At the same time he recognizes that the ways of looking at truth change from age to age. Hence it has always been a matter of great concern to him to present Christian teaching in terms of the thought of to-day so that it shall not be caricatured through being seen through a distorting medium or otherwise. Numerous contributions to religious newspapers and magazines bear witness to this interest; in particular three booklets—'The Christian Life,' 'The Christian Revelation,' and 'The Atonement'—have been written with the aim of helping the old thought to new and better expression. These discussions have been the subject of some misunderstanding, but very rarely among intelligent persons. Of course it is in these fields that Professor Bowne's alleged heresies appear. These are purely the misunderstandings of people too old to change their ways of thinking, or too young and undeveloped to recognize old truths in new forms. Others have found great relief in Professor Bowne's work in this field. He has saved many a reader and many a student to a life of faith and good works who otherwise would have wandered off into hopeless unbelief."



BORDEN PARKER BOWNE, LL.D.,
Professor of Philosophy in Boston University.

The New York *Independent* says:

"It is nothing less than comical to hear that charges of heresy have been brought against Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of the Boston University. . . . It would be fun to hear the trial, and we doubt not it would make clear that some old things have forever passed away; but we presume the charges will be thrown out. The New York East Conference, of which Professor Bowne is a member, is not one to be easily frightened. For several years the revivalist, Dr. Munhall, has been issuing a little monthly largely devoted to proving that Professor Bowne and several others are heretics and hypocrites. He has the ear of a few young graduates, of Bishop Mallalieu, and Professor Townsend, who believes that the figures for the dimensions of the New Jerusalem in the Revelation are real geometry, and that heaven is a cube, because the 'length and the breadth and the height of it are equal,' and that each side is about the distance from his home in Boston to Omaha. We do not know whether, as intimated in the local papers, they have aided the young graduate who has brought the charge, but anything might be expected of such a literalist. They are both doubtless as honest as they are earnest and mistaken. Theirs is the sort of literalism, devoid of interpretative sense or humor, which creates Schweinfurths or Dowies, and which excommunicates those whose eyes open wider than their own."

Several prominent Methodists express the belief that Professor Bowne will never be called upon to answer his accusers. If the charges are pressed the case will be considered at the April sessions of the New York East Methodist Conference.

"WIRELESS" BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

It has happened more than once that a sharp *reductio ad absurdum* of a radical hypothesis has done more to overthrow it than has been done by cool logic and argument. In the heyday of the Strauss period of destructive New-Testament criticism Archbishop Whately published his "Historic Doubts" in order to demonstrate that an application of the methods of this school would prove that such a person as Napoleon Bonaparte never existed, and that the story about him was a "myth." Some years ago a prominent American theologian, under the pseudonym of Prof. McReal Sham, applied analytical methods current in Pentateuchal research to the Epistle to the Romans, endeavoring to show that according to these critical canons this letter must be severed into half a dozen "documents," from different authors and dates. The work was republished in Germany as the product of "Professor Hesedam." Recently another blow of this sort was struck against the modern subjective Old-Testament criticism, coming from the only Old-Testament theologian in connection with a German university who has ventured to antagonize the literary reconstruction of the Wellhausen class—namely, Prof. Dr. Klostermann, of Kiel. He has published in the *Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift* (No. 2), of Leipsic, a scathing satirical application of the current criticism to the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm. He says in part:

"Legitimately we are led to the conclusion that this lyric is the product of the pen of the Apostle St. Paul. In these days of wireless telegraphy it is the correct thing to eliminate entirely from the critical process the 'wire' of tradition and to apply the purely 'wireless' process of Wellhausen and his followers. The influence of traditional opinion is too great in the minds of those who consider the bulk of the Psalms as being the production of the post-Exilic period. How easily the Christians of the earliest period could have introduced into their favorite collection of lyrics prayers and hymns of their own production! Especially is this the case with the famous one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, which upon close analysis can readily and best be explained as a prayer of the Apostle Paul. In the various letters used in the alphabetical divisions of this psalm can easily be recognized reference to the cross, the nails in the hands and feet of Christ, and also to the lance, the crown of thorns, and the sponge so conspicuous in the last sufferings of the Savior. A closer examination of the words of the text themselves in many places shows that it is of Christian origin. It is evident that the words (verse 83), 'I am become like a bottle in the smoke; yet do I not forget thy statutes,' which has been a regular *crux* for the exegetes of all ages, easily yields to the explanation that Paul had fallen into the hands of a Roman centurion, and yet remained faithful (Acts xxvii. 1). Compare also the conditions described in verses 41–48 and we have a perfect reproduction of the feelings of Paul when, in the presence of his accuser, Tertullus, he spoke to Felix and Agrippa. Still more direct are the applications of the contents of verses 58–67 and 75–79, which depict almost in so many words the experience which Paul had in Philippi. Again, the sentiments expressed in 2 Tim. iv. 6–8 are a reflex of the contents of verses 81, 82, 123–124 of this psalm. Compare also verse 54 with 2 Cor. i. 9–10. There are even verbal agreements between the Pauline Epistles and this psalm; compare verse 130 with Col. i. 9; verse 131 with 2 Cor. vi. 11; verse 136 with Phil. iii. 18."

Klostermann expresses his fear that his conclusions will be non-acceptable to the radical critics, not because his principles and processes are wrong, but because he has shown a "different spirit" from theirs. His keen satire has created a sensation in Germany.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

JAPAN'S CHANCES IN A WAR WITH RUSSIA.

WAR between Russia and Japan—assuming that the conflict be actually maturing in the womb of time—must afford an ideal test of what is known in military circles as newspaper strategy. There is scarcely one important journal which is without a theory of its own regarding the most advisable course for

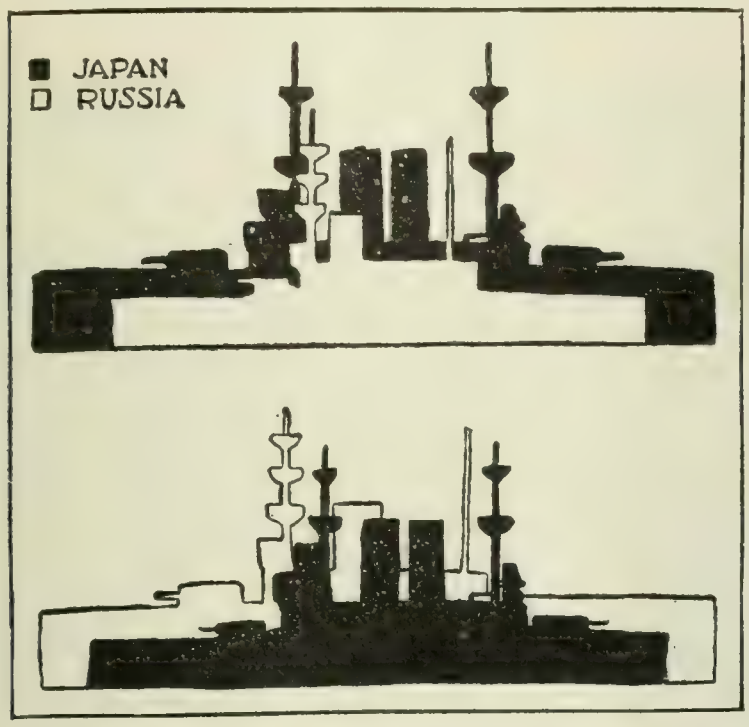


Diagram showing, first, the comparison of the Japanese and Russian fleets at present in the Far East; and, second, the comparison should Russia send all her fleet to the Far East. —*Review of Reviews* (London).

both Japan and Russia to adopt when hostilities break out. It seems strange that Admiral Alexeieff, the viceroy in the Far East, should have to travel so many miles to acquaint the Czar with Japan's chances in the event of war. The same result could be attained, apparently, by a ten-dollar subscription to a bureau of newspaper clippings. *The St. James's Gazette* (London), *The Daily News* (London), and ever so many others, have outlined the whole course of war. They know what Russia will try to do, what Japan will try to prevent, where the naval battles will be fought, and the points upon which the forces of the Czar will be "hurled."

It should be understood from the start, thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), that neither of the combatants would be supported by an ally. Russia would request France to keep her hands off. "Russia understands that the interference of the French fleet in her behalf would at once bring the British fleet to the aid of Japan." Russia has no wish to try conclusions with the mistress of the seas. But it would appear from the London *Times* that Russia has adopted in the Far East a device long brought to perfection by managers of comic-opera companies. This consists in keeping the same soldiers moving constantly on and off the stage of operations with the object of giving the unsophisticated spectator a false idea of multitude. "Japan alone," observes the London organ, "is not deceived." She is well aware that the trainloads of troops dashing back and forth over the great Siberian line are performances as theatrical as a mobilization of the late Edwin Booth's regiments for the maneuvers in "Richard III." Only the Russian navy need enter seriously into the immediate calculations of the Japanese, and the London *News* presents this aspect of the case as follows:

"Presuming, therefore, that a naval campaign would be the first development, it is easy to see how it would begin. Japan would not attempt to destroy the Russian fleet in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Her splendid homogeneous fleet, with its admirable backing of minor craft, is not designed for such an adventure. Its coaling capacity is intended rather for swift movement close to an assured base than for long journeys at sea. Russia would have to strike the naval blow to prevent the occupation of Korea by her opponent.

"Against such an attack Japan possesses immense natural advantages. Her great semicircle of islands form a fender surrounding Vladivostok and the Russian territory north of Korea. On the north the enclosed space is completely shut in during the winter months by ice. On the south it is only entered by the Korean Straits, dominated by the central island of Tsu Shima, which is strongly fortified by Japan, and is a sort of Gibraltar of the East, with the forts of Fusan on the Korean shore and the Japanese naval base of Sasebof and the unlimited coal supply of Nagasaki on the opposite side. Thus within the Japanese Sea Japan would be supreme so long as she had any fleet remaining.

"Nagasaki would be the key of the situation, and there Russia would have to deliver her blow. It is between six and seven hundred miles from Port Arthur, and without beating Japan there and securing a coal supply the Russian fleet could not hope to round Japan and attack Tokyo and the farther side of the island, fifteen hundred miles from its base.

"Fighting the enemy on its own ground, amid the immense natural harbors and fortified islands west of Kiushiu, the Japanese fleet would have every advantage in the struggle."

It may be asserted with confidence, therefore, thinks this daily, that "a naval battle on a gigantic scale would certainly arise," and "a comparison of the navies of the two countries becomes important." On paper such a comparison is certainly to the advantage of St. Petersburg, as our London contemporary admits. It presents the subject thus:

"The total number of officers and men in the Russian fleet is about 60,000, and in that of Japan rather over 35,000. The warships built or building are as follows:

	Russia.	Japan.
Battle-ships (Rate 1)	9	4
Battle-ships (Rate 2)	4	2
Battle-ships (Rate 3)	4	..
Battle-ships (Rate 4)	7	..
Armored cruisers (Rate 2)	3	6
Armored cruisers (Rate 3)	1	..
Cruisers (Rate 4)	3	..
Cruisers (Rate 5)	14	..
Cruisers (Rate 6)	4	12
Cruisers (Rate 7)	6	4
Torpedo-gunboats	7	4
Destroyers	53	20
Torpedo-boats	53	47

A RUSSIAN REGIMENT AT PORT ARTHUR.

The review recently held by Admiral Alexeieff at Port Arthur, when, it is said, 76,000 troops were present, does not impress the London *Times*, which says: "Naturally these numbers greatly impressed Europe with a sense of the strength of Port Arthur. While it is undeniable that Russia has largely increased her garrison in Manchuria, every day adding to its strength, it is equally undeniable that the Russian preparations have been hurriedly made, and are very incomplete and less advanced than Russia would desire the world to believe."

"The apparent disparity is greatly lessened when we remember that Russia is obliged to maintain fleets or flotillas in the Baltic, the Black Sea, and even in the Caspian, which would be of no use in the Far East. Almost the whole available fleet, after providing for a necessary minimum in the Baltic and the Black Sea, is now in Chinese waters.

"Japan, on the other hand, has no distractions to prevent the use of her whole fleet, and close at hand has abundance of ports for coaling and repairs, while she builds her own protected cruisers and destroyers. Her navy includes many exceedingly swift boats, and is well calculated for a campaign in her own waters."

Neither the London *Times* nor *The St. James's Gazette* takes any stock in the theory that Russia could not reinforce her fleet in the Far East materially. The former daily points out that Russia is now sending three great battleships to Pacific waters. Nevertheless, thinks the latter organ, "there is not much doubt of Japan's ability to defeat single-handed the Russian ships at present in the Far East." It has this opinion of the strategic situation generally:

"Moreover, the difficulty of Russia reinforcing her Far Eastern fleet is much enhanced by the fact that the Japanese island of Formosa lies in the path of her vessels coming from Europe, occupying much the same position as Bizerta does on our Mediterranean line of communications between Gibraltar and Malta. Either the Russian Far-Eastern squadron must go south and rendezvous somewhere off the coast of Cochin China, or both squadrons must rendezvous to the west in the Pacific, reproducing to some degree the condition of our naval maneuvers this year. But, if the latter alternative be adopted, the coaling difficulty becomes increasingly acute. The third choice is for the Russians to give battle with their existing squadron to clear the way. In which case probably defeat awaits them.

"Looking at the strategical situation generally, it can only be said that, on the first sign of Russia's intention still further to reinforce her Far Eastern fleet, it is to the interest of Japan to commence hostilities."

The French newspapers profess to be infinitely amused at what they call "the interested strategy" of British organs. The *Temps* (Paris) is surprised that the great ally of France should be even suspected of playing that comic-opera trick with the trainloads of regiments. "Russia," we read, "has abundance of men." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is convinced that Russia is too strong on the sea for Japan to cope with her. It has been studying the statistics, and it finds them "crushing" in a sense dire to Japan. The Russian regiments in Manchuria and on the frontiers of the territory in dispute are "well-drilled, ably led, eager for a dash into Korea and at Japan." The war, therefore, will not be exclusively naval. In this maze of contradictory opinions, the London *Spectator* has tried to look at the whole subject from a disinterested point of view. It fears that war may not be far off. "We fear the probabilities of war between Russia and Japan are greater than the probabilities of peace." But it sees many powerful forces making for peace, and it warns its readers from rash conclusions. Here is its summing up:

"It will be difficult, if war does break out, to form even an opinion as to the respective chances of success. The Continent will at once decide for Russia; but the Continent does not quite appreciate all the advantages which Japan, if she can but clear her own waters, will at the outset possess. She is very near to the scene, she will fight in her own climate, and her military organization is almost German in its perfection. She has a larger population than France, her army includes six hundred and thirty-two thousand drilled men, and her people are said to be unusually ready to serve. Those resources are, of course, nothing to those of which the Czar can dispose; but the maintenance of a mighty army many thousand miles from its real base is a most difficult and costly task; communications will depend upon a single line of railway, which in part of its course passes through disaffected country; and the Russians will be in a climate to which they are but little accustomed. That may seem a trifle, but it will aggravate an historic difficulty of Russian generals, the readiness of their ill-fed soldiers to die when pressed by climatic or other unaccustomed severities. The Japanese, moreover, will march quicker, will know the country better—the Russian fuss about spies and maps practically admits this—and will be less discouraged by occasional defeat. All these considerations are, however, we fully admit, trivial when compared with the great unknown quantity upon which the oldest soldier in Europe would hesitate to offer a decided opinion. Can a thousand Japanese in the open resist and drive back a thousand Russians?"

EUROPE ON THE DURATION OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

ABOUT a year ago the leading newspapers of Europe were anticipating a period of depression—a return of hard times, in fact—throughout the United States. They have revised their ideas since then. The London *Times*, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), the *Économiste Français* (Paris), the *Börsen Courier* (Berlin), and the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest)—all of which were quite pessimistic twelve months ago—now agree that there seems no reason to expect an immediate interruption of American prosperity. The misapprehension on the subject, according to the *Börsen Courier*, was caused by the embarrassments of the trusts. Europe did not fully understand the isolation of Wall Street. The bulls and bears of that exciting thoroughfare are in no sense representative of business constituencies. "Industrial conditions in the United States are sound," declares the *Pester Lloyd*, "and Wall Street stands alone in its depression." The London *Economist*, a leading financial weekly, is somewhat non-committal, but the influential London *Statist* says "the crisis through which the United States has been passing has been a rich man's crisis." The London *Times*, which from the first has been careful to avoid extremes of statement, does not think the prosperity will continue indefinitely, but it has recovered from a certain pessimism. Not long ago it caused a study of the matter to be made by a correspondent, who said:

"The question is often asked, 'How long is the present period of prosperity likely to continue?' In matters of this kind one observant man's opinion is likely to be about as good as that of another. The history of crises and their recurrence, the methods adopted during good times to ward off depressions, the course of business in other parts of the world, must all be taken into account before even a suggestion can be ventured. In the present case a momentous change has taken place in the final fixing of the gold standard. This has had the effect thus far of creating stability and confidence, but has not yet been tried in a storm. On the other hand, almost nothing has been done to give steadiness and flexibility to the banking system, which, for a great country, with an enormous trading power, still remains a thing of shreds and patches. Nor is there a probability that any of the obvious changes in law and the custom of business will be made in time to be of use when the next storm shall break. Many of the great 'combines' are not doing well—whether from inherent defects or from bad management can not now be decided, but they are so new in form that no man can reach a decision as to their final effect upon the small proportions which they represent of the aggregate industrial values of the country, or whether these defects, if fatal to themselves, will involve anything else in their ruin.

"The general feeling in America, however, is that the present era of good business will last until the next Presidential election is settled and the successful candidate has been inaugurated. This carries the country over until 1905. Many of the persons who express this opinion frankly confess that it is the logic of their hopes, while others say that a break can scarcely come so long as the existing political conditions are maintained. Still others reach the same conclusion by assuming an imaginary cycle of seven years, beginning with 1898. Everywhere the impression is that there is no danger of serious disturbance earlier than the time thus fixed by so many different methods, none of them scientific.

"It seems certain that business is in as healthy a state as is possible where so many artificial conditions have to be dealt with."

There is "a trust crisis" in this country, but no "general crisis,"

asserts the eminent French economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Journal des Débats*. This writer has been foremost among those who felt uneasiness regarding American prosperity, but he now says that the outlook is favorable for the present as long as crops are good. "What will the outlook be," he inquires, "when the inevitable day of a bad harvest dawns after the series of exceptional crops of the past few years?" However, he considers "the trust crisis" fortunate in one respect, since "it vindicates in brilliant fashion the theories of economists." He adds:

"Whatever may be said and whatever may be done, it is impossible to escape economic law for any great length of time or to subjugate any great branch of industry. All the creators of colossal industrial combinations are like the conquerors, Alexander and Napoleon. Through sheer ambition and extension their work ends by collapsing. They may save their fortunes, not without diminution; but industrial domination eludes them. The laws to which 'the empire of business' is subject do not differ from those to which other empires are subject. There is a point, variable, no doubt, with time and the particular industry concerned, beyond which the extension and preservation of an enterprise are not possible. Moreover, these great builders of mercantile scaffolding overtax the strength of their own minds. Their subordinates are inadequately supervised or directed. There ensue a waste and a disorganization. Mistakes are made, excesses committed. The overgrown organism can no longer properly function."

These are the phenomena now witnessed in the United States, we are told. The depression is felt only in certain circles, and may easily be misunderstood. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has no patience with the theory that a few trusts will obtain control of the leading industries in the United States. "We may regard the days of the steel trust as numbered, as well as the days of the shipping trust, and of the copper trust." The educational institutions and the universities which received liberal gifts of trust stock—"an ingenious method of giving such stock a good name"—are "plunged into embarrassment" because the securities they hold are depressed. The *Deutsche Monatsheft* (Berlin) and the *Deutsche Ökonomist* (Berlin) have been consulting some experts who recently made a tour of investigation through the United States, and they learn that American prosperity may continue for some time. One of the experts has even brought out a book on the United States in which he asserts that business conditions here are "fundamentally sound," and that our prosperity "seems for the present assured." But the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), sharing the distrust of the London *Saturday Review* for all things American, asserts that President Roosevelt knows "collapse at home" to be impending, thanks to the restlessness of labor-unions and our corruption generally. For this reason the executive seeks to divert attention from domestic affairs through the medium of a mighty navy and the Monroe Doctrine. The ingenuity displayed by Mr. Roosevelt in turning popular attention from domestic affairs is admired by the German official organ, which predicts something sensational in foreign policy before the present session of Congress ends.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PERIL TO GERMANY IN WILLIAM II.'S DISABILITY.

THAT polypus removed from Emperor William's vocal cord, the benignant character of which is vouched for by the official *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), remains an object of grave suspicion to the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin). The last-named organ is known to have mysterious sources of information regarding imperial castles and their occupants, a fact which attracts attention to its gloomy but indefinite vaticinations. The *Vorwärts* thinks it "strange that the Emperor should be going south" if "the operation was really so simple," and since "recovery was announced to be a matter of course in a few days." The Socialist paper frankly discredits the asseverations of the Berlin *Post* that "all is well," and it intimates that something is concealed. If this be so, it follows that the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), and many other important dailies in Germany, have been grossly misled. At the same time prominent journals outside William's empire, including the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Illustration* (Paris), and others here and there, print more or less sensational particulars based upon the idea that the whole truth has not been told. The Paris *Figaro* represents the Berlin public as skeptical regarding the much-discussed polypus. For so benign a growth it has worked much mischief in public affairs, and the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* fears that the uneasiness it has created would alone be sufficient to disturb the normal course of politics. The *Illustration* has an elaborate article from "one who long discharged confidential functions at the German court." This authority says:

THE INVALID HOHENZOLLERN.

"The German Emperor, it is clear, is not so well as had been at first reported," says the London *Spectator*. "The wound produced by the operation in his throat is, it is said, slower to heal than was hoped, its place upon the vocal chord rendering it liable to constant irritation. . . . Nothing in this account, of course, justifies the fear that William II. is in danger of his father's complaint, tho the Emperor Frederick also was ordered to Italy; but it does seem to indicate that the Emperor's recuperative power is lower than was anticipated."

"From the facts made public and from the laryngoscope examinations made daily by Dr. Schmidt it is evident that the state of Emperor William's health is serious. The nursing required by the injured organ will be long and difficult. Already it appears that perfect rest outside of Germany will be necessary. The Emperor himself, who can speak but a few words, and those in a whisper, has submitted to the course prescribed for him after the last operation. It remains to be seen how politics can accommodate itself to the medical bulletins. . . . When he is in Germany, the Emperor concerns himself with everything, and wishes to be kept informed regarding everything. He has carefully superintended the education of his children. On every important occasion he speaks, or he writes, or he sends somebody to speak in his name. . . . It will, therefore, be very difficult for the Emperor to reconcile his natural tendencies and his duties as a sovereign with the new demands of the physicians who are attending him. In the German Empire to-day everything depends upon the exactness with which the peremptory orders of William I. are obeyed."

This prospect of political paralysis in the empire of the Hohenzollerns has attracted the attention of European papers. *The Spectator* (London) hints at it by saying that William's government "seems to us to shrivel the political capacity of his people," and it refers to "his absorption of the political vitality of his great empire." This absorption has been carried to extreme lengths

during the fifteen years or so of his reign, and has been thus set forth by a recent anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London):

"It is a matter of common knowledge that German policy stands absolutely and completely under the influence of the present Emperor. He is not only the strongest, but the only, motive power in German political life, and his decisions, which only too often are born from a momentary impulse and hastily expressed, are hardly affected by the views of his reponsible advisers. His ministers have too frequently and too abruptly been changed to venture any longer to express their convictions, or to have an independent opinion. They are appointed by his Majesty rather on account of their being obedient tools for executing the imperial will than because of their administrative ability. Hence it comes that the entire responsibility for all official acts of Germany, the credit for all successes, and the blame for all failures and blunders is laid by those who know, not on the shoulders of any of the high officials, but on those of the German Emperor.

"Under these circumstances it is clear that the personality of William II. is of greater importance to the world than that of the almighty Czar. . . . . .

"Under former rulers the various German and Prusssian ministers administered the country independently, but now they have the supervision of the monarch. When William II. came to the throne, the status of the ministers was altered, their power being gradually, and very considerably, curtailed, and diverted to the military, naval, and civil cabinets of the Emperor, institutions which, so far, had led a very secluded secondary and chiefly decorative existence. Reports which should have been made to the responsible secretaries of state were made over their heads to the Emperor's secretaries, who preside over these cabinets; orders emanated from them of which the responsible officials had no knowledge. The latter found themselves suddenly deprived of their authority, and were often unable to see the Emperor or to correspond with him except through one of these cabinets. Important decisions were frequently taken without the knowledge of the chiefs of the great departments, who soon resigned themselves to being mere figureheads. . . . . .

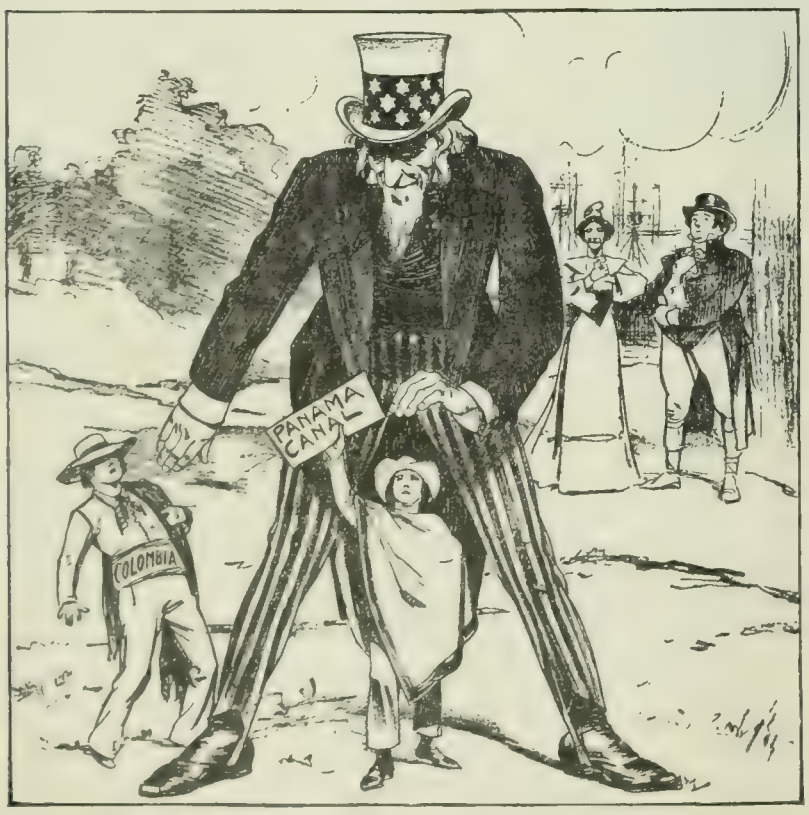
"William II. thinks aloud. He constantly surprises the world by his brilliant ideas and his striking speeches, and afterward disappoints it with his unskilful and weak action. Whereas a statesman will act on the principle, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, the German Emperor has in all his enterprises so far been *fortiter in modo, suaviter in re*. However, it would be rash to conclude that William II., because he has so far spoken energetically, attempted big things and achieved little, will continue to lead a life full of ceaseless and brilliant, but barren, activity, and signs are not wanting that the numerous bitter disappointments which the Emperor has experienced in his political experiments may eventually lead to a *coup de tête* on his part. At any rate, there is combustible material enough in German home and foreign politics to give an outlet to the Emperor's repressed energies, and imagination shudders at the thought of what the effect will be when the so often wounded pride of the highly self-conscious and extremely sensitive monarch will lead him at last further than he means to go."

The isolation of Germany in world-politics at a time when rumors of a regency are mooted even in responsible quarters seems to be present in the minds of those who take an unfavorable view of the Emperor's disability. "The possibility of disablement," declares the London *Pilot*, "could hardly be regarded at present with any feeling but dismay. Germany is straitened for revenue, yet is threatened with increased expenditure by her coming army bill; the difficulties attendant on the ratification of the new treaties of commerce can hardly fail to react on home politics, and political warfare in the new Reichstag will be increasingly acute. A new Kaiser or a Regent might be captured by the reactionaries or the Pan-Germans; and any such result or any weakening of the German Empire would profoundly depress the German element in Austria." But the Paris *Temps*, while conceding the enormous change that might ensue were William II. disabled in any serious sense, sees no prospect of that. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) denounces "purveyors of sensation," who are, it fears, mainly malicious nobodies with sources of information not worth considering. But they are considered, nevertheless, by some leading Socialist organs in Europe, which, like the Rome *Avanti* and the Paris *Action*, happen to be geographically immune to Prussian press laws.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ONE VAST TAMMANY.—"If Mr. Chamberlain succeeds," asserts the London *News*, "our politics will be one vast Tammany."

AN OPEN SECRET.—"It is an open secret, which must certainly be known in Washington, if not in Spain," says the London *Times*, "that at one time the United States Government actually approached the Vatican with a request that Mgr. Merry del Val should be sent to the Philippines as the Vatican representative."



PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES.
UNCLE SAM—"You let this little boy alone!"
JOHN BULL—"I could learn a lot from Uncle Sam."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.
The original has fallen, but a duplicate is astride of Panama.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

EUROPEAN CARICATURISTS ON PANAMA.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NOVEL OF ANIMATE GRAYS.

THE ROSE OF JOY. By Mary Findlater. Cloth, 320 pp. Price, $1.50 McClure, Phillips & Co.

"SHE opened a book that lay on the table—a little worn book that Colonel Hamilton had given her years before. . . . There was a mark against the passage that she asked Carrie to read:

"'Here in the actual—this painful kingdom of time and chance—are care, canker, and sorrow; with thought, with the ideal, is immortal hilarity, the Rose of Joy; round it all the muses sing.'"

This quotation from "The Rose of Joy" is the most evident indication of the title which Mary Findlater's novel affords, and it occurs very near the end. It is a strong novel, an interesting and unusual one, full of merit, and creating a deep impression on the reader. But, withal, some dubiety lingers in the mind as to the author's aim. It is powerful enough to convince of some masterful sensibility on her part; yet the projection is slightly nebulous. She is objective, synthetic, and realistic, selecting her characters from the rank and file of humanity. Then she probes to the seats of life.

It is the blend of strength, truth, and sobriety that makes for excellence in "The Rose of Joy." The heroine is not pretty, not cultivated; she is lowly born, and reared in a middle-class environment. But she is sweetly human—pathetically so, because romance or distinction of any kind is so aloof from her. It is her genuine humanity that wins you. She has the artistic temperament, that Janus-like gift which looks to exaltation and to depression alternately. Nature slips into the marrow of her soul, and she has a pretty talent for painting. She marries without love, and she loves without marriage, and these are not heroics; but the gaunt facts of sorrow and frustration as the fruit of such relations might have figured as such with many a writer. In only one place does she "let go of herself," and the passage proves that the author knows how to "pull out all the stops" when art demands a blare of emotional accent.

MARY FINDLATER.

It is the strength and the pathos of Susan Crawford's life, which is slowly precipitated in the solution of Mrs. Findlater's style, that win out. She does not arouse any enthusiasm. In fact, her merit is proven in that she coerces sympathy and approval despite the reader's disaffection, due to a superficial "homeliness" of attitude on her part. When all is said, the book is not great; yet it bites slowly in.

A BRILLIANT ETHICAL MONOGRAPH.

THE NATURE OF GOODNESS. By George Herbert Palmer. Cloth, 247 pp. Price, $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PROFESSOR PALMER in his former book, "The Field of Ethics," laid out in order the domain of ethics that is to be studied. In this volume he takes up a question that he deems fundamental to any ordered knowledge of ethics proper, proceeding to a consideration and statement of the definitive meaning of goodness. His general definition includes the goodness both of things and persons, and is in two parts: extrinsic goodness, stated as the quality of adaptation to a useful end: and intrinsic, or the worth of a thing in itself, which worth consists in the completeness or fulness of function in the organism. These two kinds of goodness are shown to coincide, or at least to overlap. A thing is good for something else only when it is functionally harmonious and worthy in itself.

By a somewhat original method, Professor Palmer derives his conception of personal or moral goodness from his acute and valuable analysis of personality. Fault will be found, no doubt, with this analysis; but for the purpose the author has in view it is an admirable method of approach to his final definition of goodness. He makes the definitive elements of personality to consist in the fact of self-consciousness, the power of self-direction, the ability of self-development, and the choice of self-sacrifice, "Accordingly, personal goodness must everywhere express conscious organization, direction, enlargement, conjunction." "Personal conduct is good only when consciously organized, guided, and aimed at the development of the social self."

In the course of this development, man comes very soon in sight of the facts that the spiritual acts of self-consciousness are uncertain, that they retard action, and are difficult to maintain. Man's life seems to be far more, and far more profitably, a life of nature, instinct, automatic movement of parts and powers directed externally, or determined outside of personal volition. To resolve this dilemma, the author makes a most brilliant analysis of the three stages of ethical progress. He shows how the impulse of the child gives place to the labored mechanism of the learner, in the stage where self-consciousness is most embarrassing and potent; and this in turn gives place to the moral habit that becomes automatic on a far higher plane, but which would never have been reached by the automatism of instinct alone. Through the middle stage of mere science, the person pursuing great ends by determined means emerges into the high-road of art and of genius. The initiative by which he does this is the only guarantee of progress and man's highest endowment. This is in fact a description of the way to goodness rather than a definition of it, but this treatment greatly clarifies the definitions by the light thrown back upon them.

GEORGE HERBERT PALMER.

The author's manner of phrasing his abstruse reasoning is a happy example for all writers in these high philosophic realms. While the book demands close thinking, there is not an obscure or ambiguous passage in its pages.

A PORTRAIT PAINTER OF PRINCES.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME VIGÉE LEBRUN. Translated and Edited by Lionel Strachey. Cloth, xv.+233 pp. Price, $2.75 net. Doubleday, Page & Co

WITH the open sesame of her brush, Madame Lebrun gained entrance to every European royal court that she cared to visit. During her long life of eighty-six years she knew and was on intimate terms with a surprising array of sovereigns, princes, aristocrats, and distinguished men and women in all walks of life. For this gifted woman combined with her genius for painting a wandering instinct that led her over the most of Europe, and a magnetic personality that everywhere won her choice and lifelong friends.

This book of her memoirs is doubly interesting. It is a record of travels made during a momentous period in countries where epoch-making events were taking place. The dry pages of history could never make us know the great figures of the time, with their virtues, faults, and foibles, as do the personal impressions, the anecdotes, the gossip that trickled from the pen of Mme. Lebrun. The *naïveté* of the writer is not the book's least charm. It would seem that all her life she retained the simplicity and ingenuousness of a child. The book has also a special interest for all students and lovers of art. After reading it the wonder is that a genius who wrought so long and so well and left behind her so many memorials of her art should not fill a larger niche to-day in the memories of men. The list of her works, and it is not perfect, makes clear her industry. She painted something like 685 portraits and 254 other works, many of them landscapes.

Mme. Lebrun was born in 1756 at Paris and died there in 1842. She was the daughter of an obscure portrait painter named Louis Vigée. Her inborn genius declared itself early. At seven she drew a picture that delighted her father. The "divine passion" for art brought her no end of fortune and felicity. At fourteen she had developed into a beauty, and her talents had gained her the friendship of the painter Joseph Vernet and Abbé Arnault of the French Academy. She studied under Davesne, Briard, and Vernet, and acquired the art of demi-tints in delicate flesh-coloring by copying works of the masters, among them heads of beautiful girls by Greuze. Meanwhile her father died and her mother remarried. The stepfather was a despicable miser. While living in his house in the Rue Saint Honoré, the young painter often saw the Duchess de Chartres and was soon asked to paint her portrait. The duchess commended the work so highly that Mlle. Vigée presently received commissions from the Countess de Brionne and all the ladies of the court and the Faubourg Saint Germain.

MADAME VIGÉE LEBRUN.

Her progress up the ladder of fame was rapid. She was sought after and welcomed by society, and made the object of public attentions sufficient to turn a young girl's head. In 1779 she painted her first portrait of Marie Antoinette, then at the height of her youth and beauty. One is tempted to quote the enthusiastic description of this splendid woman with whom the painter stood on pleasant terms of intimacy. They used to sing duets together.

At the evening parties given by Mme. Lebrun in her modest drawing-

room crowds assembled, and, for lack of chairs, marshals of France sometimes sat on the floor. Famous composers and singers performed. The list of distinguished men and women who met together on these occasions would fill pages.

After two and a half years spent happily in Vienna, Mme. Lebrun proceeded to St. Petersburg, incited by a strong desire to see the Empress Catherine II. She was presented to the Empress the day after her arrival and got along exceedingly well with her, in spite of wearing a muslin dress and forgetting to kiss the sovereign's hand. As elsewhere, the painter's reception in Russia was altogether delightful. She got acquainted now with the Princess Dolzoruki and painted her in the style of "Sibyl." Mme. Lebrun spent seven happy years in Russia, her sojourn being marred only by the ill-advised marriage of her headstrong daughter. She painted portraits of most of the Russian royalties, went to dinners and balls, and hobnobbed with the highest in the land. A chapter is devoted to the reign and character of Catherine II., whose simplicity in home life went to the extent of permitting her to rise at five in the morning, light her own fire, and be disobeyed by her body-servants. The facts told by Mme. Lebrun are as astonishing as amusing.

On her return to France, Napoleon commissioned her to paint a portrait of his sister, Mme. Murat, offering for it only 1,800 francs, less than half the usual price for similar works. This piece of work gave the artist so many annoyances that she finally lost her temper, and exclaimed one day, in the hearing of Mme. Murat: "I have painted real princesses who never worried me and never made me wait!"

IN THE LONDON SLUMS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS. By Jack London. Cloth, 319 pp. Price, $2 net. The Macmillan Company.

FROM the wilds of Klondike to the slums of London is a far cry, and Mr. London in making the transition has scarcely preserved that sense of artistic reserve and concentrated force which characterize his studies of Alaskan life. This is journalism, rank journalism, and not of the very highest type at that. Let it be granted that Mr. London has got some of the accents of the London poor, has seized with some journalistic talent upon the dramatic moments in the life of the lowest submerged. He makes it evident that what he describes he has seen, and occasionally has photographed with some unpleasant results from the artistic standpoint. He has personally endured the privations of the "spike" or poorhouse, and the "peg" or Salvation Army breakfast, and describes the new Bumble. All this gives his book the character of a document, but scarcely that of an artistic quality. At times Mr. London escapes from the abyss. For instance, he describes coronation day, not to mention a journey into the hop-picking country which brings a whiff of country air over the footlights.

JACK LONDON.

Interspersed with these purely descriptive chapters, Mr. London gives a series of discussions on sociological topics such as the difference of punishment awarded to offenses against property as compared with offenses against the person, and again he gives some details as to wages, as well as to the diet of paupers and laborers. Altogether in somewhat of a slovenly way he goes through most of the topics which a slight acquaintance with the East End would raise in any intelligent person's mind who had visited it. The whole book is journalism, and can scarcely lay claim to the title of literature.

A HEARTH WITH WEAK CRACKLINGS.

A FOREST HEARTH. By Charles Major. Cloth, 354 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York and London.

EITHER the author of this novel has "of malice aforethought" written carelessly and irresponsibly, or he has "gone off" very notably in his literary craftmanship. "A Forest Hearth" is irritatingly poor. Mr. Major is pleasantly familiar to the public that read in his "When Knighthood Was in Flower" a romance hardy enough to stand translation to the stage. "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" is not as good a piece of work, but it may pass. This tale of the thirties in Indiana is puerilely weak and ineffective.

It deals with a family, the Bays, which came to the Blue River settlement in Indiana from North Carolina in 1820 because "of reduced circumstances." They reared a log-cabin in the midst of the woody solitude, and its hearth supplies the title of the story. The mother is a self-righteous, iron-willed female who "bosses" everybody mercilessly, except her worthless son. The heroine is Margarita, a sweet, inane, spineless creature, who is dragged through a love affair with a young rustic. The two had grown up as children together.

CHARLES MAJOR.

The story is exceedingly banal, the character-drawing painfully commonplace. Mr. Major's style is somewhat like that of Fanny Fern, and his sentiment seems to derive from the same font as that gifted lady's. He has the irritating trick of constantly obtruding, with a simulated *naïveté*, silly and needless comments on the action and the personalities of the characters. Rita, the young girl who is the heroine, can but be a potent irritant to the modern woman, being of the old-fashioned, clinging style of girl, swayed by anybody she loves or fears.

Rita and Dic (short for Diccon) decide as children that they will be sweethearts. Dic wonders what father and mother and Tom, Rita's brother, will say to this. "We'll not tell them," replies this tiny piece of Eve; and the fire almost choked itself with spluttering laughter. "So, with the fire as a witness, the compact was made and remade many times, until she thought she belonged to Dic and gloried in her little heart because of it."

Mr. Major should have told his story to that appreciative fire, and have let it go at that. His reputation would not have suffered, as it certainly must, from adding the public to that sympathetic hearth as audience.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS. By Ellen Churchill Semple. Cloth, 466 pp. Price, $3 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN this brilliant book the history of our country seems to acquire new significance, and the reader is made to perceive the strength of unsuspected forces at work during the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War.

The most important geographical fact in the past history of our republic, Miss Semple assures us, has been our situation on the Atlantic opposite Europe, and the most important geographical fact in lending a distinctive character to our future history will probably be our situation on the Pacific opposite Asia. Her point of view is brought out clearly in the illuminating study of our colonial history. Here we are shown the influence of the Appalachian barrier, against which our forefathers, the "ragged continentals," braced themselves, and literally expelled the British into the sea. But for this Appalachian barrier, our author thinks, Washington's hope might have remained permanently forlorn. The geographical factor was again at work when the French sent their navy to our eastern coast. The configuration of that coast enabled the fleets of France to keep the British out of the Chesapeake. Yorktown fell.

Our past history and our present circumstances, viewed geographically, indicate an immense development for our sea-power. This is made manifest not only in our relations to what the author calls the "American Mediterranean"—the Gulf of Mexico—but in our position as a Pacific Ocean Power. As regards the gulf, Miss Semple's illuminating comparisons with the Mediterranean constitute a series of searchlights. The reader is made to see that the cutting of an isthmian canal must shape anew the destinies, not of our country only, but of the world. Here, as elsewhere, the author marshals the details of her ample theme with exquisite lucidity. Her page is never heavy with technicalities, while her measured and restrained style has its periods of stateliness. One is led to sympathize with her regret—implied in terms of geographical science—that our continental policy led to such long neglect of the islands off our coasts, and to rejoice with her in the acquisition of stepping-stones from sea to sea.

The distribution of our foreign population neutralizes its immensity, in Miss Semple's opinion. "The land has been our great solvent. This steady European invasion of the United States has had no terrors for us, because our vast territory has enabled us to take in and assimilate." In a word there is no pessimism in this lady's geography. On the contrary, it provides a scientific foundation for the philosophy of that Dickensian statesman, Elijah Pogram, who connoted the idea of his native land with the "univairsal airth."

A NEW monthly magazine for boys and girls is announced for this month, to be entitled *The Holiday Magazine*. It is to contain a series of stories of woodcraft by Ernest Thompson Seton, pursuing further the line of his articles in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which have already resulted in the formation of fifty bands of "woodcrafters," whose motto is: "The Best Things of the Best Indians."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Tenement-House Problem."—Edited by Robert W. De Forest and Lawrence Veiller. (The Macmillan Company, in two volumes, $6.)

"American Sculpture."—Lorado Taft. (The Macmillan Company, $6.)

"Governor William Tyron and his Administration in the Province of North Carolina, 1765-1771."—Marshall De Lancey Haywood, author and publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

"Napoleon the First."—A Biography by August Fournier. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"Sanctuary."—Edith Wharton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Moth Book."—W. J. Holland. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $4 net.)

"Story of a Labor Agitator."—Joseph R. Buchanan. (The Outlook Company, $1.25.)

"Crossing the Plains in '49."—G. W. Thissell. (Published by author at Oakland, Cal.)

"Cherry."—Booth Tarkington. (Harper & Brothers, $1.25.)

"Poems."—George Edward Woodberry. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Arise, Take Thy Journey."—Henry Pennington Toler. (New Harlem Publishing Company.)

"Pabulum for Young People."—(W. L. S. Murray, Wilmington, Del., $0.15.)

"Sunny Memories of Three Pastorates."—William Elliot Griffis. (Andrus & Church, Ithaca, N. Y.)

"Elements of Political Economy."—J. Shield Nicholson. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Recollections and Impressions of Whistler."—Arthur Jerome Eddy. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"Poor?"—A. N. Unknown. (Continental Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The True History of the Civil War."—Guy Carleton Lee. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"A History of Classical Scholarship."—John Edwin Sandys. (Cambridge University Press.)

"Charles Kingsley; His Letters, and Memories of his Life."—By his wife. (J. F. Taylor & Co., in two volumes, $2.)

"The Art of Cross-Examination."—Francis L. Wellman. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Treasure Island."—Robert Louis Stevenson. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Story of Seville."—Walter M. Gallichan. (J. M. Dent & Co., London.)

"Stories of the Ancient Greeks."—Charles D. Shaw. (Ginn & Co.)

A CHRISTMAS GREETING, IN ACROSTIC.

From

RUDYARD KIPLING.

[*Compiled for* THE LITERARY DIGEST *by* AGNES DEANS CAMERON.]

A-nd the young King said, "I have found it, the road to the rest ye seek: the strong shall wait for the weary, the hale shall halt for the weak."—*An Imperial Rescript.*

M-aybe I'm as wrong as I can be,—hideously wrong. I must find that out for myself, as I have to think things out for myself; but I daren't turn my head to dress by the next man.—*The Light That Failed.*

E-very man has a grand chance.—*The Education of Otis Yeere.*

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Y ou must be infinitely kind and patient, and, above all, clear-sighted.—*The Judgment of Dungara.*

"C-ats is dogs, and rabbits is dogs, and so's parrots. But this 'ere tortoise is an insect, so there ain't no charge," as the old Porter said.—*The Golden Gate.*

H-ow did Sir Frederick Roberts get from Cabul to Kandahar? He marched an' he niver tould how near he was to breakin' down. That's why he is what he is.—*Krishna Mulvaney.*

"R-emember this. We must try to be cheerful," said the girl. "We know the very worst that can happen to us, but we do not know the best that love can bring us. We have a great deal to be glad of."—*Children of the Zodiac.*

I must do my own work and live my own life in my own way, because I'm responsible for both.—*The Light That Failed.*

S-tand to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways, baulking the end half won for an instant dole of praise. Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen, who are neither children nor Gods, but men in a world of men!—*Song of the English.*

T-his we learned from famous men, knowing not its uses, when they showed in daily work man must finish off his work—right or wrong, his daily work—and without excuses.—*Stalky & Co.*

M-oreover, only women understand children thoroughly; but if a mere man keeps very quiet, and humbles himself properly, and refrains from talking down to his superiors, the children will sometimes be good to him and let him see what they think about the world.—*A Preface.*

A-ccept on trust and work in darkness, strike at venture, stumble forward, make your mark, (it's chalk on granite), then thank God.—*One Viceroy Resigns.*

S-o he was indifferent to praise or blame, as befitted the Very Greatest.—*The Head of the District.*

F-ighting for leave to live and labor well, God flung me peace and ease.—*Song of the English.*

R-ight about face. Go back to your duty, and let's hear no more of your diseases.—*Mutiny of the Mavericks.*

O-h! Where would I be when the bullets fly? Why, somewheres anigh my chum; if 'e's liquor 'e'll give me some, if I'm dyin' 'e'll 'old my 'ead, and 'e'll write 'em 'ome when I am dead—Gawd send us a trusty chum!—*Barrack-Room Ballads.*

M-y work is everything I have, or am, or hope to be, to me, and I believe I've learnt the law that governs it; but I've some lingering sense of fun left.—*The Light That Failed.*

T-he Californian boy I love because he is devoid of fear, carries himself like a man, and has a heart as big as his boots.—*American Politics.*

"H-ow can he speak?" said I. "He's done the work. The two don't go together."—*A Conference of the Powers.*

E-re they hewed the Sphinx's visage, favoritism governed kissage, even as it does in this age.—*General Summary.*

L-et us honor, O my brothers, Christmas Day! Call a truce, then, to our labors—let us feast with friends and neighbors and be merry as the custom of our caste.—*Christmas in India.*

I-t is well to be of a cultured intelligence, but in time of trouble the weak human mind returns

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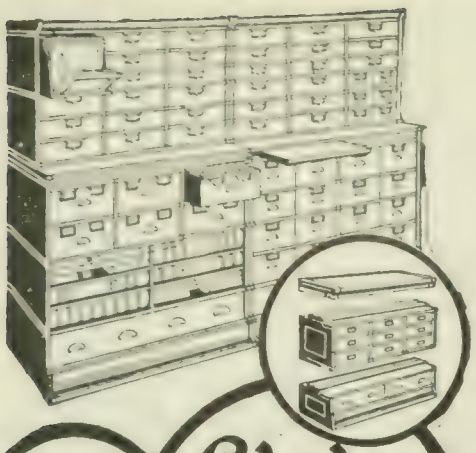

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Catalog 803-K

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to the creed it sucked in at the breast, and if that creed be not a pretty one trouble follows. —*Mutiny of the Mavericks.*

T-he only spur in your side will be the belief that you are playing against the Devil for a living soul; it is a great, a joyous belief.—*Judgment of Dungara.*

E-ver keep Hope, for in this is strength, and he who possesseth it can worry through typhoid. —*Counsels.*

R-uskin writes something like this, somewhere, that the best work of a man's career should be laid reverently at a woman's feet.—*Wressley of the Foreign Office.*

A-merica's good enough for me.—*Error in the Fourth Dimension.*

R-ight evenly answered the Colonel's son: "Do good to bird and beast."—*East and West.*

Y-et, my faith is mine—see thou to thine.—*The King's Mercy.*

D-on't answer, Sorr, av you're strainin' betune a compliment an' a lie.—*The Big Drunk Draf'.*

I-f a man would master, he must always continue to learn.—*Miss Youghal's Sais.*

G-od knows that Lotta knew little of the tongue of the Buria Kol, but when mother calls to mother, speech is easy to understand.—*The Judgment of Dungara.*

E-ver, our heart's where they rocked our cradle, our love's where we spent our toil; and our faith and our hope and our honor we pledge to our native soil.—*The Native Born.*

"S-orr, did you ever have onendin' divilment an' nothin' to pay for it in your life, Sorr?" "Never without having to pay," I said.—*Courting of Dinah Shadd.*

T-he old lost stars wheel back, dear lass, that blaze on the velvet blue. They're God's own guides on the Long Trail—the trail that is always new.—*L'Envoi.*

PERSONALS.

The Emperor as a Soldier.—It has been Emperor William's ambition to make Germany equally strong on land and on sea. William II. had no sooner come to power, writes Poultney Bigelow in *The Youth's Companion*, than he gave the army attention of a strictly business nature. He began to weed out the incompetent, the feeble, the superannuated generals. Mr. Bigelow continues:

At his first great autumn exercises, in 1888, not far from Berlin, he gave his soldiers a foretaste of what they were to expect in the future, and the result was that all the elderly commanders began to feel uncomfortable.

During those maneuvers I was frequently a witness of scenes of far-reaching consequence, altho they looked simple enough in themselves, if not amusing. The Emperor would be surrounded by a large staff of distinguished officers.

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Suddenly he would break from his circle and gallop off across country to some distant point of the field of war, to reach which would call for a good seat in the saddle. The Emperor always managed to find a ditch or two to jump in the course of this gallop. Those who kept up with him might regard themselves as still vigorous in body. But those who failed to put in appearance after the gallop were carefully noted as incapacitated for the hard work of a real campaign.

At this first great military maneuver the Emperor commanded a force of thirty thousand men with a dexterity that excited the admiration of old soldiers. He looked personally to every detail of his own movements, and while he made one or two errors that were promptly utilized by his opponent, on the whole he inspired the confidence of those best qualified to judge. He has since confirmed his people in the belief that should a war once more break out, he would become a second Frederick the Great—leading his army in person.

During those first grand maneuvers I recall him one day standing on a slight rise of ground near the highway, absorbed with his map in connection with some artillery fire that preceded a projected infantry attack. During this fire there passed him a schoolboy on a bicycle, and at once he turned to a friend near by and said, with force, "That is the sort of thing I like to see—youngsters strengthening themselves out in the fresh air, getting rid of the schoolroom stuffiness."

This Emperor has done more for the elevation of amateur sport in Germany than any of his predecessors, not only by offering prizes and personally attending the most important contests, but by sharing in the sport himself. On land or water there is no manly sport that he has not cultivated, and he has brought up his children as "chips of the old block."

How Senator Platt Won His Bride.—While Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, was enjoying his recent honeymoon, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he was approached by a certain Pennsylvania politician of note, who said:

"See here, Senator, you won't mind if I say confidentially that you're no raving beauty. Now what I'd like to know is how your wife was ever attracted to such a plain person as you are?"

"I'm glad you asked me," returned the Senator, smiling broadly, "and I'll tell you—in the strictest confidence, of course. She first fell in love with me through seeing the newspaper pictures which the cartoonists make of me. You Pennsylvania fellows made a mighty serious mistake when you abolished cartoons—you'll never any of you get married."

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

December 7.—China is reported to be concluding an agreement with Russia for the evacuation and government of Manchuria.

December 8.—Russia replies to Japan's proposals in reference to the situation in the Far East; the reply provides for Japan's predominance in Korea and Russia's special position in Manchuria.

December 9.—A strong Russian squadron arrives at Chemulpo, Korea, to support Russia's protest against the opening of Yongampho to commerce.

December 11.—The Japanese Diet is dissolved in consequence of the adoption of an address by the lower House, in reply to the speech from the throne, impeaching the cabinet.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 8.—Marines from the *Dixie* leave Colon for Panama, where they will camp.

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All allow that pure food and fresh air are essentials, but not every one seems to know that right underclothing is practically as important in our climate. And after all's said and done, there is no right underclothing but wool, absolutely pure and of scientific weave, like Jaeger's, or half the benefit is lost.

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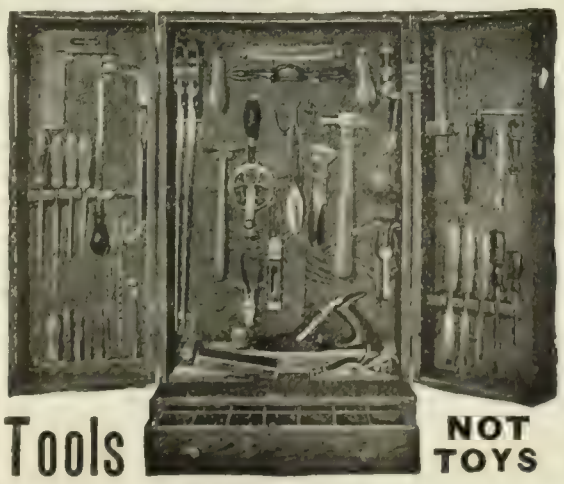

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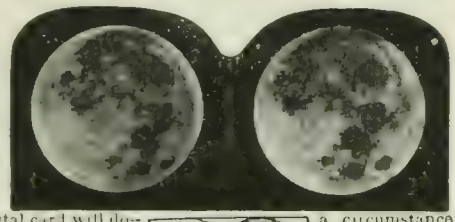

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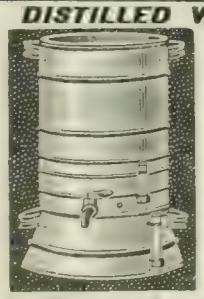

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December 9.—It is reported that Colombian steamers have landed 1,100 men on the coast of Darien, and that troops from all parts of Colombia are marching on the isthmus. The United States has made preparations for despatching troops to Panama in case of need.

December 11.—Colombian forces, which recently landed near the Atrato River, abandon the attempt to invade Panama.

December 12.—General Reyes, now in Washington, was elected President of Colombia in the elections held on December 8.

President Roosevelt appoints W. I. Buchanan United States Minister to Panama.

December 13.—United States war-ships continue the patrol along the coast on the watch for traces of Colombian troops.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 8.—W. R. Davis, United States consul at Alexandretta, is insulted and assaulted by Turkish police; he lowered the American flag, closed the consulate, and left for Bairut.

Herbert Spencer dies at Brighton, England.

December 10.—American marines formally occupy Guantanamo, Cuba, as an American naval-station.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, calls the Emperor frivolous because he recently entertained Cornelius Vanderbilt.

December 11.—German army abuses are discussed in the Reichstag.

December 12.—Germany withdraws her Minister from Belgrade because of the failure of King Peter to punish the assassins of the former King Milan and Queen Draga.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 7.—The regular session of the LVIIIth Congress begins. President Roosevelt's message is read in both houses.

Senate: Nomination of General Leonard Wood and others are sent to the Senate; the Panama canal treaty is transmitted. The investigation of the charges against General Wood is continued.

December 8.—*Senate:* A lively debate on the postal frauds takes place between Senators Gorman and Lodge. Senator Teller speaks against the Cuban Reciprocity bill and criticizes General Wood. Panama canal treaty is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations without debate.

House: The Judiciary Committee is instructed to make inquiry into the status of the Isle of Pines. A resolution calling for papers bearing on the postal investigation is adopted.

December 9.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan attacks the Administration's Panama policy. Senator Hoar offers a resolution calling for all papers and facts relating to the Panama coup.

House: Congressman Gardner offers a resolution for a committee to report on legislation for upbuilding the merchant marine.

December 10.—*Senate:* The session is brief and only routine business is transacted.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is introduced.

December 11.—*Senate:* Senator McCreary speaks in favor of the Cuban reciprocity bill and Senator Bard opposes it.

House: Roosevelt's Panama policy is defended by Congressman Hitt and attacked by Messrs. Dinsmore and Williams.

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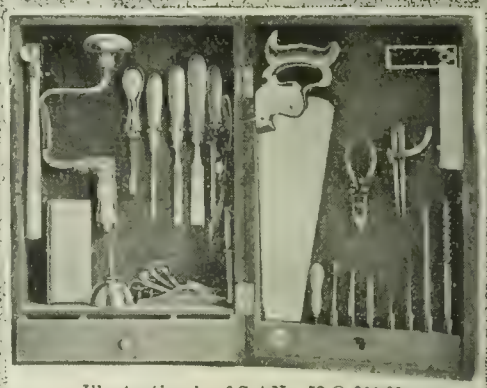

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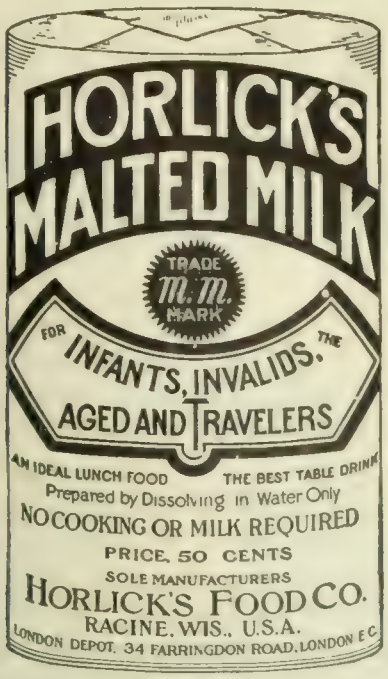

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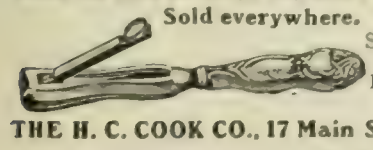

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December 12.—*Senate:* Senators Depew and Clay speak in favor of the Cuban reciprocity bill, and Senator Foster opposes it. Democrats decide to offer no amendment to the Cuban bill. Specific charges that Senator Smoot is a polygamist are made before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 7.—Wages of 15,000 cotton-mill operatives in Connecticut and Massachusetts are reduced ten per cent.

Attorney-General Knox recommends that only federal courts have jurisdiction in naturalization of aliens.

December 8.—Professor Langley's air-ship is wrecked in a test made on the Potomac River.

George W. Perkins, of Morgan & Co., denies for that firm any connection with the ship-building trust until after the concern had closed.

The Zion City receivership is dismissed.

December 9.—Congress leaders assure President Roosevelt of their loyalty to him, and the prevailing opinion among the politicians in Washington is that Roosevelt's will be the only name mentioned in the convention.

December 10.—General McArthur is quoted as saying that war with Germany is inevitable.

December 12.—A press-feeders' union in Chicago is fined $1,000 for the acts of its members in assaulting non-union men.

The Republican National Committee decides to hold the national convention in Chicago, beginning June 21, 1904.

December 13.—A public meeting is held in Washington to protest against Reed Smoot's retaining his seat in the Senate.

CHESS.

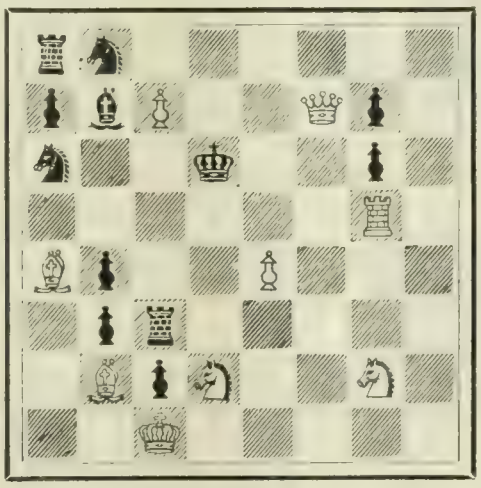
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 888.

By JOS. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

From *Checkmate.*

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

r s 6; p b P 2 Q p 1; s 2 k 2 p 1, 6 R 1; B p 2 P 3; 1 p r 5; 1 B p S 2 S 1; 2 K 5.

White mates in two moves.

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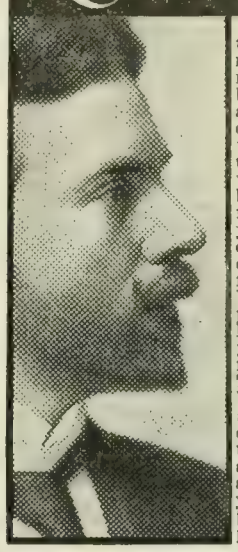
Rheumatism



Every sufferer from Rheumatism wants to be cured. It is a malady that never cures itself, never wears out and never goes backward. It is a constant risk as well as torture. It bars all comfort, activity and success. Of the many victims who groan under it, almost all have tried vainly to get relief. YOU may be one of those who are even falling into despair. But I tell you now to cheer up and hope once more. I have a perfect cure for Rheumatism in its every form and stage. It is called the Vibro-Absorbent Cure, and will positively banish your pains, relieve your helplessness, restore you to sound health, joy and usefulness. I mean to PROVE ALL THIS to you at MY OWN COST. Write to me and I shall send you a FREE TREATMENT. It will not cost you a cent, and comes by return mail. It is the only thorough and final cure of Rheumatism, and my offer puts the proof in your own hands. Write to-day.

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Problem 889.

By L. VETESNIK.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Twelve Pieces.

White—Ten Pieces.

r 2 S 4; 8; p; p 2 B; 8; s 1 S k P p 2; bPpB 2 p q; 1 p 2 Q 1 P P; 1 s 2 K 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 882. Key-move: Q—Kt 4.

No. 883.

1. R—Q R 4 / K x Kt	2. Q—K 4, ch / K Q 3	3. R—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt x R	2. Q x Kt P, ch / K—Q 3	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. P—Q 3! mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Q—Kt 3 ch / K x Kt	3. P K 4! mate
1. ..... / Other	2. P—Q 4 ch / K x Kt	3. P—K 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Arata, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.

882: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Londen, Bloomington, Ind.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass; Col. F. S. Hesseltine, Boston; L. E. Slack, Franklin, Ind.; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; R. R. R., San Antonio, Tex.; C. H. Lynas, Columbus, O.; W. T. Kelly, Rome, Ga.

Comments (882): "Idea good; but lacks variety. Looks like a MacKenzie"—M. M.; "Fairly good"—G. D.; "Good; but Mr. Gamage has done better"—F. S F.; "Fine example of Queen-sacrifice"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Looks easier than it is"—W. T. St. A.; "One of the beauties"—J. H. L.; "Has several enticing 'tries'"—A. H.

883: "A model of beauty and difficulty"—M.M.; "Fine, difficult"—G. D; "Fine key, difficult solution"—F. S. F.; "An all-round tough one"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Original in design, and superior to most problems where White's second move is check"—F. G.; "One of the finest problems you have published, unless I am mistaken as to 881"—E. N. K.; "Composizione veramente splendida e magistrale"—Arata.

In addition to those reported, R. R. R., got 880; E. A. K., 875 and 877.

He Had a Liver.—"Life is a failure," said the tired-looking passenger, in a grave and far-away voice. "Man is a fraud, woman a bore, happiness a delusion, friendship a humbug; love is a disease, beauty a deception, marriage a mistake, a wife a trial, a child a nuisance; good is merely hypocrisy, evil is detection. The whole system of existence—life, morality, society, humanity, and all that—is a hollow sham. Our boasted wisdom is egotism; generosity is imbecility. There is nothing of any importance but money. Money is everything, and, after all, what is everything? Nothing. Ar-r-r-r-r!"

"Glad to meet you, sir," said the thin little man with the ginger-hued whiskers, extending his hand cordially to the speaker. "I have dyspepsia pretty badly at times myself."—*Tit-Bits.*

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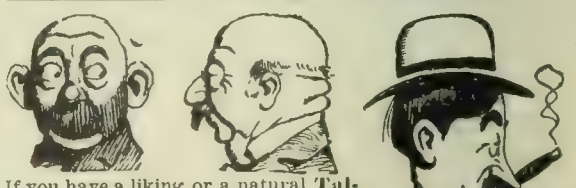

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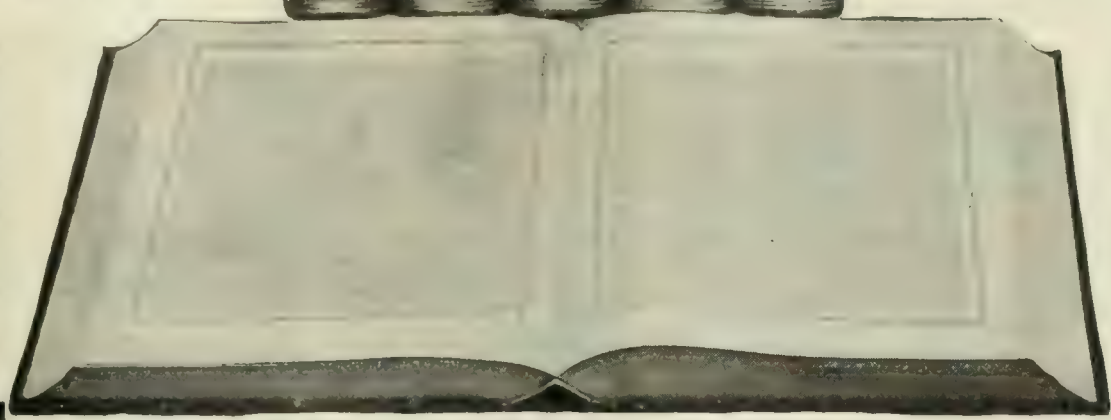

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Beautiful Porto Rico..... Hezekiah Butterworth
Moose Hunting in Mooseland.....C. A. Bramble
Down the Golden Yukon.....George Hyde Preston
In Rip Van Winkle's Land (Poem).....Minna Irving
The Wonders of Mammoth Cave.....
.....Page Waller Sampson
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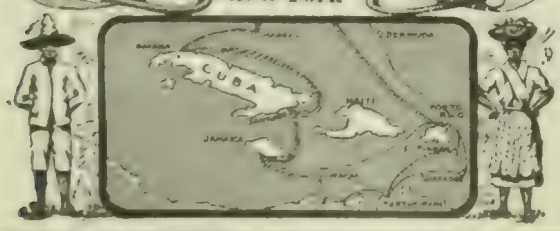

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

THERE seems to be a widespread expectation by the press that the Supreme Court will decide against the Northern Securities Company in the case argued before the court last week. The Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District, it will be remembered, decided unanimously, on April 9 last, that the company was formed in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act (see The Literary Digest for April 18); and this unanimity, with the additional significant fact that a majority of the present justices of the Supreme Court decided against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association and the Joint Traffic Association, lead to the belief that they will decide against the Northern Securities Company. "The weight of probability," believes *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), "inclines to a decision adverse to the company"; and so think many of the daily journals. A number of newspapers of considerable weight and influence, however, think that such a result would be deplorable. "The right to purchase and hold property and many other fundamental and natural rights of citizenship are directly involved" in this case, declares the New York *Sun;* and the Chicago *Evening Post* says: "The Government seeks to dissolve the merger, not because it has done anything to restrain trade or competition, but because it has secured the control and power which make it possible for it to affect and destroy competition. Does the law presume abuse of power and warrant interference with men innocent of wrongdoing? . . . If the Sherman act applies to the merger device and requires no evidence of actual violation of law, it should be annulled on constitutional grounds."

The Northern Securities Company was organized in the summer of last year, it will be recalled, as a "holding company," to hold the securities of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* says, it "was to acquire in return for its own shares of stock all those of the two railroad companies which already owned those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy by purchase with their bonds. The stockholders of the two railroad companies were to become the stockholders of the Securities Company, which in its turn was to hold the stock of the railroad companies. The obvious effect was that the controlling stockholders of the one company would control the voting power of both the others, whose boards of directors could not fail to represent a single corporate power and work together for a common purpose." *The Journal of Commerce* adds: "If the purpose was not to prevent competition between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and make the system which included them and the Burlington work together as a single interest, it is difficult to conceive what the organization was for." This company is held by the Attorney-General to operate in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, which declares that "every contract, combination, in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal."

Attorney John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, appearing for the company, declares in his argument before the Supreme Court that the purpose of the organization is "not to prevent competition, but to prevent the injury of its own property," and "instead of being a combination for the restraint of trade, the whole purpose is to protect and develop trade." He criticizes the view held by the Circuit Court that the company exists in violation of the law because it has the power to restrain trade, and says: "Few of us have a desire to commit murder, but many of us use a razor, which gives us the power to murder." Attorney C. W. Bunn, for the Securities Company, declares that Congress has no control over the transfer of stock, and he ridicules the idea that because the new company acquired the stock of two roads it will restrain commerce. Attorney George B. Young adds that if the Securities Company is illegal because it controls two parallel roads, then the Boston and Maine, the New York and New Haven, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania fall under the same condemnation, and will have to be resolved into their original little lines.

Attorney-General Knox, in his argument for the Government, holds that the Securities Company "is guilty of the mischief which the law is designed to prevent—namely, it brings transportation and trade throughout a vast section of country under the controlling influence of a single body and destroys any possible advantages the public might have through any competition between the two lines." He maintains that "the Government is not obliged to show an intent to restrain commerce, if such restraint is the natural and necessary effect of the arrangement," and says: "The testimony shows conclusively, I think, that, as a matter of fact and law, the thing which the gentlemen did was to create a combination in the form of trust, the form specifically prohibited by the act of Congress." He recalls the court's decision against the Trans-Missouri Association, and reminds it that that decision "was not followed by disaster, but by years of abundant prosperity, undisturbed until new devices were put into operation to accomplish again the destruction of competition, and to thwart the wise policy of the law." He compares that association to a rope of sand and this one to links of steel, and says: "I can not think that a combination held together by a rope of sand comes within the prohibition of the law, and that one which is bound by links of steel may defy its wisdom and its power." Further:

"It borders on absurdity to say that two railway corporations which under normal conditions are naturally competitors for traffic will continue to compete in any real sense after both become subject to the same source of control. It is not in the interest of the stockholders of the Securities Company that one of these railways

should prosper at the expense of the other. They have a common interest in both; they receive their dividends from a fund created by pooling the earnings of both. A more effective method for combining competitive interests—for suppressing competition between rival and naturally competing business corporations—it would hardly be possible to conceive."

The Providence *Journal* believes that "almost every business man in the country" considers the Securities Company an attempt to evade the law; and the Minneapolis *Times*, published in the region most vitally affected by the case, says:

"The position of the public generally, and of lawyers as learned and eminent as those employed by the Northern Securities Company, is that if the merger is declared legal, there is something the matter with the law or its interpretation by our highest tribunal. It is a plan of combination that would make possible and altogether probable a mighty monopoly of the entire railway traffic of the United States. This would be not only oppressive to the shipper and consumer, but a distinct check to the development of the country, for a monopoly would not look into the future as did the companies that built up the great West. Ability to make handsome dividends without risk would smother enterprise. Worst of all, such a monopoly would be more powerful than the Government itself, and the people of this country are going to do all in their power to prevent the conversion of this republic into a railway oligarchy."

The Railway World, which expects a decision against the Securities Company, observes:

"We have from time to time pointed out what momentous consequences are likely to follow the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company. In itself such a result would have little importance. There is no reason to suppose that community of interest in the Northwest will be disturbed, no matter if the stocks of the Great Northern and Northern Pacifi Railroad Companies are returned to private ownership. It is because of its application to railroad combinations in general and to combinations of manufacturing concerns, under New Jersey charters, that the decision is awaited with such intense interest. If the view of the lower court is to be upheld, it will be necessary for the managers of the large railroad corporations which have been converted into finance companies, and whose holdings of the stocks of competing companies constitute a large portion of their assets, to discover some other method of limiting competition. We have no doubt that another method will be found. The repeal of the anti-pooling section of the interstate commerce law would be, in our opinion, quite as effective in maintaining rates as the present method of common ownership.

"Railroad competition to-day, as generally understood, is not only a fallacy, but the fruitless effort to force it upon the transportation systems is an unqualified evil. It has been declared such an evil even by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Popular recognition of this economic truth has been already too long delayed for the good of the public welfare. It is to be hoped that if the cause of the Northern Securities Company is to be lost before the Supreme Court some means will be found to make the defeat in reality a victory through encouragement to railway pooling. In such an event the Government will have rendered a distinct service to the railroad interests and will have advanced the general welfare.

"As for the industrial combinations, while the theory of the Attorney-General, that ownership which has the power to restrain trade is an actual limitation of competition, if applied by individual States would make them serious trouble, there is no probability that any unanimity of action among the States could be secured."

ACCORDING to Secretary Root's report, there are about 7,000,000 civilized people and less than 500,000 wild folks in the Philippines. If that's the case our missionary contributions go for work in New York instead of the Philippines.—*The Washington Post.*

PURCHASE OF THE FRIAR LANDS.

THE news that Governor Taft has reached an agreement with the friars for the purchase of practically all the land in the Philippines (403,000 out of 415,000 acres) seems to be received with gratification by all concerned except the heads of the orders in Rome, and they appear to object mainly to the price. The price agreed upon is $7,250,000, and the orders say that their original asking price, $12,000,000, was below the real value. The Pope, however, is reported as seeming to be "highly delighted," and exclaiming: "It is the best Christmas box I could have had!" "One of the highest officials of the Vatican court" is reported as saying:

"The fact that an agreement has been reached is considered a new demonstration of the loyal and lofty manner with which the Washington Government deals with affairs respecting the rights of the Catholic Church. The question whether the Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians, and Recollects shall remain in the archipelago now rests entirely with the Holy See."

ARCHBISHOP GUIDI,

Who represented the friars in the land negotiations with Governor Taft at Manila.

Our newspapers are equally well pleased. The bargain "is honorable to the United States Government, highly creditable to the authorities of the Church at Rome, and as nearly satisfactory to the friars as could be expected," says the New York *Times*, and the New York *Mail and Express* remarks:

"The hostility of the people to the friars was, according to the report of President McKinley's Philippine Commission, 'beyond doubt one of the causes of the rebellion' of the people against Spain. It was impossible to govern the islands benevolently with these orders astride of the people's necks. The people had, in fact, thrown them off, and it was as impracticable as it would have been wicked to put them on again. But they have actually owned a great deal of the settled part of the country, and we were pledged to maintain their property rights."

The Roman Catholic papers in this country, as shown repeatedly in articles in THE LITERARY DIGEST, hold that the friars have been slandered and maligned in the anti-friar agitation "by the secret societies in the Philippines, by greedy land-grabbers, and by pedagogues out of a job," as one paper put it. An official statement from the Vatican in the summer of 1902 declared that "it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated, and partly inexact."

The probable disposition of the lands is outlined thus in a Washington despatch:

"It is in contemplation to sell this vast area of land purchased from the friar orders for the benefit of the Filipinos themselves, for the money will go into their own treasury. Payment will be made by bonds, either turned over directly to the friars, or sold by the Philippine Government at the best price obtainable, the proceeds to be given to the orders. The lands are to be sold, as far as possible, to the tenants who live upon them now, and, realizing that few of the Filipinos have any considerable sums of money laid by, the Philippine Government proposes to allow them to buy the lands on long-time payments, at a very moderate rate of interest on the deferred payments. The main purpose is to create the greatest possible number of landlords in the Philippines, for it is believed that such a body will be a strong conservator of peace, and will do much to discourage future revolutionary movements.

"The question of the withdrawal of the friars, at the outset the most important connected with this problem, has, it is said at the War Department, practically settled itself. Of the great body of friars in the Philippine Islands at the outbreak of the war with Spain only two hundred-odd are said to have remained, and nearly all of these are in Manila. They have found calls to other fields of duty outside the archipelago, and those who remain, being al-

most objects of charity, are as anxious in most cases to get away from the islands as those who, maintaining them at some sacrifice, are anxious to have them go. Even if a few remain, it is felt that their power further to embarrass the future relations of the Government and people in the Philippines has disappeared.

"It is not doubted that the President and Secretary Root will approve Governor Taft's arrangement, particularly as it appears that the people of the United States are not to be charged with any of the money required to buy the lands."

MORE LIGHT ON POSTAL "GRAFT."

"MR. TULLOCH emerges in triumph," says the Springfield *Republican*, in its comment on the Bonaparte-Conrad postal report, and the New York *Press* declares that "for his courage in facing the powerful conspiracy to ruin him for making the fight he has now so triumphantly carried," Mr. Tulloch "has earned the thanks of the American people." It was in May last that Mr. Tulloch made his charges of irregularity in the Washington post-office and the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and many papers are now recalling what Postmaster-General Payne said regarding them, in an interview. He remarked:

"The man who made these charges will have to make good his hot air. If he can't do it, he ought to be publicly recognized as a calumniator, a blunderer, and a liar. Mr. Tulloch has taken a large contract on his hands, and he ought to make his charges good."

The charges were placed in the hands of Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad for investigation, and their report was made public last week. Here are the most important paragraphs in their summary of findings:

"First. The discussion of the 'Tulloch' charges has revealed the existence of deplorable and gravely discreditable abuses during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 in the Washington post-office and the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

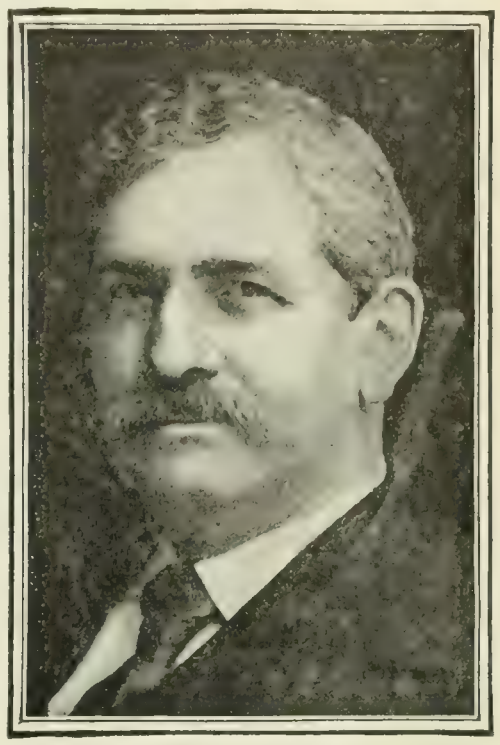
"Second. These abuses involved conduct on the part of various public officials which was certainly often illegal, and may have been sometimes criminal; but such offenses, if committed, were in all cases committed more than three years before we were ordered to investigate the 'charges,' and, so far as we are clearly informed, more than three years before Mr. Tulloch's interview of May 1 last. . . . . .

SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH,

Whose postal accusations were called "hot air" by Postmaster-General Payne. They have proved to be indeed "hot," comments one newspaper, but are "far more substantial than air."

"Fifth. The persons primarily responsible for the above-mentioned abuses and the resulting scandals appear to have been Perry S. Heath, then First Assistant Postmaster-General, and George W. Beavers, then chief of the Salaries and Allowance Division, neither of whom is now in the service of the United States.

"Sixth. Charles Emory Smith, late Postmaster-General; James Willett, late Postmaster of Washington, now deceased; John A. Merritt, his successor in said office and its present incumbent; Robert J. Tracewell, controller, and Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post-office Department, all appear to have shared, in some measure, their responsibilities; the late Postmaster-General, for his seeming failure, notwithstanding repeated warnings, to appreciate the gravity of their misconduct and the consequent necessity for its prompt and adequate punishment; the two postmasters, for toleration of these abuses and obedience to plainly improper orders without exposure, or, apparently, protest, and the auditor and controller, for acting upon lax and arbitrary principles in the administration of their respective offices, whereby the payment of illegal and seemingly fraudulent claims by the treasury was rendered possible."



CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

President McKinley's Postmaster-General, who is accused of dereliction in office in the Bonaparte-Conrad report on postal corruption.

The attention of the press, as a result of this report, is directed chiefly at Perry S. Heath and at ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith. A large number of papers are wondering why Heath does not resign from his position as secretary of the Republican National Committee, either voluntarily or otherwise. "Every day Heath remains," says the New York *Evening Post*, "means political capital for Democrats and losses for Republicans." The same paper says of Mr. Smith: "Fortunately for President Roosevelt and the country he has retired to private life, and he runs small chance of ever being chosen again for a position of trust."

The New York *Times*, however, which does not hesitate to score Republican leaders upon occasion, thinks that in this case Mr. Smith was more sinned against than sinning. It says:

"The country will read with regret the reflections which Mr. Conrad and Mr. Bonaparte felt compelled to make upon the official conduct of the late Postmaster-General, Mr. Charles Emory Smith. There is not the slightest imputation upon the personal honesty of Mr. Smith. He is censured for misdoings of his subordinates because of 'his seeming failure, notwithstanding repeated warnings, to appreciate the gravity of their misconduct and the consequent necessity for its prompt and adequate punishment.' Inevitably the name of the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Payne, will be linked with that of Mr. Smith in this matter. Mr. Payne flippantly described the Tulloch charges as 'hot air.' They proved to be indeed 'hot,' but they are something far more substantial than 'air.' The fault in Mr. Smith's case and Mr. Payne's case lies beyond and above them. It is the fault of the system which puts men in posts of great business responsibility, either as a reward of past political service or in the expectation of political service yet to be rendered. The Postmaster-General is at the head of the chief business department of the Government. A business man jealous of his reputation and of the efficiency of the department, had he been in the place of Mr. Smith, would have paid instant heed to the warnings of crooked work among his subordinates. He would have sought out the malefactors and caused them to be punished, for the same reason that in private affairs business men would and do take that course.

"A good administration demands that abuses be corrected, that stealing be stopped. A politician is very apt to think first of the effect the disclosures would have upon his party. When that consideration gets uppermost in his mind, a miserable timidity beclouds his judgment and palsies the hand that should strike. Mr. Smith disregarded warnings. Mr. Payne treated the Tulloch charges as 'hot air.' Both men are now suffering keenly for their mistakes. They never would have shown such bad judgment had they been solicitous only for the highest efficiency of the department without any thought of party interest or benefit."

Mr. Smith is editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. In its editorial columns the report is referred to as being "reckless" in its "incon-

siderate and unfounded declarations." On the same page appears Mr. Smith's letter to the President, written in reply to the report. In this letter Mr. Smith replies to the charge that he tolerated the "backdoor" admission of certain persons to the classified service by way of the new free-delivery offices, and to the further charge that there was on his part a seeming failure to appreciate the gravity of the irregularities and the necessity for punishment. He says:

"The first reflection, so far as it concerns me, was fully answered in my letter of July 14, 1903, to the Postmaster-General. It was herein shown that the 'practise' referred to, when it became understood, was stopped by my order; that the Civil Service Commission was notified of that order; and that the records proved that the order was effective. The Conrad-Bonaparte report entirely disregards the facts thus presented.

"Another fact indicates whether the allusion is warranted. The letter of Mr. Procter stated that this 'practise' was twice called to the attention of President McKinley—first on June 20, 1898, and again on June 11, 1900—and that he was asked to modify the rule under which it occurred. He took no step except through the subsequent action of the Postmaster-General. If the declaration as to 'appearing to have at least tolerated the practise after notice of its existence' and what is implied in it is justifiable, it is broader in its sweep than the Conrad-Bonaparte report intended. Nobody believes that President McKinley knowingly 'tolerated' any wrong; everybody believes that he had good reasons for what he did; and the mere statement of the truth shows how inconsiderately and carelessly the report makes its deductions without regard to the real facts.

"Respecting the second reference, relating to the Tulloch charges, I have this to say: Mr. Tulloch's oral representations to me are said to have been made July 3, 1899. On July 6, 1899, inspector-in-charge, William B. Smith, filed a 'confidential report' on the Washington office which was afterward submitted to me by Fourth Assistant Bristow. This report is the most specific and complete formulation of the so-called Tulloch charges which has ever been made. It bears internal evidence of having been prepared in collaboration with Tulloch, and an examination of all the papers makes it clear that both Tulloch's statements and the Smith report were derived in large part from the letter of inquiry addressed by the Controller of the Treasury to the Postmaster of Washington, setting forth matters in the accounts of that office which appeared to him to call for explanation.

"The inspector's report in like manner set forth what, without an understanding of all the facts, seemed irregular. It was immediately analyzed, itemized, and subjected to examination. Through this examination all the matters specified were explained except those relating to appointments, which altogether covered thirteen clerks and seven cleaners, and even some of these were not open to question. When the examination determined what was justifiable and what was not, directions were given and steps taken that the things which were irregular should be corrected. A careful reading shows that the Conrad-Bonaparte report does not indicate anything specified in the Tulloch charges or the inspector's report which was not either explained or stopped. . . . . .

"Without going into further detail I have stated enough to show that the reference of the Conrad-Bonaparte report to 'seeming failure, notwithstanding repeated warnings,' is made without knowledge and is wholly gratuitous and unfounded.

"I ought to add the 'Tulloch charges' were a matter of newspaper publication in 1900, and that I then reported the facts and what had been done to President McKinley and the cabinet.

"The Conrad-Bonaparte report gives as an opinion that 'the employment of "laborers" to do clerical work is altogether illegal, and that every officer responsible for such employment should have been dismissed from office.' This practise, as is well known, prevails necessarily under existing conditions in every Department, and if the conclusion of the report were to be accepted, you would have to dismiss every member of your cabinet, and you, Mr. President, would be condemned for 'violating the practise.' There is a wide difference between irresponsible censors and responsible administrators."

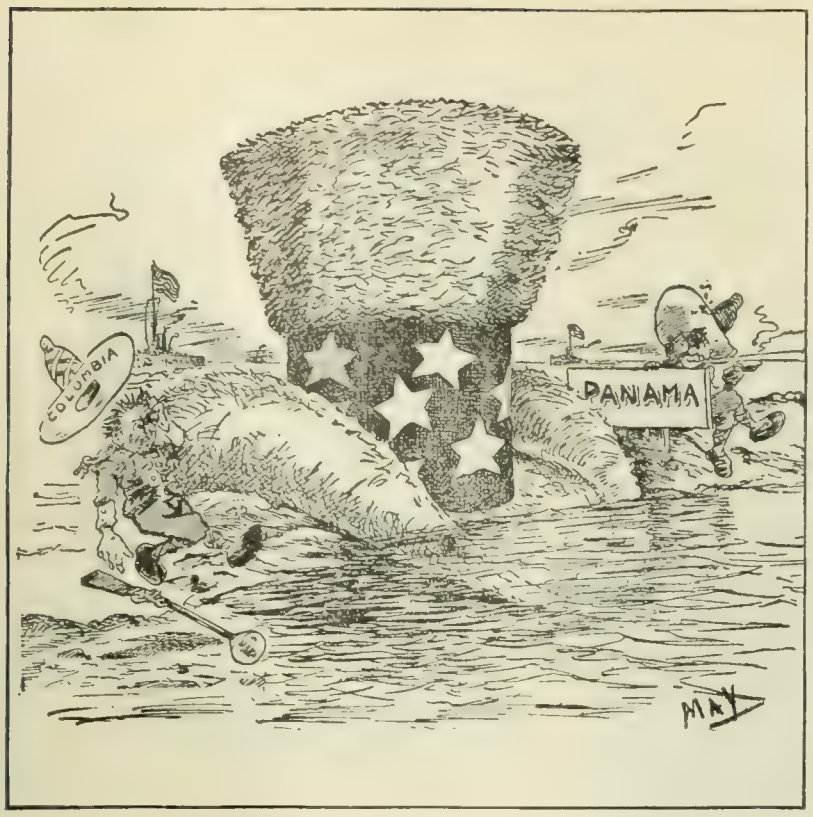
Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad say, in rejoinder, that Mr. Smith's letter contains nothing leading them "to doubt the correctness of the conclusions announced in the original report," and they add: "Mr. Smith's letter shows, to our minds, not only that there was, as we said, a failure on his part while in office to appreciate the gravity of the situation disclosed by the warnings he received, but that he yet fails to appreciate this situation."

SAY NOTHING AND SAW WOOD.
—Washburn in the Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

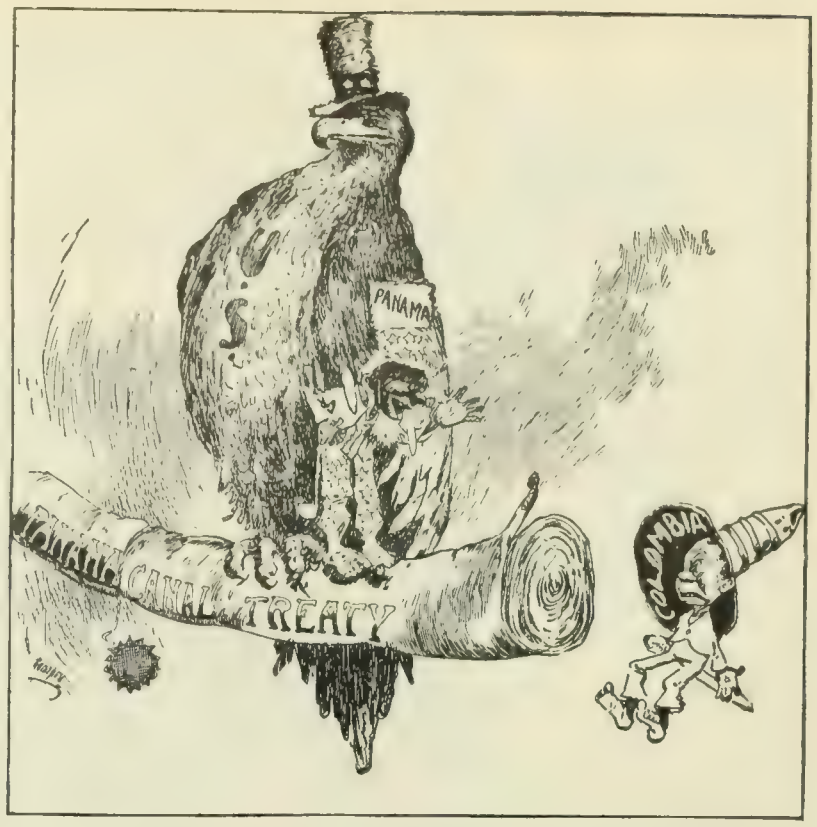
MR. HANNA DOESN'T FEEL QUITE SURE ABOUT THE WALL STEET FLYING MACHINE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

PRISCILLA—"Why don't you speak for yourself, Mark?"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HANNA BOOM SKETCHES.



AN OBSTRUCTION TO COLOMBIA'S MARCH.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.



PANAMA TO COLOMBIA "Bring on yer war dogs!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

COLOMBIA'S FEELINGS CARICATURED.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY A FACT.

THE Cuban reciprocity issue has been thrashed out so thoroughly in newspaper discussion during the past two years that its enactment into law finds little to be said except in the way of wonder that Congress should be able to delay so long an act that seems to be favored by a large majority of the people. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"What has been gained by two years of procrastination and talk? Not much. In the winter of 1901 and 1902 the industrial and commercial distress of Cuba was at its height. Testimony from the most reliable sources was unanimous in declaring that conditions on the island were dangerous to domestic peace and therefore a warrant for apprehension here. The concession of reciprocity then would have been an act of charity and good-will, strengthening the natural ties between Cuba and the United States and relieving the latter of the ugly imputations to which the denial of reciprocity gave rise abroad. A golden opportunity was sacrificed at the demand of wind-jammers in Congress, working in behalf of trust magnates outside of Congress. Cuba accepted the result philosophically. The advice to paddle her own canoe, no matter how troubled the waters, was taken in good part. She steered skilfully among the rocks and found safety in her own courage and resource. That she escaped disaster was manifestly not due to the good offices of an American Congress. The latter, urged to do right, did nothing. It therefore ceased for the moment to be representative of the people.

"The adoption of reciprocity comes at a time when Cuba is indifferent. In spite of encouraging reports from Washington, Havana merchants were skeptical of the Senate's good intentions until news of yesterday's vote was received by cable. They had reason to doubt. Cuba is no longer a suppliant for charity. She is not insolvent. She is not clamoring for admission to American markets. She has 'arrived' among the nations with a celerity that is astonishing alike to those who wish her well and to those who have worked her ill. Special trade agreements with the United States no longer appear in Cuban eyes as indispensable to Cuban prosperity. The whole island has come to understand that the greater gain from such agreements accrues to the larger partner in the compact. For the preference given to her relatively small list of raw products here Cuba gives preference to the long line of manufactured articles shipped thither from American ports. It is Cuba that now confers the benefit."

Some strong criticisms of the measure are heard, however. Thus the New York *Evening Journal* says that it means "cheap raw sugar and cheap labor for the trust," and "for the people high prices and bunco." To quote:

"Before the trusts—tobacco and sugar—carried out their plan about doing something for Cuba, they first started in to do something for themselves.

"In the first place, they got control of Cuba's tobacco and sugar. Having done that, they planned to get rid of the unpleasant duty which had hitherto compelled them to give to the United States Government a part of their earnings.

"There is still another feature of this intelligent trust legislation just adopted by the Republicans, with the approval of some Democrats.

"And that is the Chinese labor feature.

"The tobacco trust and the sugar trust are going to employ a great deal of labor in Cuba, now that they control sugar and tobacco there.

"And they have not only arranged to take away the work of the American cigar-maker and the American beet-root farmer—

"They have also planned—very intelligently—a little surprise for the Cubans—namely, the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into Cuba.

"Eight hundred Chinese coolies have been brought into Cuba in the last year just as a starter.

"It is safe to say that that number will soon swell from eight hundred to eight thousand, or as many as our American trusts may require for their Cuban estates.

"We shall have a big Chinese labor colony just a few miles from our door. And if the trusts go on with their 'reciprocity,' the people of the United States, in addition to using sugar grown by Chinese coolies and cigars made by Chinese coolies, may have the pleasure of consuming a great deal of other Chinese produce.

"There is nothing to prevent the other trusts from making their arrangements in Cuba, and then extending the beneficent system of 'reciprocity' with a Chinese background."

A phase of the matter that has been little discussed is suggested in the following Washington despatch:

"The British Government has served formal notice on the State Department that under the favored-nation clause it expects that British sugar from the British West Indies shall be admitted into the United States on equal terms with Cuban sugar, and it is not doubted that Germany, France, Austria, and the other great beet-sugar-producing countries will do likewise. A decision of Attorney-General Olney, in President Cleveland's Administration, was adverse to such demands, but the question promises to be reopened with vigor."

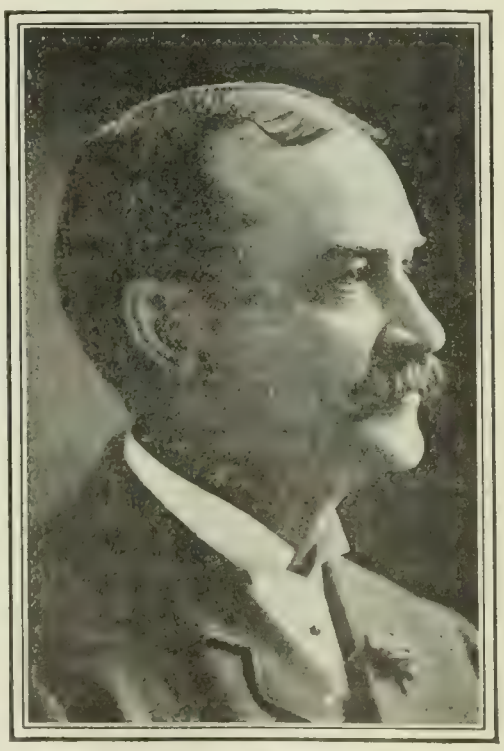
A KIND OLD GENTLEMAN IS ASKED TO HOLD A BABY FOR "JUST A MINUTE."
—Walker in the Milwaukee *Journal*.

SHY OF THE BABY.
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

SOME PANAMA EMBARRASSMENTS.

STRIKE VIOLENCE IN COLORADO.

THE newspapers regard it as a very serious state of affairs where a strike situation impels a Senator to appeal to the United States Senate to investigate conditions in his State, as Senator Patterson, of Colorado, has done. The situation, says the New York *Sun*, "is perhaps as critical as that which in Idaho, in 1892, culminated in the Cœur d'Alène riots, and in such a reign of murder, arson, and general anarchy that an entire county was formally declared by Governor Wiley to be in open insurrection." The strike began about two months ago, and was the result of the failure of the operators to grant an eight-hour day, and to recognize the coal-miners' union. Miners in the Cripple Creek district in Teller County and those in San Miguel County are affected. Violence followed the call for a general strike, and several dynamite outrages have been laid at the door of the miners. Governor Peabody on December 4 issued a proclamation in which, among other things, he declared that Teller County was in a state of insurrection and rebellion. The governor has called out all the state militia, and martial law has been proclaimed in the mining districts. Adjutant-General Bell, in command of the militia, in his instructions in regard to the government of Teller County, declared that that county, "in consequence of its occupation by the militia, is subject to their supreme military authority and control," and further that "military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life and limb, of armed enemies and other persons whose destruction is incidently unavoidable." He also ordered that "armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is treason and the punishment is death." In Cripple Creek and Victor all persons in possession of arms of any description have been ordered to surrender them to the military commander, and any person failing to surrender the arms is to be arrested and confined in the military prison. In those two towns a press censorship has also been established. The military is accused of taking possession of the jails and private buildings and arresting private citizens without due process of law and without charges of any kind against them. Judges in the strike districts have ordered the release of many of the military prisoners by *habeas corpus* proceedings, but Governor Peabody has declared that he "will take steps to nullify the action of the court" if any more of the prisoners are set free. In one case the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended altogether. President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, and several district officials agreed to call off the strike if the operators will grant an eight-hour day, recognition of the union being waived, but the representatives of the Victor Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company decided to reject the proposition and any other that may come from the mine-workers.



JAMES H. PEABODY,

Governor of Colorado, who has declared Teller county to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion, who has put the strike districts under martial law, and who threatens to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Senator Patterson in his resolution to Congress urged the Judiciary Committee to "make investigation of all matters connected with existing labor strikes in the State of Colorado and as to the manner in which the same have been conducted, and as to the conduct of the Governor of the State in the use of the military in said State, as to whether or not there is at present a republican form of government in said State and in the several counties thereof, and what, if any, legislation may be proper and necessary to maintain in said State a republican form of government." The Denver *Times* and *News* believe a Senatorial inquiry will pave the way toward a satisfactory settlement of the present troubles. "Such a committee," says *The Times*, "being without local interest or bias, may be able to arrive at conclusions and prepare a report which will pave the way to an end of existing differences. No other body than the Senate of the United States is in a position to make such a full investigation or such an authoritative report."

The Denver *Republican* praises Governor Peabody's work and objects to a Senatorial inquiry:

"All that Governor Peabody has done is to endeavor, according to the best of his ability, to preserve peace and order in two mining-camps where the Western Federation of Miners refused to let their own members work or to permit others to take their places. Every right-thinking citizen applauds and sustains the governor in this sound policy. . . . . .

"Whether the governor of Colorado possesses authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* or not is a question that has not yet been brought before our Supreme Court. When that tribunal decides it, the governor and everybody else will be bound by that decree.

"In the mean time no peaceful, law-abiding citizen will be molested or deprived of any of his rights by the lawful authorities. Only law-breakers and their sympathizers object to the necessary presence of the militia in Cripple Creek and Telluride, and it is a mistake, to put it mildly, for Senator Patterson or any other man of prominence to encourage trouble-breeders and mischief-makers with the false hope that the United States Senate will come to their assistance."

CIRCUIT-ATTORNEY FOLK,
Whose prosecution of bribers in Missouri has been checked by rulings of the State Supreme Court.

This strike is naturally a very live topic in the labor and socialist journals. Affairs in Colorado "outdo even the records of Homestead, Pullman, and the Cœur d'Alène," says *The Worker* (New York). It adds: "The proposition to treat even unarmed 'resistance' to the commands of a military despot as treason, punishable by death, is something new in American history. In the most critical moments of the Civil War no such construction of the law of treason was ever resorted to. Equally outrageous is the setting up of a military censorship of the local press and even of the despatches to be sent to outside papers." *The American Labor Union Journal* (Butte, Montana) comments:

"The conditions which now exist in the Centennial State are almost unbelievable to those who hug to their breasts the fond delusion that the Government of Washington and Jefferson still lives.

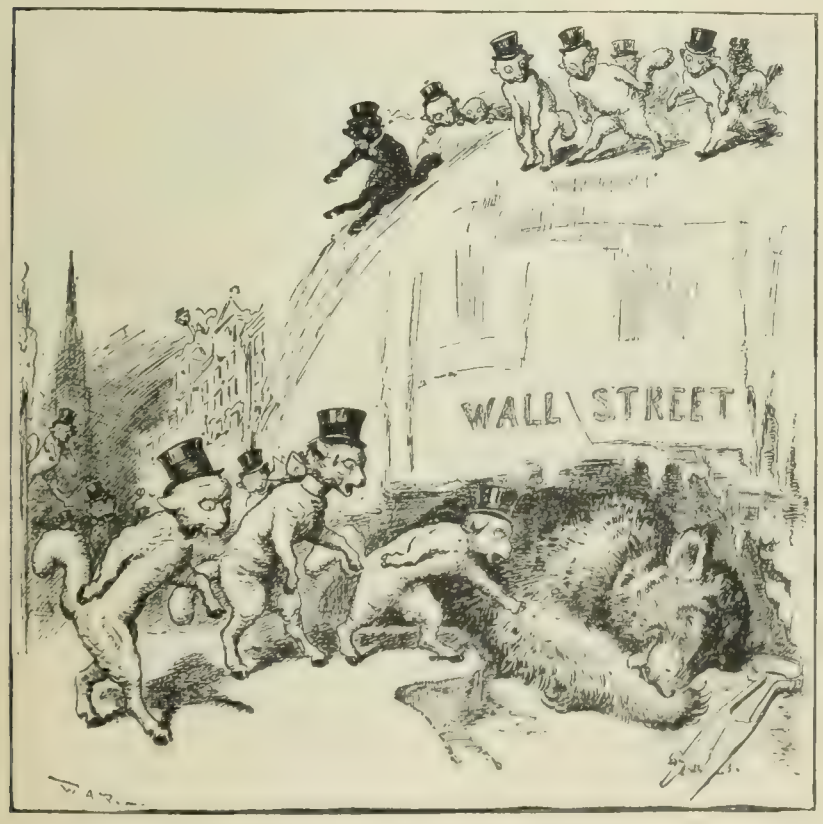
"The founders of the republic strove to establish—in theory at least—a government of the people. To-day in Colorado it is a government of mine-owners. As was done in the Cœur d'Alènes, so it is proposed to do in Teller County. . . . . .

"The present is no time for rhetorical flights or vain recriminations. Capitalism, by the votes of working men, has been placed in control of the powers of government, which they are using to crush the unions to which we must look for bread. We must use such power as is still left us to prevent human rights and privileges from vanishing from the face of the earth.

"The conditions which to-day confront the working class in Colorado must arouse every man who has a drop of red blood in his veins to action. 'Is liberty dead?' In the light of recent experiences, the answer must be Yes. It is the duty of the working class to resuscitate it."

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT AND THE BRIBERS.

SOME pretty severe criticism is leveled at the Missouri Supreme Court as a result of its release of Edward Butler and its alleged disposition to treat the Missouri bribery cases on the merits of technicalities. "Is Missouri rotten at the top, as well as at the bottom?" asks the Atlanta *Journal*, and the Washington *Post* humorously remarks that the "Missouri boodlers who have been in exile may now return home and ask the State to reimburse them for their traveling expenses." Nearly a score of men accused of political corruption have been convicted and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary through the efforts of Circuit-Attorney Joseph W. Folk; but none of them is behind the bars. All the cases have been appealed, and the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in two of them which, the papers believe, will nullify Mr. Folk's work. The first decision reversed the verdict of the lower court, which sentenced Edward Butler to the penitentiary for attempting to bribe Dr. Henry C. Chapman, of the St. Louis Board of Health, to vote for an award of a city garbage contract to a company in which Butler was interested. Butler, who is an influential Democratic "boss" in Missouri, supposed he was trying to secure the vote of a man who had power in awarding contracts. The



IS HE SLEEPING OR PLAYING POSSUM?
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"I WISH I COULD GO UP WITH YOU"
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

CARTOONS OF HIGH AND LOW FINANCE.

court, however, holds that the Board of Health had no authority to award the contract, as this power belongs to the Board of Public Improvements, and Butler was discharged. "The Board of Health having no authority to award this contract," says the court, "the defendant could not bribe members to do something which they had no authority to do."

The other decision, rendered last week, will, it is expected, free all the men who were convicted of bribery in connection with the Suburban franchise deal and sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary. For two years, under a formal decision of the Supreme Court, and under a constitutional amendment of 1900 and act of 1901, circuit and prosecuting attorneys have been filing "informations," sworn to by them and based on the statements of a third party. The court now rules that this practise is unconstitutional. It says that the "informations," or facts, must be verified by the circuit or prosecuting attorneys, or some person competent to make an affidavit to the truthfulness of the evidence contained in the "information." All the bribery cases were tried on "information," so Mr. Folk has had proceedings stopped on all cases concerned, and is getting witnesses to give information on which to base indictments to take the place of the invalid informations. The statute of limitations in Missouri, however, restricts the time of prosecution to three years after the offense, and, the Kansas City *Journal* says, "a large share of the criminals who have been convicted on illegal informations committed their crimes more than three years ago, including most of those whom Mr. Folk has been prosecuting for boodling; and, of course, none of these can be prosecuted again for those offenses."

The Springfield *Republican* declares that "the action of the court is a severe disappointment to all friends of good government in the State; and, while the court was doubtless inspired by a severe sense of the legal proprieties and has examined the case with scrupulous care, the decision may easily discourage the foes of the grafters, as it will surely give the corruptionists increased confidence in their ability to escape punishment through the technicalities of the law." The Washington *Post* observes:

"Months ago, when the case was being tried, *The Post* offered the prediction that a loophole in the law large enough for Butler to crawl through to liberty would be discovered. The State Supreme Court has pointed out the loophole. To a layman, the reasoning of the court seems peculiar, but there is no desire to go into the merits of the case by discussion of its technicalities. The decision simply emphasizes the difficulty of securing a rigid enforcement of the laws in a community where civic conscience is dulled and in which the management of municipal affairs is left to the ward-heelers and their bosses. St. Louis discovered more than two years ago that her municipal government was rotten to the core, every ramification of it permeated by the spirit of loot and graft. It would seem now that the disease was more general than had at first been supposed. In spite of the wonderful efforts of Mr. Folk, with more than twenty men convicted of bribery, conspiracy, blackmail, or open loot, no one of them has yet been landed in the penitentiary. There should no longer be any expression of surprise or wonder when the people cry out in protest against the law's delays."

The St. Louis *Republic* says in regard to the release of Butler:

"The decision is unfortunate in destroying the moral usefulness of the State's laborious and successful efforts to supply evidence against one of the most dangerous men in St. Louis. The evidence so secured was exceptionally plain and convincing. It came from the lips of men whose standing is of the best. It was direct and undoubted. In bribery cases such evidence is not easy to obtain. The regret at the technical necessity which governed the Supreme Court is the stronger on that account—regret not only that the particular defendant in the case has escaped, but that encouragement is given to that school of boodle which is ever ready to take chances of exposure and punishment, ever prone to scorn the law and its officers.

"Politically, the decision will have an effect in intensifyng the importance of boodle as an issue. Not as an issue between parties, for good citizens of all parties stand together in a matter of simple morality, but as an issue which every political organization must recognize. The people will insist more resolutely than ever upon candidates who represent the movement against lobbyism and graft."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA is after warm water, but hesitates about getting into hot water. *The Mexican Herald.*

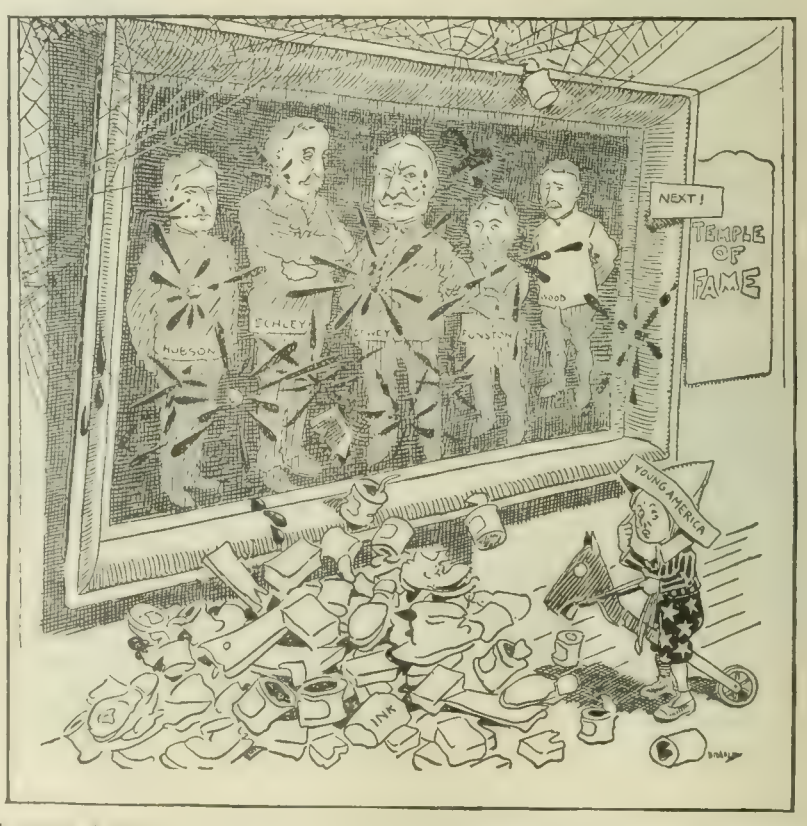
IN Russia a newly formed lake has swallowed a railway. A pool is all that is required to do the trick out here. *The Toronto Star.*

AFTER looking at the tomb of Napoleon Mr. Bryan did not have to go to Waterloo. He had seen a couple of them at home.—*The Chicago News.*

IT looks as tho the Czar might have wanted The Hague tribunal to protect himself from the big nations while he wiped out the little ones.—*The Chicago News.*

IN Washington when a man comes home late at night with a black eye and torn clothes he puts on a diplomatic smile and says something about having dropped into the White House. *The Chicago Tribune.*

SHE—"What thick bulrushes!"
—Bradford Outlie Baltimore *Herald.*



YOUNG AMERICA—"Gee! Guess I don't want to be a hero so much as I did!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

TROUBLES OF THE GREAT IN CARTOON.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "MODERN NOTE" IN LITERATURE.

YOUTH in every generation has its own interpreters—writers who formulate its ideals and voice its enthusiasms. Thirty or forty years ago serious-minded young men took their standards of life from Emerson and Carlyle, or Dickens and Thackeray. To-day new influences are in the ascendant, and the world of youth is discussing Tolstoy, Ibsen, Sudermann, Maeterlinck; or perchance Browning, Meredith, Henry James, Robert Louis Stevenson. "To catch and give again the modern note in all its cadences," says Mr. Claude Bragdon, a contributor to *The Reader* (December), "is not an easy matter. It can be perhaps best accomplished by quoting some of the utterances of those men whose peculiar distinction is to have given it voice":

"Their attitude (as must needs be the case to catch the fancy of youth) is mildly revolutionary. They take nothing for granted, recognize no constituted authority; they interrogate the conditions under which life must be lived; are critical, without pessimism, of the existing order, while not unhopeful of a newer and better. In the words of Meredith, 'Our world is all but a sensational world at present, in maternal travail of a soberer, a braver, a bright-eyed.' Stevenson declares in a letter, 'The firm, obliterated polite face of life, and the broad, bawdy, and orgiastic foundations form a spectacle to which no habit reconciles me.' . . . This fearless, questioning, challenging spirit which insists that the wise man speak smilingly of his wisdom, that the constituted custodians of law and morality stand from behind their artificial defenses; which denies to religion the power to sanctify, of government to compel, and of law to condemn, finds embodiment in an entire gallery of young men, characters in the so-called New Drama: in the Oswald Alving of Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' who attempts to force his mother to take the life she gave him when that life should become a horror and a burden to them both; in the Norbert of Sudermann's 'Joy of Living,' who in his devotion to a principle of abstract justice unwittingly judges, condemns, and sentences his father; in Marchbanks, the revolutionary young poet of Mr. Shaw's 'Candida.' These various presentments of the modern—the ultra-modern—youth show him engaged in the effort to see all things clearly, to call things by their true names, and to avoid the pitfalls of sentiment in a romance-riddled world."

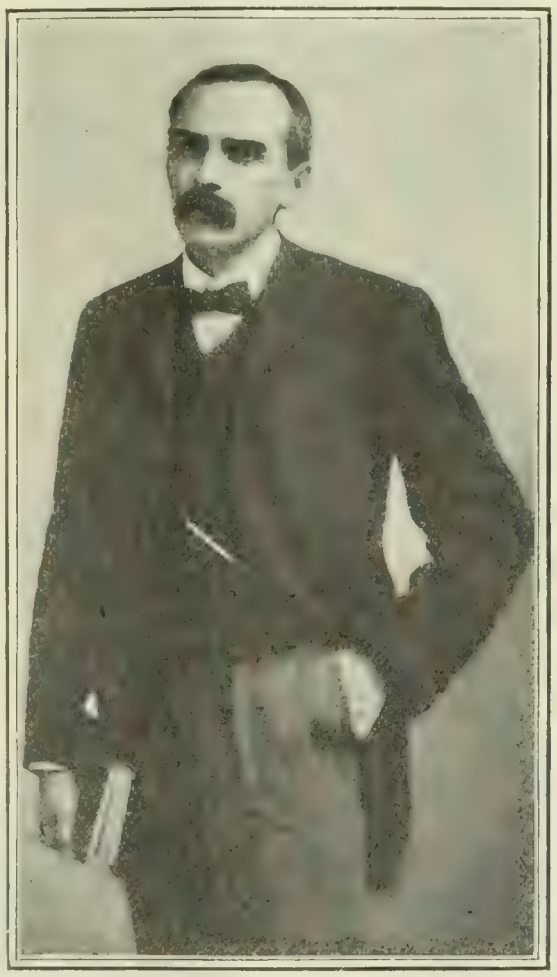
According to the modern notion, continues Mr. Bragdon, a man should be "something of an artist in life; he should at least appear to play his part easily, with dash and gusto, like the acrobat who performs each dangerous feat smiling."

"This is *la panache*, the feather in the cap of courage—bravery with humor added. It is the spirit in which Lungtungpen was taken, in which Cyrano composed his ballade while he fought a duel, for Cyrano and Alan Breck, no less than Mulvaney and Sherlock Holmes, are very modern heroes. Stevenson's whole life was one long devotion to this ideal. He carried his ill-health and penury bravely and wittily into far corners of the earth, through many strange adventures. As he wrote to William Archer, 'The medicine-bottles on my chimney and the blood on my handkerchief are accidents . . . they do not exist in my prospect.'"

In nothing, we are told, is the essentially modern point of view more sharply contrasted with that of a few decades ago than in the attitude of men toward women:

"To put it briefly, the change has been from an attitude of sentimental chivalry to a kind of common-sense *camaraderie*. Love, having becomes less silly, spends less time in trying to hide his face. 'What do you and Madeline talk about when you are together?' I asked of Sweet Sixteen. 'We talk about the boys,' she promptly responded, to the consternation of her grandmother, brought up to lie politely on this subject. Girls no longer expect nor desire the vapid compliments upon their charm and beauty which formed the stock-in-trade of the ante-bellum beau: they prefer to be talked to sensibly. They are frank of speech and fearless in action, the companions of man, not the fair Circassians of his leisure. The ideal of womanhood is no longer the soulful-eyed, sloping-shouldered, and lackadaisical 'female' of the keepsake type, but the straight, strong, wholesome, large-minded, and true-hearted girl that Du Maurier and Gibson have so well visualized for us. Browning and Meredith were the first to release this splendid creature from her chrysalis. She flutters through their pages in a thousand radiant presentments: in the nameless heroines of such poems as 'Respectability' and 'The Last Ride Together'; in Clara Middleton and Diana Warwick."

Maeterlinck professes to see in the ambiguities and bewilderments of the present age the beginning of one of those periods in human history when the soul, in obedience to unknown laws, gives evidence of its presence and its power. "If such a new day is about to dawn," concludes Mr. Bragdon, "the men whom I have mentioned, like mountain peaks above a valley, have caught the light of the unrisen sun, which, rising higher, will illumine also the low places."



MR. JOHN COTTON DANA, OF THE NEWARK FREE LIBRARY,

Who thinks that "the chronicle of the growth of clean and wholesome journals is just as wonderful as that of the growth of the yellow papers."

A SYMPOSIUM ON POPULAR READING IN AMERICA.

A LIBRARIAN of large experience, a publisher in the first rank, a well-known New York bookseller, and a woman who has organized University Extension Reading Courses among farmers contribute to the New York *Outlook* (December 5) their impressions of the extent to which books are read by Americans, and the kind of books that are most popular.

The librarian, Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, N. J., remarks that almost everybody to-day reads something, if only the signs and posters. Ten to twenty millions of our population read newspapers, he thinks, and perhaps two or three millions read serious literature. He calculates that adults read seventy novels to thirty other books. The popular interest in natural history is noted as an encouraging sign of the times. "Every public library in the land," he says, "is to-day a whole Kindness-to-Animals Society in itself, through the books of nature stories on its shelves." He continues:

"The demand for something to read comes now from millions, formerly from a few thousand. They demand reading suited to their capacities and tastes, and the supply comes forth. The billboard, the penny paper, and the five-cent dreadful, these are their third and fourth readers, their literary primers, their introductions to better things. In reading them they are teaching themselves and improving themselves, and in almost the best possible way. They get what they wish, they read with interest and pleasure, they take profit therefrom. Moreover—and this is the other weighty fact in the case—they steadily improve in their choice. The chronicle of the growth of clean and wholesome journals, daily, weekly, and monthly, in the past two decades, is just as wonderful in its way as that of the growth of those yellow papers which make us cringe."

Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, is

impressed by the growing intelligence of the reading public. "Compare the books, in late years, by such writers as Maurice Hewlett, Mrs. Wharton, James Lane Allen, and other popular writers whose works have a great and enduring sale to-day," he says, "with the books most popular in the early seventies, and it will be quite clear, I think, that the standard of popular taste, during even so short a period as twenty or thirty years, has been not merely improved, but greatly improved." Mr. Brett also speaks of the increasingly large sales of such books as the biographies of Tennyson and of Gladstone. "In a publishing experience of nearly thirty years," he adds, "I have never known a really good book fail to make its mark and find its public."

Mr. Ernest Dressel North, writing from the bookseller's point of view, says:

"In examining the statistics of the year showing the number of books printed and the classes they represent one gets an idea of what the public really reads. The following figures, altho representing the publishing end of the business, are also fairly representative of the bookselling end. Fiction, imported and home-made, heads the list of 1902 by an output of between seventeen and eighteen hundred. Aside from the technical publications which are merely tools for the workman, the entire lists of other works of literature for the same year, upon an acknowledged approximate estimate, number only between two thousand and two thousand five hundred.

"We must accept, then, the fact that in these days we prefer our mental pabulum served in the form of fiction, and acknowledge at the same time that the boundaries between fiction and philosophy or psychology, or scientific statements, have quite disappeared, and everything included in the entire universe can, it now appears, be put into a story."

Mrs. Martha van Rensselaer, whose contribution to the symposium is entitled "Reading in the Farm Home," shows that reading among farmers is miscellaneous and desultory. Monthly and weekly magazines, we are told, have a large circulation in farming districts. Novels, of course, are widely read, and among those mentioned are: "A Hoosier Schoolmaster," "The Bonnie Briar Bush," "Black Rock," "Elizabeth and her German Garden," "Lorna Doone," and "A Fool's Errand."

The Outlook sums up the various points of view with the following comment:

"If these observers are not all astray, there is a steadily growing constituency of readers in the United States; if the untrained readers are increasing in numbers, their growth is fully matched by that of people of fairly educated taste, with a constant tendency to exchange the poorer for the better reading. Cheap magazines and newspapers are sold in depressing numbers, but good magazines and newspapers are sold in vast numbers, and the tendency is distinctly upward. Nothing has done more to create this tendency toward better things than the increased attention given to the use of books in the public schools, to the cooperation of the libraries with the public schools, and to the cheerful and in many cases enthusiastic service of the librarians, as the friend and helper of those who come with untrained tastes, but with the willingness to be guided."

MR. GEORGE P. BRETT, OF THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

"In a publishing experience of nearly thirty years," he says, "I have never known a really good book fail to find its public."

MR. ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH, OF THE NEW YORK BOOKSELLING TRADE.

He points out that in the list of books published in 1902 fiction leads by an output of between seventeen and eighteen hundred.

NEW NOVELISTS AND RACONTEURS OF SPAIN.

ONE of Rodin's "impressionist" busts, representing Thought, and showing a fine female head caught and held by the shoulders in a block of formless clay—this, in the opinion of a Spanish reviewer, aptly typifies the present condition of the novel and the short story in Spain. The writer (Señor Pardo-Bazan) contributes to the *Revue* (formerly the *Revue des Revues*), Paris, a study of the new generation of Spanish writers of fiction. This generation he believes fully equal to the preceding one in talent and sensibility, and, perhaps, superior in purpose and in "a certain delicate perception of the relations of things." But the modern writers are ineffectual:

"It might be said that some malevolent genius prevents them from developing and expressing that perception in as artistic and powerful a manner as those who preceded them. These latter-day authors are racked by the malady of nerves and weakened by a sort of moral lassitude. . . . In general, it may be said that their work lacks fresh air. Fatigue drags itself through every page. They are constantly proclaiming the futility of all effort and the vanity of everything. This new generation seems to be imbued with pessimism, with a tone of universal mysticism, *à la moderne* (without faith and without practical religion), and with a strong trend toward a neo-romanticism, over which is dominant the weird mind of the north—Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Sudermann, Maeterlinck."

According to this writer, modern Spanish fiction may be best classified geographically. The works by authors of the South are optimistic, brilliantly witty and abounding in color. Those produced in the north are distinguished by a tone of discontent; they are "sad and gray and somber as the earth."

"The Southerners remain faithful to the old idea of caste and to tradition; with those of the North there is an ever-repeated esthetic revolution. . . . If we judge by their favorite themes, we will find among the Southerners painters of rural provincial manners and of patriots of the upper set; the Northerners study the causes of our national decadence, analyze love and woman, and we naturally find among their works a goodly number of autobiographies."

It is an interesting fact, in confirmation of the charge of laziness which the writer brings against both the Spanish writers and the Spanish reading public, that short stories are much more commonly written than long ones, that novels are few, and that the public will have nothing whatever to do with the long romance or story.

Señor Pardo-Bazan enumerates a dozen or more of the new writers of fiction in Spain, most of them mediocre, he admits. José Nogales and Francisco Acebal, however, he would put in the first rank. The genius of the first flowered late in life. After many years of inconspicuous satire and "chronique" writing, he blossomed out as a successful novelist, "with just enough color, a fine, sane conception of the scope of his art, plenty of good sense, and a tone quite fit for the inner circle of the Spanish family." His masterpiece, "Uncle John's Three Affairs," contains,

we are told, "a good lesson for the whole Spanish nation in these respects." Francisco Acebal is editor of *The Reader*. Furthermore:

"He takes high rank among the Spanish writers who add to the finest intellectual culture a pure and deep sentiment. His genius is really cultured; we feel his heart-beats in every page he writes (and he writes much); and he devotes himself to the short story, never once having perpetrated a long-winded novel. . . . . Acebal is a true realist . . . but sweet, dignified, and chaste in his whole conception of life."

Martinez Ruiz, Pio Baroja, and Llanas Aguilamedo are mentioned as powerful, fertile writers, and yet "all these, and the many others of the Spain of to-day, are full of wailings of pain, disaster, and uncertainty as to the future; in short, they faithfully reflect the spirit of intellectual Spain at the commencement of the twentieth century." There is a gleam of better things, however:

"In the midst of all this black pessimism, this deep sadness, this discouragement, suffering, and neuroticism, I can see one solitary figure—a novelist who smiles and is gay. It is the priest of Seville, Juan Muñoz y Pavon, the author of 'Paco Grigora,' 'Justa y Rufina,' 'The Bread of Peace,' etc. The novels of Muñoz Pavon, which have unrestricted *entrée* into the bosom of the family, show a strength and humor full and joyous. They are to the point, witty, always just in their reflections; they never ridicule or make foolish pretensions, and never disparage humanity. . . . Muñoz Pavon is a realist, but his realism never becomes indecent. . . . He is always healthy."

If there are to-day in Spain fewer great writers than formerly "who open a furrow or indicate a tendency," says Señor Pardo-Bazan, in conclusion, there are more "good, worthy authors who are dignified and sane, and there are enough of them to supply the public taste for reading."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE FIRST AMERICAN MYTH-MAKER."

IT is a commonplace of literary criticism to say that Washington Irving represented the traditions of the Old World transplanted in the New. Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in his recently published book, "Backgrounds of Literature," points out that he represented much more than that. "Irving," says Mr. Mabie, "gave permanent form to the Knickerbocker tradition when he created Diedrich Knickerbocker and Rip Van Winkle; and in 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow' he was not only the forerunner of the American novelist, but the first American myth-maker." Tho Irving lived for many years in Europe and did a great part of his writing there, he was born, as is well known, in New York. While at first sight it appears that his work was done against many backgrounds—English and Spanish, as well as American—yet the real Irving, Mr. Mabie asserts, was not Europeanized. To quote:

"The real Irving was a true son of the country of which New York is the capital, and his characteristic and abiding work had behind it a city, a river, and a mountain range which were not simply the stage-setting of his life, but which gave color, atmosphere, tone, to his writing. As a translator, Irving rendered a great service to his country, and enriched its literature with the meditations on Westminster Abbey, the description of Stratford-on-Avon, and the group of studies of English life and landscape in 'Bracebridge Hall'; but the Irving who will be known to the future will be the Geoffrey Crayon of the Knickerbocker city, and the books which will live longest, because they are in material and manner most completely his own, will be the legends of the Hudson.

"His kindly and pervasive humor had as little in common with the keen, pungent New England humor as his genial and urbane spirit had with the strenuous, ethical temper of New England. The rigidity of the Puritan, the concentration of the reformer, were entirely alien to his tolerant nature. The intense feeling for the locality, the emphasis on the section, characteristic of the South from a very early period, were equally alien to him. He was a true child of the metropolis; tolerant in temper because he was on easy terms with many different races, urbane and gracious because he had found virtue in many kinds of men, charm in many kinds of women, and sincerity in many kinds of religion; with a vein of deep and tender feeling running through his nature and his work, but always relieving the strain of emotion with that touch of humor which makes men kin. The qualities of the cosmopolitan city were all his: urbanity of manner, breadth of view, tolerance of temper, and a kindly, easy, genial attitude toward life.

"SUNNYSIDE,"
Washington Irving's home at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson.

"The atmosphere of the New York of the first quarter of the nineteenth century penetrates Irving's work as thoroughly as the air of Ayrshire breathes through the songs of Burns; as the lonely loveliness and the wild ruggedness of Trossachs and lakes appear and vanish and reappear in picture and vision in Scott's prose and verse, and the multitudinous murmur of waters of Cumberlandshire is heard in the poems of Wordsworth."

Washington Irving's first voyage up the Hudson, continues Mr. Mabie, was as truly a voyage of discovery as was Hendrik Hudson's in 1609; and "it was the river in its entirety, its large lines, its atmosphere, rather than its details of curving shore and climbing hill, the sweep of its powerful tide, that took possession of the boy's imagination, and became as much a part of his life of the mind and of his work as the mountains about Cadore were a part of the mind and work of Titian." We quote in conclusion:

"It was not until April, 1835, that he purchased Sunnyside, that secluded and fragrant spot where he found such peace in his later years; and 'Rip Van Winkle' had been published twelve years before its author set foot in the country which he had described more vitally than any other traveler has ever done.

"From the early days of his dreaming boyhood Irving knew the river in its large outlines, its noble molding of shore, its harmony of different types of landscape composed in one great picture, its atmosphere, and its associations. 'Rip Van Winkle' and 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,' the most original and characteristic of Irving's creations, were written in England during the period when he was transcribing with a sensitive and sympathetic hand the ripe loveliness of the English country and the rich associations of ancient structures and localities; but the Hudson valley, from the city at its conflux with the bay to the fastnesses of the Catskills, was the background against which his imagination was working, because it was the background of his childhood.

"It is now, perhaps, somewhat a matter of association, but there is a certain congruity between Irving's work and his country. In his attitude toward his fellows, his bearing in the world, Geoffrey Crayon bore the impress of the little metropolis which he has made for all time the city of the Knickerbockers; for, altho Diedrich Knickerbocker has never been seen since he climbed into the Albany stage, leaving his bill at the tavern unpaid, he has left his name and the tradition of his quaint personality to the great metropolis to-day as its one touch of mythology—a bit of fable symbolical of a past which has been buried under crushing masses of stone and iron. In the free play of Irving's imagination, in the geniality of his humor, in the ease and leisureliness of his mood, the characteristics of the larger background of his life are constantly suggested. If the Puritan had discovered the Hudson and turned its shores and current to thrifty account, it might have suggested movement, energy, the stir of active races; it suggests instead repose, quietness, long summer days of a temperature which predisposes to acceptance of what fortune brings rather than reso-

late grappling with adverse conditions. Sunnyside wears its name, after all these years and changes, with gracious assurance. Approached by a long-shaded lane and embowered by trees, it still looks the summer in the face in the broad expanse of Tappan Zee."

NEUROTIC SYMPTOMS IN RECENT AMERICAN FICTION.

WE have grown accustomed to the taint of the morbid and the diseased in literature. Almost every country has had its so-called "degenerate" school of fiction, poetry, or the drama. But we are hardly prepared to hear that American writers are cultivating an "evil precocity in sensation" and "a Caliban genius." Mrs. L. H. Harris, a staff-writer on the New York *Independent*, uses the words quoted in an article on recent American fiction. She says further:

"We have a nervous disorder in this country which has been mistaken for laudable ambition. Really, it is the diathesis of a national insanity that may eventually imperil the safety of our institutions, and that is already proving injurious to those delicate expressions of art which are the pressed flowers of time, the sculptured symbols of our civilization that will hereafter denote our qualities. We are succeeding best at those things which are accomplished by shrewdness and energy. Our sense of proportion is exaggerated by too much enthusiasm, and a too-blatant patriotism usurps the place of quieter culture. We have a noise of progress that has destroyed dearer peace and repose. There is less and less place among us for the decency and silence of mental reservation, and we are reaching that stage of malady where we are disposed to reveal too much that in normal life is ignored or hidden, a purely neurotic symptom, easily recognized as such."

In novels showing the "neurotic" tendency, continues Mrs. Harris, the sex element is generally dominant. Some authors "venture to include the religious interest in this hectic demonstration of human passions." As a rule, "a sickly yearning for the 'unutterable' takes the place of action and healthy aspiration in these books." In "The Story of Mary McLane," for example, we have "an indecent exposure of an erotic temperament:"

"Such types have always existed, of course; but the question is by what influence was the intelligence made to seize upon these secrets of a depraved nature and interpret them aloud? What is it in American life that gives courage for such a performance? We have too much enterprise in sensations. And in these feverish times we have made too free a use of our wits in the lower regions of existence, so that we are becoming too well informed as to what lies in our darkness."

Thomas Dixon's latest novel, "The One Woman," is also cited as a vivid example of neurosis in fiction. Furthermore:

"Mr. Dixon is the only novelist of the year in whose work the neurotic symptoms approach mania, but there are other writers who are more or less afflicted with the disorder. Perhaps the stories of Alice Brown show the most rapid development of it. Three years ago she could tell a tale with refreshing vigor, but now her plots are founded upon the nervous sickness of her characters. The purpose of her genius has changed from interpreting that which was strong and healthy to what is morbid. Real virtue never wrought the nervous distraction in any woman that it does in some of the longing females depicted in these books. And Arthur Stringer's heroine in 'The Silver Poppy' is too anemic in appearance, too degraded in sensation. We are accustomed to the morally scarlet woman in history, Scriptures, and fiction; but literary neurosis develops the type into such a vampire of nervous passion as we have never had before. And the natural delicacy of Mr. Stringer's perceptions has enabled him to depict such a woman with every refinement of details."

Our scriptures of life, concludes the writer, are "too much concerned with the under-world of passions," and our gospels are "too much of wickedness,"—all of which, she thinks, "is unfortunate when we remember how young we are, and how long we must hold out against the mania and wretchedness of that darkness which is before and behind us in prophecy and history."

A PUBLIC-SCHOOL "TRANSFORMATION."

SOMETHING has taken place in the schools of Batavia, N.Y., which *The Journal of Pedagogy* (Syracuse) describes as a "transformation," and which the state superintendent of public instruction characterizes as "the solution of the graded-school problem." In New York city, in Ogdensburg, and elsewhere, this "Batavia experiment" is being tried and with favorable results; and there is nothing in the experiment, we are assured by educators, that would render it difficult of imitation in any city in the country.

The experiment consists of a combination of class with individual instruction, and it is accomplished by the simple plan of having two teachers in each class-room, one to conduct recitations, the other to "coach" individual pupils. Caroline Atwater Mason, in describing the experiment (*Ladies' Home Journal*, September), says that the experiment grew out of the perennial problem of an overcrowded school and a school board lax in solving the problem.

Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of schools, offered a solution. "I propose," said he, "that, instead of trying to build or otherwise obtain extra space, we at once put an extra teacher into that room, not to hear classes, but to give personal, individual instruction to the pupils who are falling behind. This will not only provide for the excess of pupils, but it will at the same time bring up the grade of scholarship and, most of all, it will meet the greatest need in the present system of massing and classing." The experiment was immediately tried in one room with what is described as "startling and instantaneous success." "Discouragement, the bane of public-school life, disappeared from all faces and tears from all eyes." It was found that "the backward children were catching up with the bright ones," and "ere long, in many cases, they were outstripping them, and the leading lights of the classes soon had all they could do to keep up with the 'dull' scholars."

Later, the plan was applied throughout the entire public-school system of the town, gradually and without additional expense. The experiment was also varied by having one teacher assume the double function of class and individual instruction in rooms not overflowing. The results were "equally satisfactory," we are told. "The single teacher brought forward her own laggards, relieved her room, and brought it into a condition comparing very favorably with that prevailing in the two-teacher room." We quote further:

"There are in all seven individual instructors employed in the Batavia school at this time, one teacher in many cases going from room to room. They are not regarded as assistants or under-teachers in any sense, and their salaries are the same as the regular or class teachers of their grade. . . . The individual instructor, if she rightly understands her function, does not under any circumstances do the work for the child, but shows him how to do it himself. The great achievement of learning how to study, how to concentrate the mind, often unlearned until college is reached, is gained at the very beginning of school life."

The comment of *The Journal of Pedagogy* (September) follows:

"A rather wide observation of public-school conditions justifies us in saying that there may be seen in Batavia a healthier, happier, more industrious body of teachers and pupils than are to be found in any other public-school system in America. The first impression one gets is that of an abounding physical and intellectual life—that fulness of life which it is the end of education to foster. Altho the teachers and pupils work as hard in the Batavia schools as elsewhere, there is no complaint about overwork and nervousness, and there is trustworthy evidence that the health of pupils entering school in a physical condition below the normal has shown a decided change for the better. While it is to be conceded that under Superintendent Kennedy there would be good results under any system of school work that was not inherently bad, the fact remains that the marked transformation that has taken place in the Batavia schools is the direct outgrowth of the plan of individual instruction, which has now passed the experimental stage, and which is certain to receive from now on the careful consideration of thoughtful students of educational tendencies."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MECHANICAL THEORY OF LIFE.

THE latest attempt to explain the phenomena of life on purely physical grounds is made by Dr. Benedikt, professor in the University of Vienna, in a book entitled "Biomechanism; or, Neovitalism in Medicine and Biology." In this he maintains that different organs and organisms, their functions, changes, and multiplications, are due only "to the properties of the substances that compose them and to divers combinations of forces." This is no new doctrine, but the writer skilfully upholds it by correlating with it some of the latest results of investigation both in biology and in physics. In a supplement, written by Dr. Benedikt for the French edition of his book, he states his theories concisely in a few pages whose contents are quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (November 14). In the first place, the author directs attention to the points of similarity between crystallization and organic growth, which, he asserts, are becoming more noticeable with each advance in our knowledge of the process. The old suspension theory of solution he regards as dead. "Dissolved bodies," he tells us, "are not in a state of suspension. Solution is a sort of chemical combination." He goes on to say that Schroen, of Naples, who has made a still closer study of these facts, has succeeded in following the phenomena that precede the formation of a crystal. His investigations have been, so to speak, cinematoscopic. Microphotographic views were enlarged and thrown on a screen, enabling him to make a thorough study of the process. Dr. Benedikt says:

"Schroen observed in a large number of salts certain precrystalline states. First, there develops a plasma without determinate form, then there appears in this 'petroplasm' [as he calls it] a separation of two optically different substances. . . . . .

"In this secondary plasm develop freely very small nuclei [petroblasts] and other formations resembling cells [petrocellules]. These two formations act, as he states, 'germinatively' on the ultimate development of the plasma. The petroblasts are capable of turning into crystals. . . . . .

"The 'cellules' and the 'blasts' take the substances of the plasma and attract them to themselves. Thus they increase. Furthermore, they also multiply by division and by budding. Crystals then form by the 'hyalinization' [turning into a glassy substance] of the blasts, the cellules, and the cellular regions. . . . These cellular and nuclear forms attract matter to themselves and transform it into substance like their own. They therefore grow. They also split up; they are thus capable of reproduction. These phenomena recall those of vital processes. They represent a grade much lower than life, and form a connecting link between the mechanics of the inorganic world and biomechanics.

"If these phenomena are not those of life, we shall be obliged to revise the ideas and notions that we have entertained of life. If, on the contrary, we regard these phenomena as vital, we shall have to enlarge our definitions of life. . . . . .

"These studies have a high value in biology. Whoever has looked into the matter can not doubt that a crystalline form peculiar to each microbian species is produced in the albuminoid and plasmatic secretions of the micro-organisms, in exactly the same manner as the phenomenon takes place [as above described] in sterile saline solutions. At any rate, Schroen has proved the presence in these solutions of forms precedent to crystallization, which is an indisputable step forward. If it is true that the precrystalline stage of solutions is a vital phenomenon, then Schroen's 'precellules' give us an example of spontaneous generation in the present geological epoch.

"In the beginning all life originated from inorganic matter; the different atoms formed particular associations, and their energy was distributed in a special way; this is an absolutely justifiable and permissible hypothesis. Very well. We have no reason whatever for maintaining that this passage from the inorganic to the organic world took place only in one limited geological period. . . . There is no proof that in the animal and vegetable world these transformations are not still taking place. Methodical logic does not exclude this possibility."

The writer now goes on to explain the bearing of some modern chemical ideas on his theory of the origin of life. The mode of action called catalysis, he reminds us, has lately been the object of special study. This is the property possessed by certain substances of promoting or retarding chemical action without being themselves chemically altered. These substances the writer proposes to call inducts-decomposers and inducts-coherers. They may act at the same point without neutralizing each other's action, and it is in this way, according to the writer, that tonics at the same time favor the chemical decomposition of waste products and stimulate tissue-formation. From some such play of chemical forces as this, he would have us understand, the change from dead to living matter arose, and still arises. According to Benedikt, this spontaneous generation took place in thousands of places and in thousands of conditions; but because the conditions were largely similar, similar organisms resulted. He would then, it would seem, reject the universal relationship of living beings, except as we may consider it to inhere in origin from the same combinations of inorganic substances. The writer closes with a promise to apply his biomechanical principles to a variety of problems in anatomy and physiology, and he has confidence that this method of treatment will be productive of great results for science."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

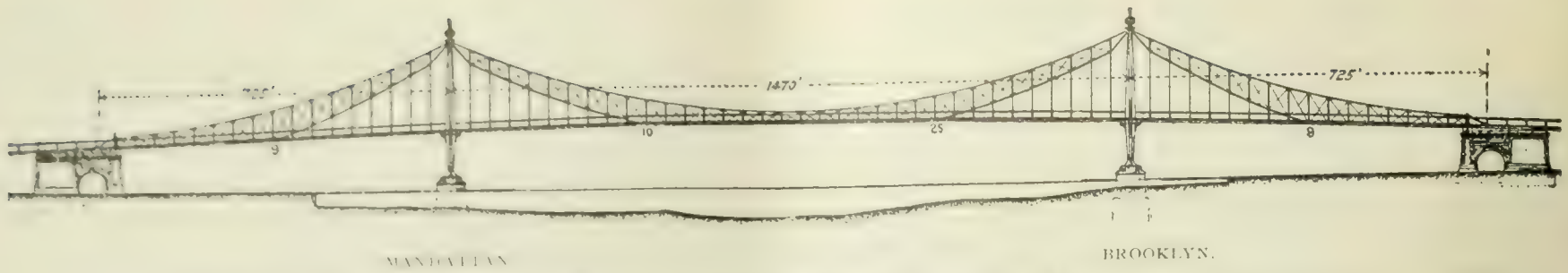
A NEW THING IN SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

THE new Manhattan suspension bridge, which will be the fourth structure to connect Manhattan with Long Island, is to embody some peculiar features, which are brought out in the contract plans, just given to the public, and discussed in *Engineering News* (December 10). The three most noticeable differences between this bridge and its predecessors are, first, the use of concrete reinforced with steel and timber, for the anchorages, instead of masonry; second, the shape of the towers, which are made very thin and hinged at the bottom; and, third, the substitution of chains of eyebars for the usual cable of parallel wires. Of these features the editor of the paper above-mentioned says:

"The mere fact of reinforced concrete being used is noteworthy as evidence of the growing popularity of this new structural material. In addition, this particular design is noteworthy, for the reason that timber is employed in place of steel for reinforcing the concrete below the level of mean high water. There was some slight fear on the part of the engineer that steel in this location might be attacked by the infiltration of the water, and as the calculated tension to be provided for was so small that timber would handle it quite as well, perhaps, as would steel, the former material was selected. The apprehensions of the engineer seem hardly warranted by any experience we have with embedded steel in submerged concrete structures, and at best timber does not recommend itself as an especially suitable material for reinforcing concrete. These are questions, however, which our readers can thresh out at their pleasure; the only fact that we are concerned to note at present is that timber was used and used for the reasons explained above.

"Another point in the designs which deserves notice is the purpose of the hinges in the tower legs. It has been assumed that these were introduced primarily to permit the towers to oscillate with the contraction and expansion of the cables. This is hardly the true explanation. After the bridge is once completed and adjusted the movement of the towers under the most extreme conditions will be exceedingly small, and could easily be cared for safely by the flexibility of the tall and comparatively narrow tower legs. In fact, it is considered by the engineer as entirely within the range of possibility that the erection and adjusting wedges and links designed to make the legs self-supporting during erection may be left permanently in place, thus making each leg substantially a rigid column from bottom to top. The primary purpose of the bottom hinges is, therefore, to facilitate erection and to permit easy adjustment during the placing of the cables and suspended structure."

The substitution of chains for cables, however, is the feature of the bridge that has caused most discussion. It has been con-



GENERAL ELEVATION OF MANHATTAN CHAIN CABLE SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE EAST RIVER AT NEW YORK CITY.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

demned by some experts and commended by others. The whole plan of the bridge has been attacked by William Hildenbrand, himself a builder of large suspension bridges, who in his last letter, printed in the same issue of *Engineering News* from which we have just quoted, reiterates his opinions in the following words:

"The Manhattan bridge after the present design will be relatively the weakest of all East River suspension bridges, existing and proposed, and it will cost some five millions of dollars more than the Williamsburg bridge, if constructed as strong as the latter."

To this charge Mr. Gustav Lindenthal, the designer of the bridge as at present contemplated, and Bridge Commissioner of New York City, replies in a long letter, in the course of which he says ironically:

"There is no difficulty in 'proving' that the chain bridge will cost many million dollars more than a wire cable bridge. All you have to do is to suitably adjust the premises as to factors of safety, the elastic limits of cables, the degrees of rigidity for the stiffening trusses and similar details; and, if 'no experts have ever doubted or disputed, and still less disproved the correctness of the calculations,' then they must necessarily be true, regardless of whether or not the experts think the matter worth disproving. . . . . .

"It is much less trouble to prove a design, by the rule of three, to cost five million dollars too much, than to make a painstaking analysis and to work out the strain sheets in its verification. Without such verification, however, the claim has not a leg to stand on. . . . . .

"The Manhattan bridge has nothing in common with either the Brooklyn or the Williamsburg bridge. It is not in imitation of either, and it is not a suspension bridge stiffened by haphazard methods, but a scientifically prepared design."

DISPERSION OF FOGS BY ELECTRICITY.

IT has been known for years that the electrification of a body surrounded by a cloud of dust or mist causes the cloud immediately around the body to disperse, the particles cohering and either sinking to the ground or being driven away. In the case of mist a fine rain is formed. Some years ago Prof. (now Sir) Oliver Lodge suggested that this effect might be put to practical use, but his endeavors to have it tested on a large scale were without success. He has recently taken up the work again, however, and his description of his results to the British Physical Society is thus abstracted in *The Electrical Review*:

"Sir Oliver has tried at Liverpool to disperse fogs, using for this purpose a Wimshurst influence machine which discharged by means of a bundle of points into the air. A very high potential is necessary, and to increase the surface a large gas flame was used to supplement the points. On one occasion the discharge of electricity from the flame was sufficient to keep a clear space of fifty or sixty yards radius in a dense fog. Altho these experiments were promising, the Wimshurst machine did not seem suitable for every-day use, and there was no other generator which would give a sufficiently high direct voltage to do the work. To overcome this difficulty, Sir Oliver now uses the rectifying properties of the Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor lamp. . . . This arrangement gave him unidirectional sparks two or three inches long, and was very effective in laboratory experiments. To dispel the fog in a circle of fifty or sixty yards' radius is a noteworthy performance, but the general application of this method seems to be rather far off. The cleared area will have to be extended much more than sixty yards from the discharge-station before the system can be of use in harbors or at sea, thus necessitating the use of very high voltages, such as are at present impracticable. There are, however, waterways—such as the Manchester canal or the Chicago River, in which the channel is narrow and the traffic very great—where a system of dispelling fogs only slightly better than this would be very useful. It is to be hoped that Sir Oliver will carry on his work and will be able to report much more successful experiments before long."

COULD A CARRIER-PIGEON CROSS THE ATLANTIC?

THAT such a feat is possible has been asserted by some naturalists, notably of late by H. B. Guppy, an English naturalist. Not long ago an oceanic pigeon-post, from transatlantic liners to land, was actually established by a Frenchman, Captain Reynaud, and it was at that time asserted that one of his birds had reached this country from mid-ocean. In the *Revue Scientifique* (November 28) we are assured by M. Maurice Dusolier that such a flight for a pigeon, unaided, is a physical impossibility, and that any one who so much as raises the question must be deluded. No carrier-pigeon, he insists, has ever crossed or will ever cross the Atlantic. The Mediterranean even has never yet been traversed by one. Captain Reynaud's pigeon, we are told, reached the American continent by lighting successively on various ships, where he passed his nights. M. Dusolier says further:

"On land the greatest distances authentically accomplished by carrier-pigeons have been, in Europe, 1,300 to 1,600 kilometers [700 to 1,000 miles], from Madrid or Lisbon to Liège, Brussels or Antwerp; and in the United States, apparently, 1,950, or even 2,119 kilometers [1,300 miles]. The results of these excessive attempts were always discouraging. The losses were enormous, and the first birds came in at the end of 15 to 30 days. So the bird-fanciers of Belgium and northern France . . . do not now attempt flights of more than 1,200 kilometers, which distance some of their birds have succeeded in covering within two days, altho the bulk of the birds entered are always greatly delayed, and there are still considerable losses, which arms of the sea and mountain chains render greater than usual. In fact, when we get beyond 1,000 kilometers [620 miles], the results given by carrier-pigeons are very precarious. Above 1,000 kilometers, and even above 900, the time taken by the pigeons [when they return at all] does not increase proportionally to the distance; but generally, because of trouble in getting their bearings, it becomes greater in an enormous proportion. A thousand kilometers can with difficulty be covered in a day; for 1,500, fifteen days are necessary; for 2,000, a month is required, and there is no authentic case of the return of a pigeon over more than 2,200 kilometers. On the ocean the conditions are, of course, worse. Any pigeon that, after traveling 1,000 kilometers, or, say, at the end of 16 hours of flight, does not meet a ship or reach land is lost. This, I believe, is a conclusive answer to our question.

"Absurd data have been published about the means of locomotion of various birds, the carrier-pigeon in particular. Besides this legend of the crossing of the Atlantic, we may recall, for instance, the story of the pigeons of M. Karolyi, who are said to have traversed in seven hours the distance of 1,250 kilometers between Paris and Budapest! The real achievements of the carrier-pigeon, altho still very remarkable, are much more modest. The most brilliant record in the annals of columbophily is that of a

pigeon belonging to M. Gits, which, in July, 1895, went from Bayonne to Antwerp, 995 kilometers [617 miles], in 10 hours and 39 minutes, or at a mean speed of 93.4 kilometers [58 miles an hour]. This record, which is absolutely authentic, has never been equaled anywhere. There are cited two or three cases of nearly equal distances traversed, in England and America, in 14 to 16 hours. The highest speeds attained have sometimes reached 110 kilometers [68 miles] an hour, or in very rare cases 120 kilometers [75 miles]; but always for distances less than 200 kilometers [124 miles], and in very favorable atmospheric circumstances. In case of trials at sea, with a gale blowing, Messrs. Leroi and Galpin, of Rennes, report in two or three cases speeds of 130 or even of 150 kilometers [82 or 94 miles] per hour. All these figures are absolutely exceptional. In reality, speeds exceeding 90 kilometers [57 miles] an hour are not common, and in practise it is admitted that we can not count on more than 60 or 70 [37 to 43 miles]. Pigeon owners think themselves lucky when a bird makes 800 kilometers [496 miles] in a day, and they do not expect high-speed records when the day's journey exceeds 400 kilometers [248 miles]. . . . This is a long distance from the ambitious figures sometimes quoted and from the illusions that result from these!

"Still, the carrier-pigeon is one of the most powerful fliers in existence. It is demonstrated to-day that he is superior to the hawk and the falcon . . . and to all the migratory birds. His average speed is nearly equal to that of the wild duck, and his maximum is that of the snipe and the swallow. The martin alone appears clearly to exceed him, altho we need not accept the astonishing speeds attributed to this bird by some naturalists. As for the frigate-bird, which is, with the albatross, the most indefatigable of the ocean fliers, it is not capable of direct rapid flight, and enjoys an undeserved reputation in this regard. The pigeon . . . of all birds, has proportionally the best-developed breast-bone and the largest pectoral muscles, which makes it the flier *par excellence*."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE APPARENT CHANGE OF RADIUM INTO HELIUM.

THE suspicion, announced some time ago, that radium gives off continually the rare gas known as helium seems now to be confirmed by the recent experiments of Sir William Ramsay, who announces his belief, in a lecture before the Royal Institution of London, that there is an actual transformation of one substance into the other. It is characteristic of the modern iconoclastic spirit in chemistry that, instead of stating this result as demonstrating that radium and helium are allotropic forms of the same substance, as it would have been put fifty years ago, it has been generally received as proof that one definite chemical element is slowly turning into another, and that transmutation is no longer a dream, but a reality. How much of all this is justified by the facts the future must determine. *The Electrical World and Engineer* summarizes Sir William's announcement of his results as follows:

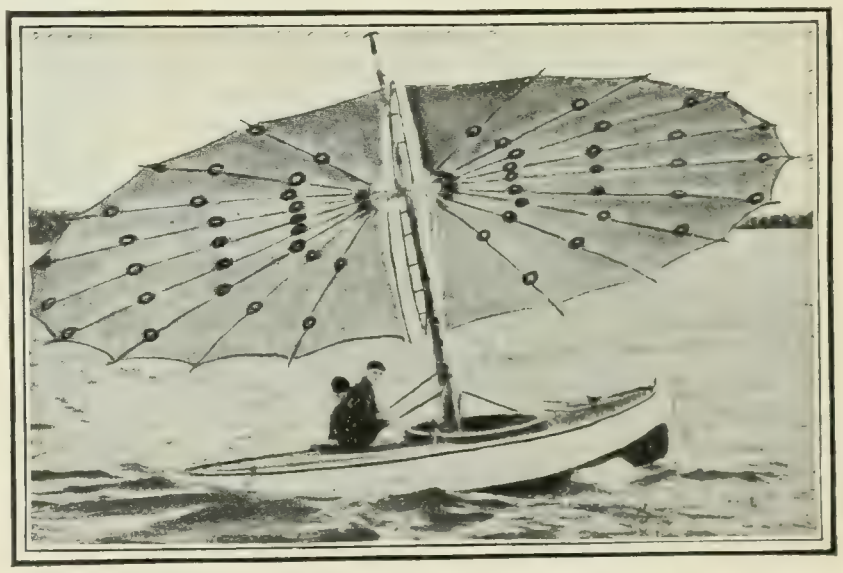
"It seems that radium is not content with continuously emitting α-rays, β-rays, and γ-rays; but also gives off a heavy gas. When this gas is collected in a glass vacuum-tube and sealed off, spectrum analysis indicates that it changes in the course of some days from radium to helium. The rate of emanation has been calculated to be such as would convert radium entirely into helium in the course of two millions of years, if helium be the only substance thrown off. It has been supposed that the matter projected from the cathode in cathode rays, within the Röntgen ray-tube, was of a different and more elementary nature than the matter composing the cathode surface; but the supposed 'protyle' was not shot off in sufficient quantities to make its subsequent and independent physical investigation readily possible. Here, however, a certain small quantity of gaseous matter is reported to have one spectroscopic name and nature on first collection, and a quite different name and nature on a subsequent date.

"Chemists have always clung to the hope, and cherished the belief, that the list of seventy-odd elements might be curtailed. All these elements were considered as substances which had not yet yielded to further or more remote analysis. It may, however, at any time be found possible to reduce some element or elements to yet more elementary forms. The old alchemists sought vainly to convert one metal to another. The recent conclusions of physicists that atoms of substances are complex structures, of which ions are the component parts, has paved the way for the revived belief that matter is evanescent in type, and that it may be capable of being changed from one substance to another, either by internal forces in cases of particular instability, or by external forces, such as those that exist in the neighborhood of a Röentgen ray-tube cathode surface. It now seems as tho radium may be one of those forms of matter which exists in a condition of ionic or subatomic instability, and that radium may be constantly breaking down subatomically, with a disengagement of energy, to form a new and more stable subatomic structure or structures, such as helium. The very possibility of such a condition opens to the mind a new universe and a new range of speculation. The stellar visible universe appears to consist of masses of matter describing in many instances planetary orbits in cyclic paths about local centers of gravity. The microcosm of a single atom may perhaps be but a minified planetary system, in which ions, or groups of ions, perform orbits of corresponding small periods and dimensions. One particular orbital arrangement may represent sodium and another platinum."

A SAIL SHAPED LIKE AN UMBRELLA.

A SAIL that practically does away with all danger of capsizing, since increased wind-pressure upon it does not tend to tip the boat, has been invented in England. The desired results are attained by making the sail like a flat umbrella—a shape whose advantages have long been recognized by yachtsmen, altho until the past summer all attempts to realize them practically have been failures. Says *Popular Mechanics* (December):

"At last the umbrella, or cyclone, sail is a reality. Time and again attempts have been made to construct a sail of this kind, but



BOAT EQUIPPED WITH UMBRELLA OR CYCLONE SAIL.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

not until the past summer have the efforts been satisfactory. The umbrella sail, which is an English invention, is attracting attention of yachtsmen in all parts of the world. With this type of sail a small boat, which could not safely carry to exceed 200 square feet of canvas with an ordinary rig, can carry 360 square feet without danger. In fact, the risk of being capsized is practically removed, while the increased speed of the boat is nearly in proportion to the increase in her canvas. . . . The original boat put in service this year at Cowes, England, is only 17 feet on the water-line, but carries an umbrella sail which measures 30 feet horizontally, and 16 feet up and down. The sail also serves as an immense awning. *The American Shipbuilder* says the chief feature of the cyclone sail, which is practically a large umbrella, is that the wind pressure on it has no effect whatever to incline the boat. Roughly speaking, the pull of the sail is at right angles to its mean surface—that is to say, in the direction of the mast.

"In other words, it may be described as a kite held by a rigid string. If the mast were stepped quite on the lee side of the boat, it is evident that the sail would lift the lee side and so list the boat to windward; and if the mast were stepped on the weather side, lifting the weather side of the boat, it would necessarily list the boat to leeward. It follows, then, that there is some certain point

which happens to be slightly on the lee side of the center line, at which, if the mast is stepped, there will be no tendency for the wind to careen the boat at all. When actually sailing in the boat, the only way in which one is aware of a puff of wind is by noticing that the boat travels faster, and experiencing a slight sensation similar to that coming from the acceleration of the engines in a steamer. For sailing with the wind in different directions to the boat the whole mast and sail are rotated by means of a turn-table, to which the mast is attached, and the mast is elevated and lowered by means of two tackles. There is also a balance-weight, which helps to elevate the mast and balance its dead weight.

"The Thornycrofts, the great English boat-builders, are experimenting in the expectation that the umbrella sail can be adapted to rowboats, canoes, and other small craft."

SPEED OF FLOATING OBJECTS AGAIN.

THE question whether the speed of a boat or other object floating in a stream can exceed that of the water of the stream (see LITERARY DIGEST, June 13, July 18) furnishes the subject of an interesting letter from one of our readers in Shao-wu, Foochow, China. Mr. J. E. Baker writes us, under date of October 5, as follows:

"I was interested in the discussion as to whether or not a boat floating down stream would go faster than the current (more accurately *currents*) of the river. I have traveled much for many years in hand-propelled boats on the rapid, rocky Min River, and my observations lead me to say at once 'Yes.'

"When a floating log shoots a rapids, it pushes up a ripple in front of it as it plows through the smoother water at the foot; and as my boat does the same thing I see clearly the reason why. The water issues from the rapids as a confused medley of entangled currents, boiling up here and sucking down there, and whirling about this way and that; and no two portions of it are pursuing exactly the same course. But the log moves as a unit, momentum and gravity combining to give it a straight shoot forward. *The Electrical Review's* block of ice would do the same, except that it might go under and even strike the bottom: but the equivalent mass of water would go a hundred different ways, up and down, and across and around; and no portion of it would keep up with the block of ice.

"Now this which takes place in so marked a degree at the foot of the rapids goes on in a less degree throughout the whole course of the river's descent. Every projection or irregularity in the channel produces cross currents which radiate from its rim in various directions. The friction of the stream against its channel takes mainly the form of cross-currents diverting the water from the course which the direct pull of gravitation and the direct push of its momentum would give it; and this discussion has been obscured by the use of the word current instead of the plural *currents*. The water in a river never flows as *one simple current*, but is always a confused tangle of *currents*. A perfectly simple and homogeneous current could exist only in a perfectly smooth and straight channel. These cross-currents would beat harmlessly against the sides of a large solid body, or, perhaps, would even tend to dam up the water a little at the sides and so help it forward.

"But a log floating at random, even if it escaped stranding on the bank, would get caught in eddies; and a block of ice would also sometimes go bumping against the bottom. But a well-steered boat would always be on top, and would always be kept near the center, where it would get the best of the currents, as well as the full benefit of the push of momentum and the pull of gravitation. The steering of a floating body down stream is no lubber's job, and skill in steering can make quite a little difference in the rapidity with which it descends.

"The boat will go faster: (1) Because it is a unit, and (2) because it is steered."

Are All Sleeping Potions Dangerous?—The number of people who habitually or occasionally use the aid of medicine of some kind to gain sleep is very great, and the recent activity of the chemists has furnished us with a large number of drugs that are reputed harmless for this purpose. But a writer in *The Hospital* warns us that no hypnotic is free from danger. He says:

"The facts that nausea, loss of appetite, constipation, and headache may follow the administration of opium, cardiac depression and occasional excitement the use of chloral, and dulness and depression of spirit the employment of bromid, have long been known; but as each new hypnotic is placed on the market statements are made that no untoward effects follow its use. It is, however, very doubtful whether any hypnotic can be used with impunity. For instance, sulfonal long held its ground as a safe hypnotic, but further experience has shown that it may cause drowsiness, headache, and ataxic gait, collapse with rapid and weak pulse, and even death. Again, trional has been found to produce anorexia, vomiting, constipation, and hematoporphyrinuria, and in some cases collapse and death. Paraldehyd has such a pungent, disagreeable taste that a habit is not easily established, but cases have been recorded showing that its prolonged use produces mental and physical deterioration similar to that which results from chronic alcoholism. Urethane may cause vomiting. Again, hypnotics may be exceptionally dangerous owing to disease. Thus, opium is dangerous in cases of pulmonary engorgement and bronchitis, in delirum tremens, and chronic alcoholism. Chloral may produce very bad results in cardiac degeneration and dilatation, in hysteria and melancholia."

Another Effect of Radium.—The latest wonder wrought by radium appears to be the increase of the electrical conductivity of water, announced recently as a new discovery by Prof. Friedrich Kohlrausch. A writer in *The Electrical Review* (November 14), expresses the opinion that of the two explanations suggested by Professor Kohlrausch—an action of the rays on the glass containing-vessel and a dissociation of the molecules in the water itself—the latter is far more probable. He goes on to say:

"If the radium rays affect water in this way, will they not also affect other substances in the same way? If so, what effect will this have upon the dissociation theory? Radioactivity has already given chemists a bad turn in regard to the atomic theory, and it is not impossible that it may bring about some modification of electrochemical theories."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE proposition that all high-powered racing automobiles shall be equipped with flat steel tires with wide face is made in *The Automobile* (October 31) by I. C. Higdon, of St. Louis, who says: "I am sure that a steel tire would be perfectly safe, as it would be securely bolted in position and could not possibly fly off the wheel, no matter how high the speed might become. Another advantage of the steel tire would be its flat surface, as it would not cut into the track like the round tires do. If necessary, the tires might have their edges flanged inwardly in order to present round surfaces at the edge, but they should have a large flat-bearing surface between their edges."

"PHYSICIANS are frequently called upon to prescribe for car-sickness, theater and shopping headaches, school headaches, and many ill-defined headaches," says *The American Inventor*. "Car-sickness affects persons traveling for a few hours on trains, and even some who ride but a short time on the trolley-cars. The looking at passing objects brings on a sense of nausea which compels them to either close the eyes or change their position. In the same manner sitting in a theater or any auditorium brings on a browache, which is very uncomfortable and compels the sufferer to close his eyes for relief. Shopping headaches are confined to the female sex, and are probably due mostly to the examination of striped goods. In all of these cases just mentioned there is generally an astigmatism."

THE following tale of electric-heating without an electric-heater is told by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*: "I was caught in the deluge the other day, and in spite of raincoat and umbrella arrived at my office thoroughly soaked from my knees down," said a sad-eyed suburbanite who was recounting the joys of country life. "I knew that to sit at my desk all day with wet feet and legs meant a severe cold or worse, and I was in a wretched state. I sat with the cold, wet things making me more and more miserable, when suddenly I had an idea. In my office are a number of swinging incandescent lights suspended by the wires only. Loosening the surplus wire to give the lights more play and removing the light shades, I turned on the current and, resting my legs on a chair, pushed a light up each leg of my trousers to a point between the knee and ankle. The heat from the lights was just the right quantity, and in about half a minute my legs began to feel a warm glow that was delightful, and the steam rose in miniature clouds. In half an hour both legs of my trousers were thoroughly dry. Then I pulled my wet socks over the bulbs, and they were dry in no time. The job was finished by putting the lights in my shoes and I had dry shoes in a little over an hour."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

OUGHT MINISTERS TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH?

THIS rather startling query has been suggested to a staff-writer on *Unity*, a Chicago religious paper, by a little book from England, written by a man who, because he answered the question in the affirmative, felt obliged to leave the Anglican Church and seek a freer pulpit. The book is entitled "Chart and Voyage: An Examination of the Alleged Reasons for Theological Reserve and the Dangers Incurred by It," and the author is Mr. Thomas J. Hardy, of London. To quote from *Unity*:

"His statement of the question, from which comes the felicitous title, is itself worth many pages of mere dissertation. It is this: Our creeds are just charts of the infinite sea of life over which mankind is voyaging. Like all early charts, made in times of comparative ignorance and unrestrained imagination, the older creeds are full of false soundings and imperfect marking of the channels. The proposal is seriously made, however, to call these early charts final, and to suppress any effort to revise or correct them by utilizing later discoveries. But what of the safety of passengers and crew? This is supposed to be secured by divine revelation. In practical navigation, 'the captain who should prefer a chart of Drake or Frobisher to one of the last decade would not be extolled for his caution, but dismissed for his folly.' Why not use the latest and most complete charts in religion? Is not the voyage perilous enough at best, with all the helps that we can have? Why deliberately add to the dangers?"

Proceeding to a further consideration of what he believes to be "one of the burning questions of the time," the writer in *Unity* says:

"'Theological reserve,' it should be known, is the practise of suppressing truth in the supposed interest of stability and harmony of belief in those churches that are dominated by ecclesiastical creeds. The alleged necessity for this lies in the fact that these churches seek to preserve their truth by petrifying it. They take it to be a deposit, which can neither be added to nor changed, rather than an ideal to be ever sought and never wholly attained. So they pledge their ministers, before they stand in the pulpit, to do no more thinking on matters that are assumed to be settled as eternal verities in the creeds, or, if they do think, not to confess it publicly. Hence the universal spectacle which one can witness in any one of thousands of churches on a given Sunday, of pouring the wine of twentieth-century conceptions into the wine-skins of seventeenth-century thought-forms; with the natural consequence that much good wine is spilt, and much more is spoiled by being made to taste of the old skins.

"It is a sad predicament, for which the individual minister is seldom or never wholly to blame. He is the product of a vicious system. 'But what are we to do?' cry the men that have 'taken orders' or been ordained in the flush of their early unreflecting faith and now find their mature thinking hopelessly at variance with the standards they are required to profess. 'Tell the truth as you see it, and take the consequences,' is the only possible answer, if one would be honest with himself and with his God. 'But'—and here follow the many reasons why one can not quite tell the whole truth.

"A man's bread and butter depends upon his telling something else, and, moreover, the support of his family; or he is not altogether sure he has the truth—the creeds may be right and his private thinking wrong; or it would shake the people's faith to have their chosen leader confess that his own was uncertain, and with shaken faith would follow lax morals and no end of harm; or yet again, to tell the plain truth would be to forfeit one's position of influence, where he is undoubtedly doing good, for an obscure pulpit where his word would reach only a tenth as many as now, if it did not drive him outside the church into some secular employment. This is the sort of sophistication to which good men are everywhere being driven by the insistence upon medieval creeds in modern churches. The pull between established modes of thought and new truth has ever been sharp, as witness the upright Pharisees in their treatment of Jesus. But never was the strain more evident and heart-breaking than now. The fresh wine of present-day idealism is too strong for any but the newest and strongest skins. Or, rather, the gospel parallel fails us here. Truth is never a deposit, never a 'faith once delivered,' to be poured from vessel to vessel, but rather it is an ideal to be forever sought in a strenuous pursuit that will never bring the seeker quite abreast of it. It is a process, whose end is hid in the Infinite. To be denied its pursuit is by its very nature fatal to its possession."

The "art of hoodwinking the people in the pews into supposing that truth and the creed are identical, when they are, in fact, irreconcilable," has gone on too long, says the writer in concluding:

"It is a sort of sacred sleight-of-hand, that would be damnable if it were not so pitiable in its effects both on those who indulge in it and on those who 'look up and are not fed.' Of course it is not assumed that all conservative opinion in theology implies this shuffling. There are numbers of men who have so far failed to feel the touch of the times in which they live that the doctrines of the fathers represent to them the truth of God. . . . It is not for us to question any man's sincerity, least of all the man who believes what is to us an impossible creed, and believes it, perhaps, just because it is impossible. It is the men who do not believe their creeds and yet publicly profess them that deserve to be pilloried in the thought of honest believers. This is what vitiates the work of the divinity schools and muffles the true voice of the pulpit. If business and politics and war must have their special codes of deceit—and we do not admit the necessity—let the pulpit be a place of truth. Then the young men of intellect and integrity, who will not pledge themselves beforehand to what they clearly see must become a refuge of lies and evasions, will enter the pulpits once more, to restore them to more than their old-time power, and to usher in the real revival of religion that we need!"

HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, D.D.

"His labors, his enthusiasm, and his inspiration urged and continued the movement which united the Sunday-schools of the world."

A GREAT SUNDAY-SCHOOL ORGANIZER.

THE death of Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull in Philadelphia at the age of seventy-three removes a unique figure from American religious life. He was "one of the first of the many men," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "who in the last two generations have served, led, directed, and inspired the church and its work first and chiefly as laymen." The same paper gives the following *résumé* of his career:

"Ordained forty-one years ago a clergyman, through most of his active years he held no pastorate. He began life as a railroad man. It was through the Sunday-school and not the theological school that he entered the ministry, and he was all his life rather the active, indefatigable, faithful layman than the divine. He urged the cause of the Sunday-school when men still challenged its need. He was ordained to become chaplain in the war. He returned, when peace came, to the active work of urging the organization and closer union of the Sunday-school system of the country. He found it mere scattered units. His labors, his enthusiasm, and his inspiration urged and continued the movement which united the Sunday-schools of the world, a movement which had its best expression and its most powerful guidance in *The Sunday School Times*, which he founded and which survives him, the best monument of his active life.

"Endowed with the consecration of the saint, the outlook of the

journalist, the untiring energy of the man of affairs, and the instinct and aims, if not the trained erudition, of the scholar, he did a work from his newspaper pulpit felt the world around. He courageously introduced to the world of religion the new scholarship of Germany and Scotland. He cried aloud and spared not in facing the perpetual tendency in the Sunday-school toward mere sentiment. He saw, as few men have in these latter days of mammoth membership and convention, that the personal, ethical life, and not mere attendance on this service or that, must be the final test and touchstone of Christianity as its vital evidence to an unbelieving world, well aware that it is far easier to go to church than to be good, and never forgetting as some do, within and without, that both are needed.

"He wrote much. In a brief vacation trip he made a most important discovery on Kadesh Barnea. He was one of the very first anywhere to see the light that was thrown on Scriptural institution, ceremony, and sacrament by modern anthropology, and he had in this the courage of his research. He lived again every Sunday in tens of thousands of Sunday-school superintendents, who found in his words their weekly text and inspiration. Not even the stroke which left him prostrate, unable to stand, could stay his insatiable zeal for work, and at many points his best words were his last words, words of counsel, cheer, penetration, aspiration, and inspiration."

The Christian Endeavor World (Boston) says:

"It is good to know that his chief life-work, the conduct of *The Sunday School Times*, is in safe and efficient hands. For years his son, Charles G. Trumbull, has taken entire charge of the paper, maintaining it in the spirit and the power of the elder man. Thus it is that we may apply to that important enterprise the words which Dr. Trumbull used as the title of an article he recently contributed to *The Christian Endeavor World:* 'Instead of thy fathers . . . thy children.'"

Mr. Trumbull, writing of his father's death, in the pages of *The Sunday School Times*, says:

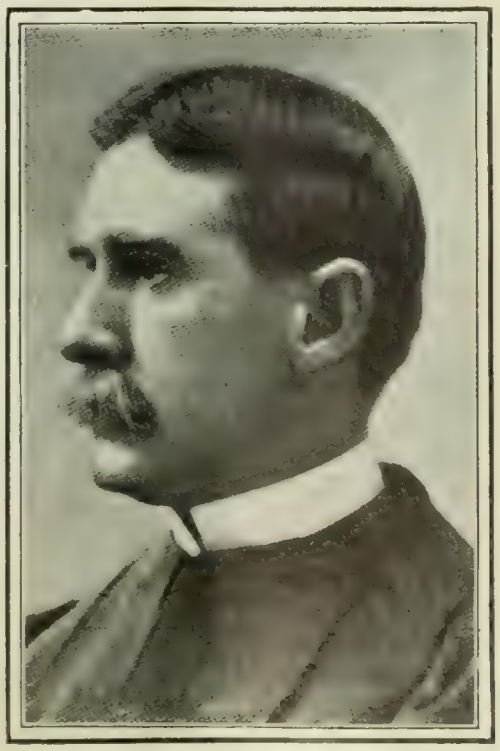
"Dr. Trumbull was known and noted for many a brilliant achievement; in the field of letters, of exploration, of research; as an army chaplain, as a public speaker of national prominence; as an editor and writer whose name is a household word in three continents. But through all, and above all these successes, shines out this glory of his life: individual work for individual souls."

THE PEDIGREE OF THE BIBLE—A PROTESTANT VIEW.

FATHER EARLEY, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, "will have served both his own church and Protestantism if what he has written to Miss Gould awakens Christians of every name to reconsider the relative place and value of the English versions of the Bible." Such is the sentiment voiced by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, secretary of the American Bible Society, *à propos* of a controversy treated in our pages last week. "Still more is it to be desired," adds Dr. Fox, "that the true position of Romanism and Protestantism with reference to the Bible in all languages should be clearly understood." He says further, in the New York *Observer* (December 10):

"Father Earley avers—and doubtless believes—that the Protestants had no Bible before the reign of Henry VIII. Why had they none? Whose fault was it that they had none? It might be said that there were not many Protestants to have any Bible, but there were multitudes of people in the Roman Church groaning under the intolerable bondage of a corrupt priesthood, who earnestly desired to read the Bible for themselves. How much aid were they given by pope or prelate? Apparently Father Earley has never heard of John Wyclif—one of the greatest of the schoolmen—a master of Baliol College, who has had no superior since in his intellectual acumen, his heroic courage, and the extent of his influence. The Protestants—that is, the Lollards of his day—had his translation of the Bible more than a century before Henry VIII. It could not be printed, and was not until long after his death, by reason of the same intolerant spirit which modern apologists for Rome exhibit, even while they deny that it ever existed. He succeeded, however, in giving his translation a considerable circulation in manuscript, and we need not rehearse here how his body was dug up and burned and his ashes cast into the Swift, a neighboring brook, 'and thus,' as quaint Thomas Fuller wrote, 'this brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wyclif are the emblems of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over.'

"Then came William Tyndal, a century and more later, who took up the noble task that Wyclif had begun and laid the foundation of our English Bible. Is it necessary to tell over again the heroic story of his struggles and his sufferings, of whom the world was not worthy? How his Bibles were burned and he was hounded through the earth, and at last suffered at the hands of the Roman Catholic authorities at the stake, for the offense of putting the Bible into a language that the people could understand? These are facts so well known that it ought to be unnecessary to restate them. One might as well deny that the American colonies revolted from Great Britain in 1776 as deny the dreadful truth that pope and council and inquisition have persecuted to the death men and women for daring to translate or to read God's Holy Word."



THE REV. JAMES FOX, D.D.,
Secretary of the American Bible Society.

Nevertheless, continues Dr. Fox, "it ought not to be forgotten that there has been a better side to Roman Catholic practise." The Douai, or Reims Version illustrates this. It was prepared at Reims (1582), under the leadership of Cardinal Allen, an English scholar, and at Douai (1609–10), under the auspices of the Roman Catholic College in that town. The Douai-Reims translation, made from the Latin Vulgate, has exercised considerable influence upon the King James Version, and the Biblical revisers of 1881 acknowledge their indebtedness to it. Says Dr. Fox:

"The publication of such a version under papal authority may fairly be quoted as an evidence of the occasional acceptance by Rome of Protestant practise different from her own. There is, however, one sentence in the preface to the Douai Version which betrays the animus with which the work was undertaken. 'Perhaps, indeed, it would have been more desirable that the Scriptures had never been translated into barbarous tongues. Nevertheless, at the present day, when, either from heresy or other causes, the curiosity of men—even of those who are not bad—is so great, and there is often also special need of the Scriptures in order to refute our opponents—it is better that there should be a faithful and Catholic translation than that men should use a corrupt version to their peril or destruction.' Here we have the essence of the Roman Catholic position, stated by its most intellectual exponents. It may be summed up as follows: Never translate the Scriptures into the 'barbarous tongues,' unless you are driven by your Protestant adversaries to do so."

The King James Version, says Dr. Fox, in conclusion, "whether in its original form, as published in 1611, or in what may fairly be called its Revised form, as now published both in England and America," is "a monument to the heroic patience of the Protestant saints, who, from Tyndal's day onward, pushed forward the perfecting of an adequate translation."

"After Tyndal came Coverdale, with his Bible, 1538–1553, and then Matthew's, which is believed to have been the work of John Rogers (also burned to death at Smithfield in 1537), and then Taverner's in 1539, and

then the 'great Bible,' also in 1539, and Whittingham's in 1557, and then the wonderful Genevan Version in 1560, and the Bishop's Bible in 1568—a glorious linguistic pedigree for the great classic masterpiece of 1611. The breadth of scholarship, the faithfulness to the letter and spirit of the inspired originals, the masterful comprehension of the labors of preceding translators—have extorted reluctant homage, even from our Catholic opponents, in favor of the King James Version—a veritable king it is among books and among translations."

THE "NEW THOUGHT" AND THE CHURCHES.

ONE of the signs of the times in the religious world is the growth of the Metaphysical movement, or the "New Thought," as it is usually called. This cult, which practises mental healing, accepts part of the doctrine of Spiritualism, and embodies in its teaching many of the Theosophical tenets, has already a list of talented advocates throughout the country, and issues a large number of journals. In a book entitled "The New Thought Simplified," Mr. Henry Wood, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the veterans of the movement, endeavors to present the fundamental teachings of the New Thought in language readily intelligible to beginners. He declares that if one wishes to discover the secret of the healing influence of the New Thought, "the greatest step in that direction is a better concept of God. It must be larger and truer than that which prevails. . . . The simplest and most concise definition of God is a Biblical one: 'God is love.' It is not, God *has* love, but God *is* love." Mr. Wood goes on to say: "Christ is the name of sonship—God in us. Jesus personally expressed that relation, supremely, ideally. But he was not a 'scapegoat,' substitute, nor an interposition." As to the relation of the "New Thought" to the Bible:

MR. HENRY WOOD, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Author of "Studies in the Thought World," "The Symphony of Life," etc.

"The New Thought and the Bible have a common end. Their purpose is to make people intimate with God. . . . . .

"As the Bible is an Oriental book, in which truth is cast in terms of symbolism, metaphor, hyperbole, allegory, parable, and general poetic expression, literalism has largely stripped it of its power. Emphasis upon special forms of words has an unspiritual and restrictive influence. We want the fruit rather than the shell.

"The true use of the Bible is that of emancipation. It is the great liberator. But it must be approached with open mind and without preconceived bias.

"The Bible is the best book in the world, and it is right for all to retain it as their text-book. . . . The Bible and the New Thought present the same truth,—the one in ancient and Oriental form, and the other in modern phraseology. But Truth is one and unchangeable."

In a chapter on "Conscious and Unconscious Varieties of Faith Cure," Mr. Wood indicates the philosophy underlying mental healing. He speaks of popular superstitions, such as the belief that carrying a chestnut or a potato in the pocket promotes health, or that wearing a special ring upon the finger wards off rheumatism. "Rub a wart," he says, "with a split bean or pea, and throw the same away, and upon its decay the wart will disappear—if you expect such a result; and thousands have had such an experience, especially during the years of childhood." We quote further:

"In varying degree, and just in proportion that startling and mysterious things awaken faith and expectation, they accomplish their purpose—at least temporarily. They change bodily conditions through the mind and consciousness. They cause a strong surge of new psychic activity which displaces the sense of pain and disorder. . . . . .

"The world in all ages and under all conditions has been full of healing through mind without being aware of its first principles. Strangely enough also, the present scientific age fails correctly to interpret the experiences of the past, giving them no philosophical explanation, but simply dumping them upon the ash-heap of wholesale superstition. An intelligent hypothesis of much of the past phenomena of life is yet to be generally admitted and understood."

The New Thought, continues Mr. Wood, "is not distinctively a new religion or a new healing system. It is a new life—all inclusive."

"With rare exceptions, the new movement has not included the formation of churches, and in the few cases where it has done so its spirit is entirely cordial. As it does not emphasize the machinery of external organization, it would not be inappropriate to call it The Church of the Human Soul. Its form of service is a soulful aspiration, its sanctuary the spiritual consciousness, its temple the unseen, its social companions ideals, and its communion living contact with the Universal Spirit. But its adherents can continue to worship in 'temples made with hands,' and while striving to radiate the larger light they will be neither strange nor uncommunicative."

THE "PROFESSOR QUESTION" IN PROTESTANT GERMANY.

THE "Professorenfrage" has become a burning question in German religious circles, owing to the growing number of radical professors in the Protestant theological faculties of the universities. The church at large is up in arms, and demands that the professors to whom is entrusted the duty of preparing young men for the gospel ministry shall teach a theology in conformity with the official creed. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the oldest and most influential organ of conservative thought in Germany, has the following to say on this problem:

"The deplorable condition of affairs in the theological departments of the universities has forced the churches that still adhere to positive dogmas to ask for redress. The Government has only in part yielded to these demands. In several universities, such as Bonn and Marburg, additional professors of a positive character have been appointed; but these have been stigmatized as 'Strafprofessoren'—*i.e.*, punishment professors, appointed as a punishment because the other members of these faculties were protagonists of neological thought. In Schleswig-Holstein, which is religiously conservative, the university faculty in Kiel has been very active in proclaiming and spreading destructive views. When more than two hundred pastors of this province petitioned the Government to remove Professor Baumgarten, the most radical member of the Kiel faculty, it refused on the ground that it is the official policy of the state to recognize both conservative and advanced tendencies, and to see that both are represented in the teaching corps at the universities. The Government took the same position when the conservative delegates in parliament demanded that the teachers of the church should teach the creed of the church."

Quite recently the "Professor Question" took new shape through the action of the General Synod of Prussia, the largest general religious organization in Germany. At its last convention the synod appointed a special commission to prepare a plan by which the church, as well as the state, should have a voice in the appointment of theological professors. The report turned out to be somewhat of a compromise. It recognized as just that both theological tendencies should be represented in the faculties; but it declared that men who overthrow the very fundamentals of the Christian faith ought not to be admitted, and demanded that the advocates of theories of naturalistic evolution should be excluded from the lecture-rooms. It also demanded that the church should

be consulted when theological professors are appointed. In the preliminary committee these demands went through by a vote of 12 to 8, but when they were brought before the synod in a body, the latter demand was stricken out and the former was passed by a vote of 127 to 57. Among the majority were such leaders of theological thought as Court Preacher Dryander, of Berlin, Professors Haupt and Kautzsch, of Halle, and Professor Kaworan, of Breslau.

In explanation of this step, seemingly taken against the best interests of the church by its very representatives, the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic), organ of the liberal churches, declares that the interests of independence of scientific research compelled such a decision. Scientific research, adds the same paper, must never be under the dictation of any theological creed or confession, as is the case in the Roman Catholic Church, but must be absolutely free and untrammeled, seeking truth for truth's sake, no matter what the consequences may be. The question involved is that of the "Lehrfreiheit," so dear to every German scholar's heart and the key-note of German learning.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDUCATED WOMAN AND THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

THE conservatism of women in matters religious is generally taken for granted. "Woman is the archpriestess of religion," it has been said. Yet there are many eminent examples of women who have been at variance with popular religious beliefs. George Eliot, as is well known, was a free-thinker. Mrs. Humphry Ward is also something of an iconoclast. Writing in the latest issue of *The Hibbert Journal* (London), she declares: "In the breakdown of miracle and revelation the moral experience of man has become at once infinitely more important, more mysterious, and more awful." She says further:

"It can not be too plainly emphasized that what we are now witnessing in the religious life around us is the emergence of a fresh religious conception, exercising the same thrilling and vivifying power as the older beliefs in Incarnation and Sacrament. For large numbers of religious minds, as has already been said, conscience has *become*, has taken the place of, revelation. Its witness is not to any external 'scheme' or isolated history, but simply to its own laws and their implications, looked at in the light of experience and history. This witness may be far yet from being intellectually complete; but now it is not merely a theory, not merely a psychology, it is a *faith*,—that is the important point. Christianity was a faith long before it was dogma or philosophy. And in this new awe which says 'Reverence Thyself,' as all the sages have said it, but adds 'For in thyself alone is the message of God,' there is a power of infinite development. . . . It is as though the human mind, freed from a number of dead conceptions, were drawing nearer than ever before to things primal and ineffable; and, in a wholly new sense, what was ethic is seen to be religion—religion, moreover, that no longer feels itself in danger, as all liberal varieties of dogmatic Christianity must and do perpetually feel themselves in danger, from science, history, and criticism. Rather, it knows in science and criticism its best friends; and the tone of exultation that is beginning to ring through it is the tone of those who already foresee an approaching unification of experience and faith, no less far-reaching and commanding than the great unification elaborated by medieval thought, whereof the ruins lie around us."

"How many women do you know who are religious," wrote Elizabeth Barrett Browning to a friend, referring to Harriet Beecher Stowe, "who are *religious*, and yet analyze point by point what they believe in? She [Harriet Beecher Stowe] lives in the midst of the traditional churches, and is full of reverence by nature; and yet if you knew how fearlessly that woman has torn up the old cerements and taken note of what is a dead letter within, yet preserved her faith in essential spiritual truth, you would feel more admiration for her than even for writing 'Uncle Tom.'" Coming back to our own day, we find Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, arguing in favor of absolute individualism in religion and repudiating the authority of the religious teacher (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 31).

Opinions differ as to the outcome of woman's incursions into the field of theology, but in many quarters the view is taken that they will prove advantageous to the church as well as to woman herself. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, of Brooklyn, addressing the students of Mount Holyoke College last June, asked: "Is it quite a dream that a cultivated and Christian womanhood is to be in this land our real coming mediator in the manifold and insistent issues between scientific affirmation on the one hand, and spiritual aspiration on the other, holding both torches in even and equal hands, and so establishing through her beautiful and mighty ministry the practical union of reason and faith?"

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, recently said:

"The whole realm of theology has until the present generation been interpreted to us by men. Women have worshiped and revealed the graces of the saintly life, but it has not been vouchsafed to women to enter deeply into the study of the Bible or its interpretation. Who knows what a different theology we might have had in the past if women's minds had been at work on the problem? Would Mariolatry have taken the form it did? Would Calvinism have captured the intellect of Protestantism? Would any man have dared to say that hell was paved with the skulls of infants?"

Harper's Weekly (December 5), to which we are indebted for most of the quotations used, makes the following comment:

"The problem which both Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in this country face now with respect to their women is, Will they—that is, the women—continue to be conservative? For they are receiving—very many of them, among the well-to-do classes at least, and very often at the hands of the state—the scientific education which Maurice foresaw that they must have before they could ever be anything else than religionists of an emotional, mystical type. Higher criticism of the Bible is taught at Smith and Bryn Mawr, as well as at Harvard and Johns Hopkins. Nothing that is destructive of the old and constructive of the new in matters of philosophy, theology, and ethics is wanting now in the curricula of the best women's colleges. To imply that the influence of our educational institutions for men or for women makes against essential religion or against the spiritual life would be unfair, but no one aware of the facts of to-day can deny that there *is* a gulf between the universities and colleges on the one hand, and the churches on the other hand, viewed broadly, in their attitudes toward the origins and ultimates of life, literature, and liturgy. The point is that when the ecclesiastic and conserver of the traditions and the customs of the past comes to deal with the educated woman of to-day and to-morrow he may not find her the unreasoning, credulous adherent of institutional religion and orthodoxy that he has found woman in the past to be. She may decline to be

> the tool wherewith
> Priests manage men.

And more. She may refuse to be managed herself. . . . . .

"Amiel deplored handing things over to 'the Eternal-Womanly because he thought that it favored exaggeration, mysticism, sentimentalism—all that excites and startles.' He declared it to be 'the enemy of clearness, of a calm and rational view of things, the antipodes of criticism and science.' Amiel did not know the American college-bred woman, who bids fair to be omnipresent and omniscient—two attributes of the Eternal—and who is womanly withal."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. ALBERT NEGAHNQUET, who completed a four years' course at Rome during the present year and is now assistant pastor of a church in Muscogee, Ind. Ter., is the first full-blooded Indian admitted to the priesthood.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE, the well-known missionary, makes a Christmas appeal, through *The Christian Herald* (New York), on behalf of 200,000 Christian refugees in Macedonia, who are liable to perish unless help arrives quickly. "The snows of winter," she says, "already cover the lofty mountain peaks, and have concealed the berries and leaves upon which the starving refugees were striving to subsist. Shelter must be provided for them somehow, and they be gathered where at least a small quantity of flour may be doled out to them, and a blanket to help them to endure these wintry nights." Upward of $300 has already been collected by *The Christian Herald*, and sent to Macedonia.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ISTHMIAN COUP.

OPPONENTS of President Roosevelt's Panama policy who may have been counting upon an explosion of indignation throughout South America will, perhaps, feel disappointed in the press of that continent. Leading newspapers in Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo are a little reserved in handling the whole subject as yet, and Colombia's appeal to the nations of South America generally to take arms against "the aggressor" from the north has been to a considerable extent ignored. The one journal to enter the lists against the United States with much boldness is the influential *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres). It indorses the suggestion that Brazil, Chile, and Argentina act together in all that concerns recognition of the new republic, because "the appearance of a foreign protectorate over a portion of Latin America is a very grave event." Nevertheless it adds, "we have not all the facts," and it merely advises delay in recognizing Panama on this account. It says further:

"Was the revolution regional, local, isolated? We do not possess at this moment material information sufficient to warrant us in arriving at a conclusion upon this point. The people of the department of Panama were certainly in favor of the treaty concluded with the United States of North America for the opening of the isthmus; but the other forces in the national life of Colombia were opposed to the instrument. Was the separatist movement in any way connected with this antagonism of interests? Is the separation satisfactory to the United States? Is the problem confronting the United States rendered easier of solution by the event which has been brought about? We do not know. In due time we expect that light sufficient to see clearly will be thrown upon the whole subject. In this country the event has caused a feeling of alarm in the minds of those who fear the advance and the powerful influence of the North in Latin America."

Another Argentine newspaper, the *Nacion* (Buenos Ayres), is less committal. It does not see any evidence of guilty complicity on the part of the United States, "altho the attitude assumed by the republic of the North will powerfully influence the progress of events." The *Dia* (Montevideo), which is supposed to represent the views of the President of Uruguay, thinks South Americans will not arrive at their conclusions "hastily," and it points out that Panama "resumes a status." It makes no comment whatever upon the appeal from Colombia to the South American republics. The *Nacional* (Montevideo), which is violently opposed to President Batlle, and the *Prensa* (Montevideo), another opposition paper, agree that Colombia can scarcely expect the South American republics to help her since they are not in a position to do so. Like most of the South American papers, the *Campana* (Montevideo) pays no great attention to the event, upon which it comments in a non-committal way. Peruvians, according to the *Comercio* (Lima), "are certain that the United States is responsible for the success of the revolution"; but at the same time "opinion generally favors the step taken by the people of the isthmus," so far at least as it tends to the completion of the canal. The Chileans are not so favorable. The *Ley* (Santiago) is filled with alarm, and says that "if it be shown that the United States actually interfered in the isthmus to bring on the revolution, we have here a portent of the utmost gravity to South America," and the *Imparcial* (Santiago) says: "Let us be on guard everywhere in order that the South American continent may be preserved for the South Americans." But the *Mercurio* (Santiago) puts these considerations aside, remarking that the only thing to take into account is the canal itself. That canal will revolutionize commercial conditions. "Let us look northward." The *Porvenir* (Valparaiso) sees no evidence of interference by the United States, but the *Chilene* (Valparaiso) suspends its judgment on this point. A British paper, published in Valparaiso, *The Chilian Times*, says:

"The fact that the new republic has been recognized, with al-

AMERICAN AGGRESSION.

AMERICAN EAGLE—"Let me see: what else is there in sight now?"
Star (Montreal).

THE DOG CATCHER

He who knows his business best succeeds.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

MORE CARTOONS ON THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA.

most unseemly haste, as a sovereign power by the United States lends color to the supposition that the separatist movement has been engineered by the great republic with the object of facilitating the termination of the canal across the isthmus. If this be the object of the movement, the change is to be welcomed, no matter how it has been brought about, for the obstacles thrown by the Colombian Government in the way of the completion of the canal had worn out the patience of everybody, including its own people of the department of Panama."

The Brazilian papers give utterance to no particular indignation, but the *Correio de Manha* (Rio Janeiro) notes approvingly that Chile, Argentina, and Brazil are taking measures to act in concert regarding recognition of the new republic, while the *Journal de Comercio* (Rio Janeiro), altho refraining from insinuations, says it ought to be understood that the republics of South America are "attached to the principle of their territorial integrity." The *Notizia* (Rio Janeiro) fears that the quarrels of the South American republics among themselves are little conducive to harmony of action on any point. The Venezuelan press, notably the *Combate* (Caracas), remembers the aid received from the United States against Europe; but the *Pregoneio* (Caracas) wants a South American alliance for mutual protection. This would seem to leave *The Star and Herald* (Panama), a paper published in Spanish and English under American auspices, the monopoly of rejoicing:

"All hail to the republic of Panama!!

"Not a drop of blood stains her banner!

"Without tuck of drum or sound of trumpet, without a shot fired, the new republic sprung into being in a few hours.

"All honor to the intrepid men who so quietly and with so much tact and discretion organized and carried through this peaceful revolution. And yet there was danger to those concerned. Every man of them knew full well that he risked his head."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN UNEXPECTED ANTICLERICAL VICTORY IN FRANCE.

PREMIER COMBES is scoring heavily. It did seem at one tense moment as if the thread of his anticlerical career must snap. Even the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which never before gave up the ship, was elegiac at the prospect of the deep damnation of his taking off. The *Figaro* (Paris) had picked a premier to succeed M. Combes. That foe of the monks had apparently met his Waterloo in a senate debate during which the famous and anticlerical Clemenceau, in sentences of singular power, accused the Premier of seeking to establish a secular despotism of the state in education as a substitute for the theocratic supremacy of the Roman see. An instance of the liberty dear to M. Clemenceau was afforded, he proclaimed, by the United States of America and "the astonishing growth of its schools." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) and the *Temps* (Paris) praised Clemenceau to the skies, while the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) and the *Lanterne* (Paris) were grieved at the wreck of his noble mind. There was to be a vote in the senate before many days on the right of the religious orders to teach, and only a few newspapers, comparatively, had much hope of the survival of M. Combes.

When the day of decision arrived, standing room was at a premium in the senate. All Paris seemed aching to hear Premier Combes, Senator Waldeck-Rousseau, the former premier, and Senator Clemenceau, the three great figures in the crisis, which, as every newspaper in the country agreed, had arrived. The field was now cleared of a wilderness of propositions and amendments. The naked issue was: Should any member of a religious order be allowed to teach? M. Waldeck-Rousseau pleaded that members of authorized religious orders be allowed to continue their work of education. Premier Combes adopted as his own the extreme anticlerical policy of forbidding any member of a religious order to teach in a secondary school in France. This, as the *Journal des Débats* points out, showed that the ministry had been captured by its revolutionary wing, and that Waldeck-Rousseau had lost his former influence with the anticlerical combination now in power.

Altho the debate concerned secondary schools only, it was well known that, were he sustained, the Premier would lose no time in presenting a bill for the practical exclusion of the religious orders from all French schools—primary, secondary, and superior.

Then it was that Senator Clemenceau made his "atonement," as the *Action* puts it. "You may not want to clericalize any further,"

"TOO PREVIOUS!"

STRANGER (to Premier Combes)—"Excuse me, but I am Waldeck-Rousseau's upholsterer." *Intransigeant* (Paris).

cried the Senator to the moderate Republicans, "but why fear to declericalize any further?" All anticlericals having no real alternative to the policy of M. Combes must support him. So he implored his hearers to "declericalize," his speech stirring the immense gathering to what the *Lanterne* calls a "liberty-loving intensity." A ballot was taken amid breathless suspense, the Premier escaped defeat by eleven votes, and the confidence of the *Indépendance Belge* in the third republic has revived. But the confidence of the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* in Clemenceau can never revive. "After making a beautiful speech for freedom of education," complains the former, "he was induced to make another one against it." The latter is aghast at "the very strange incoherence in the senate," and thus sums up the political situation:

"The ministerial majority no longer comprises any elements but the violent ones. The *Action*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Petite République* rejoice over the victory. They are right. The vote pleased only the loud disorderliness and the eagerness of collectivist socialism. If anything troubles the joy of the victors, it is because they are somewhat ill at ease at being alone. As long as the anticlerical combination had no opposition from the moderate radicals and Republicans of the type of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, they felt more comfortable. The radical flag served well to float over the revolutionist and demagogue cargo. That is all past now. Radical principles have gone bankrupt, and we now see—rather late—where they lead. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in his turn, finally parts company with the official policy. There remain with M. Combes only the demagogues, the Jacobins, and the friends of the ministry at all hazards."

The surprise at the anticlerical victory is considerable in the English press on account of the greater conservatism of the senate as compared with the Chamber of Deputies. It amounted, according to the London *Times*, "to neither more nor less than the rout of the reactionary party." "For good or for evil," it adds, "the Government, supported by a compact majority representing

popular opinion, is on the highroad to the denunciation of the Concordat and the separation of church and state." The London *Spectator* says:

"As the senate is upon all religious questions more moderate than the Chamber of Deputies, there is no doubt that the popular body will indorse the vote, which will then be a law prohibiting all members of monastic associations, male or female, from teaching anybody. No anticlerical measure has been passed in our time with so far-reaching a scope, and as both senate and chamber are elected by universal suffrage, it must, until reversed, be held to prove that the majority of French electors are prepared to dispense with monasteries and nunneries as working institutions altogether. They certainly will not be inclined to keep them up for the purposes of prayer, contemplation, or expiation, for which also they now claim to exist, and the next step in the battle will be, it would seem likely, except that the unexpected rather than the expected always happens in politics, their suppression under penalty of expulsion from France. French electors have never yet punished representatives for anticlerical votes, and we think it may be accepted without exaggeration that the majority in France is opposed to the monastic system—that is, to the most cherished, tho not the most necessary, instrument of the Roman Catholic faith."

But the *Action* is nevertheless displeased, because, as it says, "old man Combes is too slow," and, instead of including the secular clergy in the prohibition to teach, he proposes to keep them waiting for anticlerical treatment until separation of church and state is brought up and disposed of. That means postponement until March. "It is on this point that we have a right to complain," says the anticlerical organ, "the more so as the connection of the subject with the Concordat is one of the very reasons for immediate action. The Concordat provides that priests are ordained exclusively to attend to the requirements of the cult." It hints at intrigues within the ministry, and in one of its analyses of the political situation observes:

"Premier Combes has at last put indecision away from him. He has come out safely rather by an act of energy than an act of ability. This is more in keeping with his character and his policy. It was at the council of ministers when he confronted M. Chaumié [Minister of Education] and M. Loubet himself, that he got the upper hand. He declared that it was a case of take it or leave it. There must be profound modification of the Chaumié project by forbidding the religious orders to teach, or else he would make the Chamber of Deputies judge of the disagreement after having fully revealed the truth regarding the factions within the ministry. And M. Chaumié had to yield and also M. Loubet, and even M. Waldeck-Rousseau. For it might as well be stated that M. Waldeck-Rousseau has been engaged in a mysterious and very active campaign against M. Combes. M. Loubet was in the plot, and the devious Chaumié was given the dangerous work to do. . . . . .

"They were not far from success in the following plan. Chaumié was to be made premier, while to Waldeck-Rousseau was to be assigned the power behind the throne until he thought the time had come for him to resume office. M. Loubet was already congratulating himself, and still more Madame Loubet, who was to announce the news to the Pope."

But as one result of their unexpected victory the anticlericals have to face the charge, urged in the clerical *Gaulois*, the clerical *Correspondant*, and other Paris organs of Roman Catholic opinion, that the freedom of education and the liberty to teach are being attacked. The London *Saturday Review* and the London *Times* indorse this clerical complaint, and the anticlerical organs are beginning to make elaborate replies. A typical statement of the case, from an anticlerical point of view, appears in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), from the pen of a widely known French writer on secular education, Jules Delvaille. He asserts that the policy of the anticlericals is in perfect harmony with the teachings of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. Further:

"In those institutions self-styled 'free' they are content to prepare for examinations with the most artificial means and in the most routine way, and they implant hatred of our democratic institutions and contempt for modern France. . . . All children should pass through a lay primary school, where they will learn to know one another, to love one another, and where artificial distinctions of birth or fortune will be obliterated. Then shall we no longer see one portion of the childhood of France brought up in hatred of the Revolution and of the democracy. There will be no more of those establishments in which the pupils are taught that freedom of worship is to be condemned because the one true religion should not be treated on a plane of equality with false religions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S LATEST MILITARY SENSATION.

A YOUNG lieutenant in the German army wrote a novel lately. The critics agree that the work is of trifling value from a literary standpoint, yet it is not only selling like the proverbial hot cakes, but has brought about a military crisis in Germany. The army magnates have tried in vain to suppress the book, and have had to be satisfied with dismissing the young lieutenant from the service and sentencing him to six months' imprisonment

LIEUTENANT BILSE.

He wrote a military novel which a court-martial ordered suppressed and which has brought about an army crisis in Germany. Lieutenant Bilse has been dismissed from the service and sentenced to imprisonment.

The name of the lieutenant is Bilse, and he called his book "In a Little Garrison" (Aus einer kleinen Garnison). The novel shows one whole battalion of artillery groaning beneath the sway of a captain's wife. The lady's influence has its origin in the relations she sustains with the general commanding, altho the relations she sustains with lieutenants have likewise their effect upon discipline. The reader is edified by the curses which every character heaps upon life in a little garrison. To the petty, frontier posts are condemned for ten years at a stretch any second-rate or ill-born officer whom his superiors wish to forget. So the lieutenants get drunk and the captains spring to their feet with a hellish expression, altho one of the latter has a kind heart and feeds the chickens. He is made to say:

"Every officer guilty of follies is assigned to a frontier garrison. Those who give such orders do not know that dubious characters, brought together in one spot, do far more evil than if they were distributed among the regiments and forced to live among numbers of comrades of irreproachable character. Nearly all the scandals that break out in our corps are enacted in these frontier holes. . . . There's no help for it. We can have no relations with the residents, because there are none, or practically none. For want of the distractions so numerous in the large cities we are obliged to pass most of our time in our clubs. We have not even permission to go drink our beer in a little wayside inn on account of the class of persons to be found there. Well, we stay in the club, and for the mere sake of passing the time we drink and drink. The consequence is the series of scandals that are known only too well."

The picture is not overdrawn, according to the somewhat reluc-

tant admission of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is the friend of the army officer. The picture seems to have been too well drawn for the garrison in the little Alsatian town of Forbach, officers of which swore, at the court-martial of Lieutenant Bilse, that they recognized themselves in the character sketches. The evidence was too personal to be taken in public, and drew from the Berlin *Post* these observations:

"The revelations made in the course of the testimony, and to which the widest publicity has been given, make a most disagreeable impression, particularly among those most conspicuous in defending the army against defamation and against erroneous generalization from particular instances. Not a few of the assertions made in Bilse's book have been shown by the painstaking inquiries of the court-martial to be simply gossip and unfounded tale-bearing on the part of the malicious. At the same time many serious allegations have been established as true. The adulterous intercourse of officers with their comrades' wives reveals conditions in the garrison town of Forbach in a sinister light. Emperor William I., in a general order dealing with affairs of honor, roundly declared: 'An officer capable of deliberately tampering with the honor of a brother officer I will not tolerate in the army under any circumstances.'"

The remedy for the evils disclosed is to abolish the custom of sending inferior and disgraced officers to little garrisons, according to an anonymous military man in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and a well-known officer asserts in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that "Lieutenant Bilse's book should be seriously pondered in high places." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the National Liberal organ, remarks: "That such things could be possible in a German military corps would have seemed impossible to the most malevolent critic. . . . The public confidence must be restored." The London *Spectator* sees in the episode a symptom of such far-reaching demoralization that the very efficiency of the German army as a whole may be brought into question. It remarks:

"Those who have watched the development of the military question in Germany during the last five or six years can not but have been struck by the growing signs that all is not well with the German army either in the ranks or among the officers, and that gradually militarism in its present form is becoming something incompatible with the social and political conditions of modern Germany. There was a time, and especially before the Austrian and Franco-German wars, when the army in Germany, with all its faults, was at any rate essentially national. It was rigid, it was harsh, it was despotic, but it did embody the national spirit, and there was no very obvious cleavage between the civil population and the great military machine. The frugality, the dutifulness, the dogged, if rather dull, thoroughness which in those days marked the mass of the German people were faithfully reproduced in the army. The German military caste might be disagreeable, and might arrogate to itself a privileged position, but it fully shared the ideals of plain living, high thinking, and hard work which belonged to the rest of Germany, and there was thus an essential solidarity between the army and the people. Tho very possibly the German army has not yet lost its military perfection, it can hardly be doubted that a great change has come over it. It does not fit into the national life as it used to. In the first place, its pretensions are challenged by civilians—fearfully and anxiously, of course, but still they are challenged. Next, the officers have become much more of a caste than formerly, and at the same time are not content with the old simple German life. The desire to dress well, to live well, and to lead a life of luxury and pleasure has been immensely developed, and every now and again the law courts give us glimpses into very sordid aspects of military life. . . . Further proof of what we have said as to the gradual alienation of the German people as a whole from the military caste is given in the German novel, 'In a Small Garrison Town,' made famous by the court-martial and the sentence passed upon its writer, and by the way in which the incident has been received in Germany. The novel and the whole incident show the demoralization which has affected a part, and the denationalization which has affected the whole of the German army—an organization of which, if things do not soon change, it may become true to say that, while the officers belong to a strict military caste, the men belong to the civilian population, and are therefore at heart intensely hostile to their leaders."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A COMING EVENT.—"There will be a revival of Spain, sooner or later," declares the London *Telegraph*, "as surely as there was an Italian 'risorgimento.'"

LÈSE-MAJESTÉ.—When Bismarck was dismissed, his wife pointed to a portrait of William II., according to *The Independent Review* (London), and cried: "Put that in the stable."

A SIMPLE SYSTEM.—In Siam, according to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), "the Chinese work for everybody, the Europeans rule everybody and the natives pay for everything."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—"It was rather too pointed of the Hungarian premier," thinks the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), "to refer to the Austrian Premier as 'a distinguished foreigner.'"

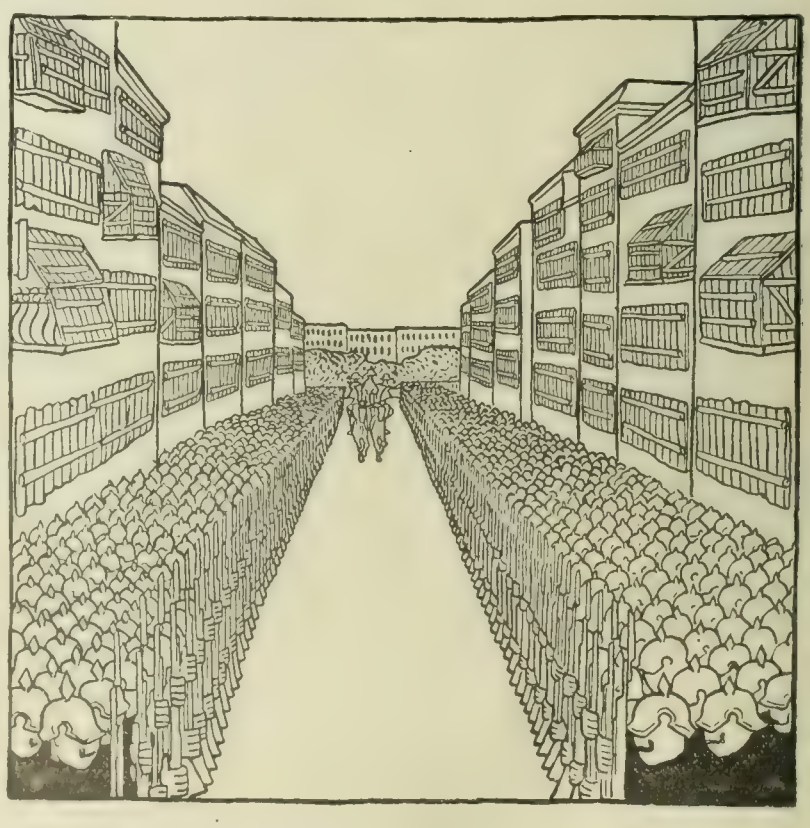
MR. BALFOUR AND THE IRISH.—"He ought to rejoice in the Irish people," says the London *Saturday Review* of the British Prime Minister, "for he has put so many of their leaders into prison."

A MASTER HAND.—"In Roosevelt, European diplomacy has met its master," declares the Leipsic *Grenzboten*. "He is the type of advancing Americanism, as clever as he is unscrupulous, as powerful as he is sly."

AN INTERESTING HAREM.—"The wives of the young Sultan of Morocco are of every shade of skin," asserts a writer in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), "from the white Circassian to the Venus of the Niger. Their board and lodging form an insignificant item in comparison with the amount of perfumery they consume."

HUMILITY OF THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.—"The Pope's *entourage* has silenced his family. Its members talked too much to newspaper reporters from all quarters of the globe," says London *Truth*. "The spinster sisters are now in Rome, but not in a convent. They lodge in a street near the Vatican, which is in a populous quarter of the city, on a third floor. The brother, who keeps an inn at Riese, is about to sell it. The Curia think that if it is no harm to be of humble birth, it is not a thing to parade, and that all the talk about the Pope's lowly origin is getting on the nerves of educated Catholics. They fear that the simple ways of his Holiness will bring down the prestige of the pontifical court, and lead to a further diminution of the Peter's pence income. . . . Pius dislikes to see his fellow creatures prostrate before him, and sits near the door of his audience-room so that he can at once meet the visitor and offer him his hand."

THE UNITED STATES IN A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—"It is commonly thought, however, that we might rely upon the active support of the United States in that difficulty [war in the Far East]," writes Frederick Greenwood in the London *Pilot*. "I doubt it, if active support means taking up the sword. Figuring to himself an armed alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race for the purpose, or with the consequence, of furthering Mongolian aspirations, and seeing that such an alliance would soon find itself arrayed against all the Great European Powers, the American citizen would not like the prospect at all, I fancy. And tho the lords of the Philippines may well insist upon 'the open door' in China, why should they encourage the daring hopes and ambitions of Japan? Yet appearances deceive if trust in American help did not largely inspire the impatience for war which lately broke out among the Japanese and may not yet be extinguished."



HAIL TO THE CZAR.
The brand of enthusiasm that has to be manufactured for his benefit.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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We give you a clear deed and reserve no mineral rights—this is an unusual custom in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Should you die before you are entitled to a deed, our land contract makes provision whereby the principal and interest will be returned to your heirs if they so desire.

Stacking Hay in the Upper Peninsula

Much of the first-class farming land in the Upper Peninsula which is now unsettled has not been offered to the public before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to their respective mining and lumbering operations.

Farm Lands a Sound Investment

An investment in Upper Peninsula land is a solid foundation for future independence. Buy a tract of our land at this time and we believe your investment will be satisfactory and profitable.

The last United States Census Reports say that land has increased in value the last ten years in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

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This means that land has increased in VALUE so as to give the 1,395,161 land owners in these States **$2,260 increase per man.**

The opportunity for the toiler lies not in the crowded city, where the meanest labor is competed for with ever increasing eagerness, where discomfort and unhealthy conditions are the lot of most laborers. It lies in the country, where a home, health, comfort, and independence are within the reach of a pair of willing hands.

The opportunity for the small investor is not in enterprises where his interests are at the mercy of the big stockholders, but where he is master of his own investment—in timber and farm land which is rapidly increasing in value. Land is a safe investment, an increasingly profitable one, and our lands are the best opportunity you will ever find.

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People's Savings Bank, Detroit.
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Poems of Philip Freneau."—Edited by Fred Lewis Pattee. (Princeton Historical Association, $3.)

"The Nile Quest." — Sir Harry Johnston. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Ethics of Democracy." — Louis F. Post. (Moody Publishing Company, $2.)

"The Right to Life of the Unborn Child."—Prof. H. Treub, Prof. Thomas M. Vlaming, and Rev. R. van Oppenraay. (Joseph F. Wagner, New York.)

"International Exchange."—Anthony W. Margraff. (Fergus Printing Company, Chicago.)

"The New American Navy."—John D. Long. (The Outlook Company, two volumes, $5 net.)

"Life and Adventures of 'Jack' Philip, Rear Admiral, United States Navy."—Edgar Stanton Maclay. (Baker & Taylor Company, $2.50.)

"Man's Place in the Universe."—Afred Russel Wallace. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Baby Days."—Mary Mapes Dodge. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Fifty Fables."—La Fontaine. (American Book Company.)

"Natural Number Primer." — David Gibbs. (American Book Company.)

"Bunte Geschichten." — Erna M. Stoltze. (American Book Company.)

"Reynard the Fox."—Adapted by E. Louise Smythe. (American Book Company.)

"Colomba." — Prosper Mérimée. (American Book Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Lost Love.

By PHŒBE LYDE.

If I had known how long the way
Through all the weary years
Without the sunshine of your smile,
Without your balm of tears;
If I had guessed how deep the need
My thirsty soul would know
To taste the watersprings of love,
I had not let you go.

Across life's arid, dusty waste,
A desert of regret,
Bright with unconquerable joy
Your blue eyes beckon yet;
Again with careless grace you fleet,
To fade behind the hill;
The echo of your laugh rings clear—
That laugh so long since still.

The clamor of the roaring world
Fills up my struggling days,
But deep within my inmost heart
This gracious vision stays,
And with the loneliness of night
In solitude I weep
That early love so lightly lost,
The dream I did not keep.

—From *The Cosmopolitan.*

The Power and the Glory.

By EMERY POTTLE.

Strange, we so toil to fashion for our unseen ends
The splendors that the tarnish of this world doth mar,—
Such palaces that crumble to a ruined age,
Such garbled memories upon Fame's fragile page,—
When all the lasting glory of our life depends
Upon a little Child, a stable, and a star.

—From *McClure's Magazine.*

Louisiana Purchase and Territory. Papers of 750 words wanted covering the topic. Special awards for the best. For particulars, address Competition, P. O. Box 158, Madison Avenue, New York City.

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By ROBERTSON TROWBRIDGE.

My neighbor hath a little field,
Small store of wine its presses yield,
And truly but a slender hoard
Its harvest brings for barn or board.
Yet tho a hundred fields are mine,
Fertile with olive, corn, and vine;
Tho Autumn piles my garners high,
Still for that little field I sigh,
For ah! methinks no otherwhere
Is any field so good and fair.
Small tho it be, 'tis better far
Than all my fruitful vineyards are,
Amid whose plenty sad I pine—
"Ah, would that little field were mine!"

Large knowledge void of peace and rest,
And wealth with pining care possest—
These by my fertile lands are meant.
That little field is called Content.

—From *Scribner's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

December 14.—Japanese marines are landed at Mokphe, Korea, to suppress rioting among striking laborers.

December 15.—More rioting occurs at Mokphe; it is said that trouble is brewing in the empire.

December 17.—Advices from Tokio indicate that Japan has rejected the Russian reply to Japan's proposals.

December 20.—Fears of war between Japan and Russia are increasing, tho Japan has not sent a reply to Russia's recent proposals.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 14.—More United States marines are landed at Colon and sent to the Pacific coast south of Panama.

December 17.—The United States cruiser *Atlanta* discovers a force of Colombian troops near the Panama border on the coast of the Gulf of Darien; the Colombian general requests the war-ship to leave Colombian waters.

December 19.—Admiral Glass reports that on December 17 a Colombian cruiser sailed from Cartagena with 500 men to reinforce the camp in the Gulf of Darien.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 14.—The body of Herbert Spencer is cremated at Hampstead.

Fighting between the provisional government troops and the revolutionists is reported at Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.

December 15. The French Premier, M. Combes, submits to the Cabinet a bill forbidding all teaching by the religious orders.

December 16.—Mr. Chamberlain announces his intention to form a committee of thirty business men to examine and report on all branches of trade in Great Britain and the colonies.

Consul Davis is to be sent back to his post at Alexandretta, Syria, on a United States war-ship, and the United States will demand reparation for the indignities which Mr. Davis suffered.

December 18.—Cardinal Gotti gives to the Pope $9,000,000 which had been bequeathed to the cardinal in trust by Pope Leo; $2,000,000 is found in a wall of the late Pope's room.

December 19.—The Turkish government instructs the governor at Alexandretta to apologize to Consul Davis.

The Santo Domingo provisional Government agrees to all demands of the United States Minister Powell relative to the settlement of claims against the Santo Domingo Improvement Company.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 14.—*Senate:* Senators Bailey, Teller, Depew, and Lodge take part in a debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill. Secretary Root

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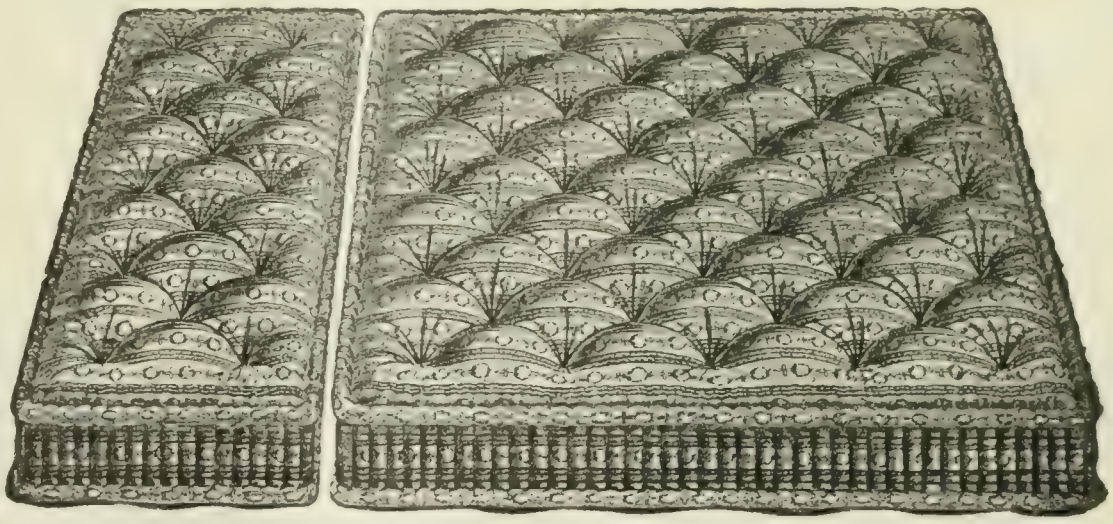

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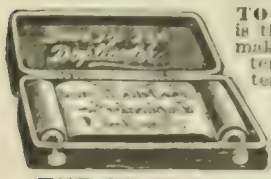

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sends a letter to the committee on Military Affairs in defense of General Wood.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is considered.

December 15.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity bill is again discussed, Senator Patterson sharply criticizing the measure.

House: Canadian reciprocity, the Panama matter, and rural free delivery are discussed.

December 16.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity bill is passed by a vote of 57 to 18. Secretary Root testifies before the Committee on Military Affairs, sustaining General Wood in his administration of affairs in Havana.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is again discussed.

December 17.—*Senate:* Senators Hoar and Gorman criticize the course of the President toward Panama, and Senator Foraker speaks in defense of the President. Action on the nomination of General Wood is adjourned until January 4.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is passed; the rural free delivery, the tariff and Panama are discussed.

December 18.—*Senate:* Commercial treaty with China is ratified; Senator Morgan introduces a resolution declaring that the action of the President in guaranteeing the independence of Panama virtually amounts to a declaration of war on Colombia.

House: A resolution is adopted authorizing the Committee on Expenditures to call for papers connected with the postal investigation.

December 19.—*Senate:* Senator Pettus speaks against the President's Panama policy.

House: A resolution is adopted calling for all papers connected with the investigation of the Post-Office Department.

Both houses adjourn until January 4.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 14. — The United States Supreme Court hears arguments in the Northern Securities case; Attorney General Knox speaks for the Government.

December 15.—The argument on the Northern Securities appeal is finished, and the case now awaits decision.

Wages of 30,000 coke workers are reduced 17 per cent. by the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

Mayor Collins, Democrat, is reelected in Boston by 27,000 plurality.

December 16.—The report of the Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte, on the investigation of the charges of post-office abuses, preferred by Seymour Tulloch is made public.

December 17. — President Roosevelt signs the Cuban Reciprocity bill and issues a proclamation putting the treaty into effect in ten days.

Another indictment is found by the Federal Grand Jury in Nebraska against United States Senator Dietrich.

December 18.—John A. Benson, head of a California land syndicate, is arrested, charged with bribing an employee of the Department of the Interior.

December 19.—Further correspondence between Secretary Hay and Minister Beaupré at Bogota regarding the rejection of the canal treaty is made public.

December 20.—Secretary Root in a letter details General Wood's record in the army as explanation of his appointment to be major-general.

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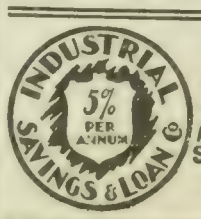

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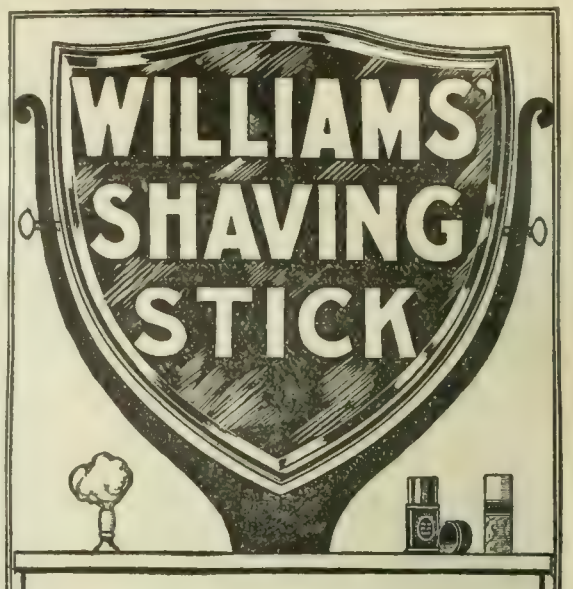

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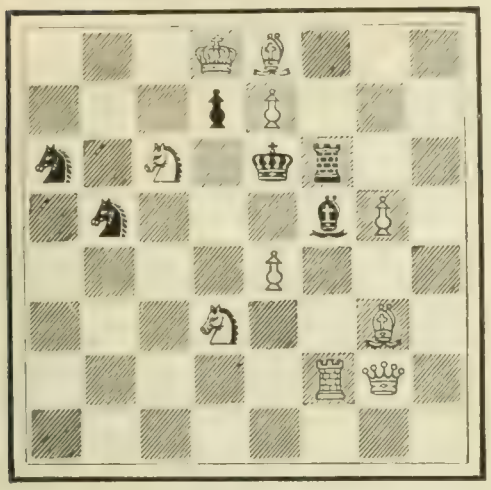
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 890.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by H. W. BARRY.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

3 K B 3; 3 p P 3; s 1 S 1 k r 2; 1 s 3 b P 1; 4 P 3; 3 S 2 B 1; 5 R Q 1; 8.

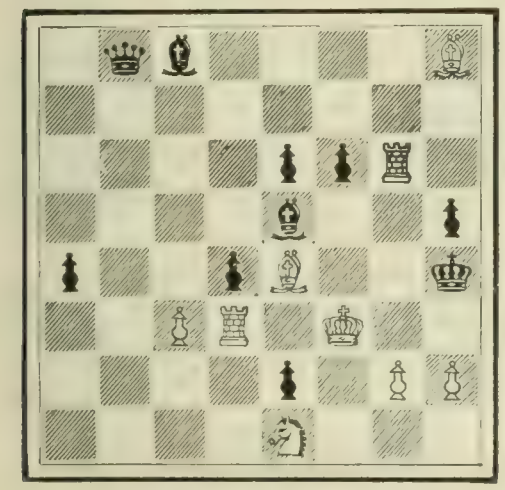
White mates in two moves.

Problem 891.

By DUSAN RISTIC.

This problem, republished in *Checkmate*, took first honors in *Chess Monthly* Tournament some fifteen years ago.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 q b 4 B; 8; 4 p p R 1; 4 b 2 p; p 2 p B 2 k; 2 P R 1 K 2; 4 p 1 P P; 4 S 3.

White mates in three moves.

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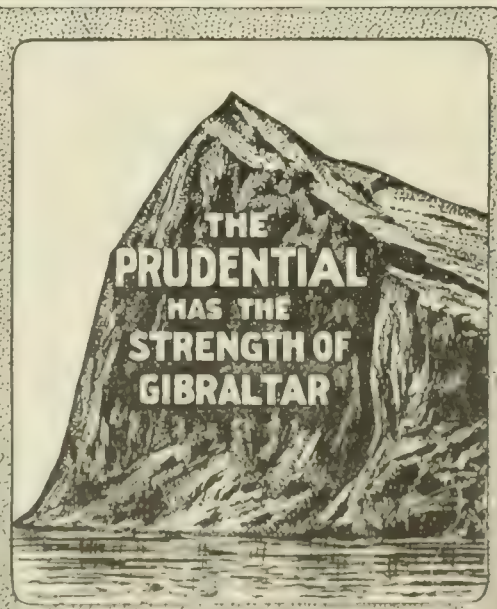

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Solution of Problems

No. 884. Key-move: Q—Kt 4.

No. 885.

1. P Q Kt 8(Kt) / K—K 2	2. P Q 8 (Kt) / K x Kt (Q 6)	3. Kt—B 8! mate
	2. ..... / K x Kt (Q 8)	3. Kt—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 3	3. P K Kt 8 (Kt) mate!!
1. ..... / B x P ch	2. K x B / B moves (must)	3. B x R, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. B x R ch / B—K 2 (must)	3. B x B, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Arata, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. H. Schneider, Magly, Ind.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

884: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; A.H., Newton Center, Mass.; Z.G., Detroit; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; R. O'C., San Francisco; J. H. Londen, Bloomington, Ind.; L. E. Williams, Louisville, Ky.

885: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.

Comments (884): "Finely balanced"—G. D.; "Very fine key"—F. S. F.; "An especially good Bohemian"—F. G.; "Instructive and entertaining"—J. H. S.; "Hardly up to your standard"—W. T. St. A.; "A remarkable composition"—Z. G.; "Shows the tremendous power of the Q"—R. O'C.

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Several solvers who got 885 were caught by Q—Q 7 in 884, overlooking 1. ..... / B—R 3 stopping 2. Q—Q 6.

ERRATUM.

In the Mieses-Fox game (December 12), Black's ninth move should be Kt—K sq, instead of Kt—Kt sq.

In addition to those reported, C. N. F. got 882 and 883; G. M. Hamilton, Socorro, N. M., 880; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala., and T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., 882.

In the Morphy-Thompson game, Mr. Morphy played 31 R x B, followed by 32 R—R sq. For instance: 31 R x B / P x R, 32 R—R sq / Kt - B sq, 33 R—R 8 and White wins, altho it is not an easy win for an amateur.

In the "Fine Ending," Black played Q—Kt 6, followed by R—R sq.

Concerning the "San Francisco End-Game," many solvers assume that Black must exchange Queens on the third or fourth move. They overlooked this: 1 K - K 7 / Q - Kt sq, 2 Q - K 8 or Q 8 / Q—B sq. This is the way attempted by majority of solvers. When you can *force* an exchange of Queens, White will win. But to accomplish this is what makes this so difficult. We are satisfied beyond any question that 2 Q—K 8 or Q 8 will not force a win. One solver insists that 2 Q—K 8 forces exchange of Queens, overlooking 2 ..... / Q—B sq. If 3 Q—Q 8 / Q—K 3 ch, the King can not take, as it is stalemate.

Several experts have assured us that this is the most difficult position they ever saw; and at least two have decided that White can not force a win. We hope to be able to give the solution in the issue of January 2, 1904.

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